**Product datasheet**

**Anti-Clostridium botulinum C Toxoid antibody ab27165**

**Overview**

**Product name**
Anti-Clostridium botulinum C Toxoid antibody

**Description**
Rabbit polyclonal to Clostridium botulinum C Toxoid

**Host species**
Rabbit

**Specificity**
This antibody reacts with type C toxoid in an ELISA testing against toxoids A through F. Protection for both toxin type C and D in a mouse bioassay has been observed.

**Tested applications**
Suitable for: ELISA

**Species reactivity**
Reacts with

**Immunogen**
Type C botulinum toxin treated with formaldehyde to avoid toxicity.

**General notes**
Inhibitory activity in a mouse bioassay is specific for lethal doses of both type C and D toxin at a serum dilution of 1:100.

**Properties**

**Form**
Liquid

**Storage instructions**
Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

**Storage buffer**
Preservative: 15mM Sodium Azide.
Constituents: Whole serum.

**Purity**
Whole antiserum

**Primary antibody notes**
Inhibitory activity in a mouse bioassay is specific for lethal doses of both type C and D toxin at a serum dilution of 1:100.

**Clonality**
Polyclonal

**Isotype**
IgG

**Applications**

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab27165** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Clostridium botulinum is a large anaerobic bacteria which causes the disease botulism. Seven different toxigenic types exist, each producing an immunologically distinct form of botulinum toxin, designated A,B,C1,D,E,F and G. These are neurotoxins that bind with high affinity to the peripheral neuronal presynaptic membrane. They hydrolyze SNAP 25, thereby blocking release of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine. This results in flaccid paralysis with frequent heart or respiratory failure.

**Target**

**Relevance**

Clostridium botulinum is a large anaerobic bacteria which causes the disease botulism. Seven different toxigenic types exist, each producing an immunologically distinct form of botulinum toxin, designated A,B,C1,D,E,F and G. These are neurotoxins that bind with high affinity to the peripheral neuronal presynaptic membrane. They hydrolyze SNAP 25, thereby blocking release of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine. This results in flaccid paralysis with frequent heart or respiratory failure.

**Cellular localization**

Secreted

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