

Anti-Chlamydia trachomatis LPS antibody [1312/236] ab54377

概述

产品名称	Anti-Chlamydia trachomatis LPS抗体[1312/236]
描述	小鼠单克隆抗体[1312/236] to Chlamydia trachomatis LPS
宿主	Mouse
特异性	In a simple ELISA this antibody is reactive with 15 serovars of C. trachomatis.
经测试应用	适用于: WB, ELISA
种属反应性	与反应: Chlamydia trachomatis
免疫原	Tissue, cells or virus corresponding to Chlamydia trachomatis LPS.
表位	The epitope has been shown by Western blotting to be present in LPS.
常规说明	<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>

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
存储溶液	pH: 7.20 Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituent: PBS
纯度	Protein A purified
克隆	单克隆
克隆编号	1312/236
同种型	IgG1

应用

The Abpromise guarantee

Abpromise™ 承诺保证使用 ab54377 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
WB		Use at an assay dependent dilution. Predicted molecular weight: 1 kDa.
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent dilution.

靶标

相关性

LPS is a major component of the cell membrane of Gram negative bacteria, contributing greatly to the structural integrity of the bacteria, and protecting the membrane from certain kinds of chemical attack. LPS is an endotoxin, inducing a strong response from normal animal immune systems. LPS function has been under experimental research for several years due to its role in activating many transcriptional factors, which become active after stimulation with LPS. LPS also induces many types of mediators involved in septic shock. Chlamydia trachomatis is an intracellular organism. It has a genome size of approximately 500-1000kB and contains both RNA and DNA. Colonization of Chlamydia begins with attachment to sialic acid receptors on the eye, throat or genitalia. It persists at body sites that are inaccessible to phagocytes, T-cells, and B-cells. It also exists as 15 different serotypes. These serotypes cause four major diseases in humans: endemic trachoma (caused by serotypes A and C), sexually transmitted disease and inclusion conjunctivitis (caused by serotypes D and K), and lymphogranuloma venereum (caused by serotypes L1, L2, and L3). Studies reveal that Chlamydia, because of its cell wall, is able to inhibit phagolysosome fusion in phagocytes. The cell wall is proposed to be gram-negative in that it contains an outer lipopolysaccharide (LPS) membrane, but it lacks peptidoglycan in its cell wall.

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

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