

Anti-SED antibody ab15900

Overview

Product name	Anti-SED antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to SED
Host species	Rabbit
Specificity	Absorbance readings (410 nm) of less than 0.100 for 10 ng/ml preparations of staphylococcal enterotoxins A through E (excluding D), ET, TSST, and alpha hemolysin.
Tested applications	Suitable for: WB, ELISA
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Staphylococcus aureus
Immunogen	Full length native protein (purified) corresponding to SED.
General notes	<p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As</p>

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.40 Constituents: 0.0268% PBS, 0.9% Sodium chloride
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab15900 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
WB		Use a concentration of 1 µg/ml. Predicted molecular weight: 30 kDa.
ELISA		Use a concentration of 10 µg/ml.

Target

Relevance

Staphylococcal enterotoxins represent a group of proteins, which are secreted by *Staphylococcus aureus* and cause the intoxication staphylococcal food poisoning syndrome. The illness is characterised by high fever, hypotension, diarrhea, shock, and in some cases death. Their molecular masses range between 27 and 30 kDa. At present, seven enterotoxins are known, namely A, B, C (subtypes C1, C2, C3), D and E. Their amino acid sequences have been determined and it was shown that all are single chain polypeptides containing one disulfide bond formed by two half cystines located in the middle of the polypeptide chain, which form the so called cysteine loop. Enterotoxins are known to be most potent T cell mitogens. T cell activation accompanied by induction of interleukin 2 and interferon is conditioned by high affinity interaction of S.enterotoxins with class II main histocompatibility complex (MHC) molecules and subsequent presentation of the complex formed to a variable region of the T cell receptor.

Cellular localization

Secreted

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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