abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Cholera Toxin antibody ab51572

★★★★★ 1 Abreviews

概述

产品名称	Anti-Cholera Toxin抗体
描述	兔多克隆抗体to Cholera Toxin
宿主	Rabbit
经测试应用	**适用于:** ELISA
种属反应性	**与反应:** Vibrio cholerae
免疫原	Purified Choleragenoid (beta subunit).
常规说明	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. 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

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term.
存储溶液	pH: 7.20 Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituent: 0.0268% PBS
纯度	IgG fraction
克隆	多克隆
同种型	IgG

应用

The Abpromise guarantee	**Abpromise™承诺保证使用ab51572于以下的经测试应用**

“应用说明”部分 下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度;实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

应用	Ab评论	说明
ELISA		

应用说明 ELISA: Titre 1/2000.

Not yet tested in other applications.
Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

靶标

相关性 The holotoxin (choleragen) consists of a pentameric ring of B subunits whose central pore is occupied by the A subunit. The A subunit contains two chains, A1 and A2, linked by a disulfide bridge. The B subunit pentameric ring directs the A subunit to its target by binding to the GM1 gangliosides present on the surface of the intestinal epithelial cells. It can bind five GM1 gangliosides. It has no toxic activity by itself. After binding to gangliosides GM1 in lipid rafts, through the subunit B pentamer, the holotoxin and the gangliosides are internalized. The holotoxin remains bound to GM1 until arrival in the ER. The A subunit has previously been cleaved in the intestinal lumen but the A1 and A2 chains have remained associated. In the ER, the A subunit disulfide bridge is reduced, the A1 chain is unfolded by the PDI and disassembled from the rest of the toxin. Then, the membrane-associated ER oxidase ERO1 oxidizes PDI, which releases the unfolded A1 chain. The next step is the retrotranslocation of A1 into the cytosol. This might be mediated by the protein-conducting pore SEC61. Upon arrival in the cytosol, A1 refolds and avoids proteasome degradation. In one way or another, A1 finally reaches its target and induces toxicity.

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