

ARG54472 anti-beta Lactamase antibody [8A5.A10]

Package: 200 µg

Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [8A5.A10] recognizes beta Lactamase
Tested Reactivity	Bacteria
Tested Application	ELISA
Specificity	This antibody recognizes TEM-1-type beta-lactamases.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	8A5.A10
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	beta Lactamase
Species	E. coli
Immunogen	5'-His-tagged E. coli 205 TEM-1 R+ beta-lactamase, accession no. P62593. Sequence: MSIQHFRVAL IPFFAAFCLP VFAHPETLVK VKDAEDQLGA RVGYIELDLN SGKILESFRP EERFPMMSTF KVLCCGAVLS RVDAGQEQLG RRIHYSQNDL VEYSPVTEKH LTDGMTVREL CSAAITMSDN TAANLLTTI GGPKELTAFI HNMGDHSVTRL DRWEPELNEA IPNDERDTTM PAAMATTLRK LLTGELLTLA SRQQLIDWME ADKVAGPLLR SALPAGWFIA DKSGAGERGS RGIIAALGPD GKPSRIVVIY TTGSQATMDE RNRQIAEIGA SLIKHW
Conjugation	Un-conjugated

Application Instructions

Application Note	Western blot: use at 10 µg/ml. Predicted molecular weight ~29kDa. ELISA: use at 10 - 20 µg/ml (optimized for beta - lactamase on solid phase at 10 µg/ml). These are recommended concentrations. Enduser should determine optimal concentrations for their application. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
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Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein G-purified
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4)
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Background	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 microbial production of beta-lactamases. Beta-lactamases catalyze the hydrolysis of the beta-lactam bond which destroys anti-bacterial activity. Bacteria the produce TEM- or SHV-type beta-lactamases have point mutations in structural genes that have extended the substrate specificity of these betalactamases. As a result, many of the beta-lactamase-producing Gram-negative bacteria have become multi-drug resistant.
Research Area	Gene Regulation antibody; Metabolism antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	32 kDa