abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Beta Lactamase antibody [8A5.A10] ab12251

27 References

概述

产品名称	Anti-Beta Lactamase**抗体**[8A5.A10]
描述	**小鼠**单**克隆抗体**[8A5.A10] to Beta Lactamase
宿主	Mouse
特异性	This antibody specifically recognizes TEM type beta lactamases.
经测试应用	**适用于:** ELISA, WB
种属反应性	**与反应:** Escherichia coli
免疫原	Recombinant full length protein corresponding to Mouse Beta Lactamase. Database link: **P62593** Run BLAST with Run BLAST with
常规说明	Dilute in PBS or medium which is identical to that used in the assay system. This product was changed from ascites to tissue culture supernatant on 19/12/2018. Please note that the dilutions may need to be adjusted accordingly. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact our scientific support team. 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. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
存储溶液	pH: 7.40 Constituent: PBS
纯度	Protein G purified
纯化说明	Purified from TCS
克隆	单克隆

克隆编号	8A5.A10
同种型	IgG1

应用

The Abpromise guarantee **Abpromise™承诺保证使用ab12251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		Use a concentration of 10 - 20 µg/ml.
WB		Use a concentration of 10 µg/ml. Predicted molecular weight: 31.5 kDa. (31.5kDa is the molecular weight of the unprocessed precursor.)

靶标

相关性 The beta lactam antibiotics (penicillins and cephalosporins) are the most frequently used antimicrobial agents. All of the beta lactams are structurally related through the presence of a core beta lactam ring. Bacterial resistance to beta lactams continues to increase, primarily due to the production of beta lactamases. Beta lactamases catalyze the hydrolysis of the beta lactam bond, which destroys antibacterial activity. Bacteria that produce TEM type or SHV type beta lactamases have point mutations in structural genes that have extended the substrate specificity of these beta lactamases. As a result, many of the beta lactamase producing Gram negative pathogens have become multidrug resistant.