



肠出血性大肠杆菌埃希氏菌 O157:H7 抗体

产品货号 : mlR1563

英文名称 : E.coli O157:H7

中文名称 : 肠出血性大肠杆菌埃希氏菌 O157:H7 抗体

别 名 : Escherichia coli O157:H7; Enterohemorrhage E. Coli; EHEC

研究领域 : 免疫学 细菌及病毒

抗体来源 : Rabbit

克隆类型 : Polyclonal

交叉反应 : Escherichia Coli,

产品应用 : ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 IF=1:100-500 (石蜡切片需做抗原修复)
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

性 状 : Lyophilized or Liquid

浓 度 : 1mg/ml

免 疫 原 : Ecoli O157:H7 protein:

亚 型 : IgG

纯化方法 : affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液 : 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.



保存条件 : Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed : PubMed

产品介绍 : This antibody reacts with Escherichia coli O157 (E.coli O157), Escherichia coli is a gram negative bacillus that belongs to a larger group of Enterobacteriae - bacteria that inhabit the gastrointestinal tract. Although usually a harmless resident of the gut, some strains have the potential to cause serious problems, especially where there is an immature immune system or immunosuppression, or where the subtype of organism has acquired the ability to produce pathogenic toxins.

Function:

Escherichia coli are Gram negative bacterium that are commonly found in the lower intestine of warm-blooded organisms (endotherms). Their serological types are determined in combination with somatic antigens (O group: O1-O173) and flagella antigens (H type: H1-H56). The E. coli that cause intestinal infectious diseases including diarrhea, acute gastritis or colitis are referred to as pathogenic E. coli, which are classified into the following 4 groups according to differences in the mode of pathogenicity; enteropathogenic E. coli (EPEC), enteroinvasive E. coli (EIEC), enterotoxigenic E. coli (ETEC) and enterohemorrhagic E. coli (EHEC). Although the identification of pathogenic E. coli requires verification of their pathogenicity, pathogenic E. coli often have specific serotypes; therefore, typing of the serogroup and serotype is necessary in screening pathogenic E. coli.

SWISS:

N/A

Gene ID:

N/A

Important Note:



This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

EHEC-肠出血性大肠埃希氏菌 O157:H7(E.coli O157:H7)为产肠毒素大肠杆菌埃希氏菌-肠出血致病性大肠埃希氏菌的一种与志贺痢疾杆菌 I 型产生的毒素相似。

EHEC 主要侵犯结肠，在肠道能使肠粘膜细胞坏死，引起组织病变-形成肠壁溃疡； EHEC-大肠埃希氏菌 O157: H7 是毒力最强的一种，该毒株对很多抗菌素都有不同的耐、抗药性，严重者，可导致溶血性尿毒综合征症状,治疗不及时会引起死亡。

EHEC 引起肠道侵袭性病变，主要在结肠部位。研究认为 ETEC 产生的志贺样毒素与肠壁组织的微血管内皮细胞上的受体结合，引起血管损伤，同时激发局部细胞因子 TNF、LPS 及 IL1 β 增加。这些细胞因子又增强受体对毒素的敏感性，促使血管损伤进一步加重。此毒素是否作用于其他脏器内皮细胞，激发产生细胞因子，引起局部损伤-引起血管出血情况的现象有待进一步研究。