ARG83076
Pasteurella multocida Toxin Antibody ELISA Kit

Package: 96 wells
Store at: 4°C

Summary

Product Description	ARG83076 Pasteurella multocida Toxin Antibody ELISA Kit is an Enzyme Immunoassay kit for the qualitative of Pasteurella multocida Toxin in animal serum.
Tested Reactivity	Other
Tested Application	ELISA
Target Name	Pasteurella multocida Toxin
Conjugation	HRP
Conjugation Note	Substrate: TMB and read at 450 nm.
Detection Range	Cut - off
Sample Type	Serum
Sample Volume	100 µl
Precision	Intra-Assay CV: less than 10 % Inter-Assay CV: less than 10 %
Alternate Names	Pasteurella multocida

Application Instructions

Assay Time	~2 hour

Properties

Form	96 well
Storage instruction	Store the kit at 2-8°C. Keep microplate wells sealed in a dry bag with desiccants. Do not expose test reagents to heat, sun or strong light during storage and usage. Please refer to the product user manual for detail temperatures of the components.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Background	Pasteurella multocida was first found in 1878 in cholera-infected birds. However, it was not isolated until 1880, by Louis Pasteur, in whose honor Pasteurella is named.
Function	P. multocida causes a range of diseases in wild and domesticated animals, as well as humans. The bacterium is found in birds, cats, dogs, rabbits, cattle, and pigs. In birds, P. multocida causes avian or fowl cholera disease; a significant disease present in commercial and domestic poultry flocks worldwide, particularly layer flocks and parent breeder flocks. P. multocida strains that cause fowl cholera in poultry typically belong to the serovars 1, 3, and 4. In the wild, fowl cholera has been shown to follow bird migration routes, especially of snow geese. The P. multocida serotype-1 is most associated with avian cholera in North America, but the bacterium does not linger in wetlands for extended periods of time. P. multocida causes atrophic rhinitis in pigs; it also can cause pneumonia or bovine respiratory disease in cattle. It may be responsible for mass mortality in saiga antelopes.