

## Product datasheet

# Anti-Shigella antibody (Biotin) ab20296

### Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Anti-Shigella antibody (Biotin)
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal to Shigella (Biotin)
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Conjugation</b>	Biotin
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> ICC/IF
<b>Species reactivity</b>	Reacts with Shigella species including sonnei. Antiserum is not absorbed and may react with related Enterobacteriaceae. Not yet tested in other species.
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mixture of S. boydii, S. flexneri and S. dysenteriae.
<b>General notes</b>	Purified IgG fraction covalently coupled with N-Hydroxysuccinimide ester of biotin under mild conditions to give a high degree of substitution.

### Properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	pH: 7.20 Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituent: 0.0268% PBS
<b>Purity</b>	Protein A purified
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG

### Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab20296** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ICC/IF		

## Application notes

IF: Use at an assay dependent dilution. Recommended for use with avidin and streptavidin amplification systems for fluorescence microscopy. Acetone fixation of the antigen source is recommended prior to staining. Spot suspension of bacteria onto slide. Air dry. Fix slide with 100% acetone for 5 minutes at room temperature. Air dry. Stain.

Not tested in other applications.

Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

## Target

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### Relevance

Shigella is a genus of Gram-negative, non-motile, non-spore forming rod-shaped bacteria closely related to Escherichia coli and Salmonella. The causative agent of human shigellosis, Shigella also cause disease in other primates, but not in other mammals. Shigella species are classified by four serogroups: \* Serogroup A: S. dysenteriae (12 serotypes) \* Serogroup B: S. flexneri (6 serotypes) \* Serogroup C: S. boydii (23 serotypes) \* Serogroup D: S. sonnei (1 serotype) Shigella infection causes dysentery that results in the destruction of the epithelial cells of the intestinal mucosa in the cecum and rectum. Some strains produce enterotoxin and Shiga toxin, similar to the verotoxin of E. coli O157:H7.

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