

Rabbit Anti-Neisseria gonorrhoeae Polyclonal Antibody

Rabbit, Polyclonal (Neisseria gonorrhoeae)

Cat. No. DPAB1403

Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview: Rabbit Antibody to Neisseria gonorrhoeae Fluorescein conjugated

Specificity: All antigens. This antiserum has not been absorbed and may react with related microorganisms.

Immunogen: Whole N. gonorrhoeae; ATCC 31426

Host animal: Rabbit

Format: FITC, Liquid

Purification: Purified IgG fraction covalently coupled with high purity Isomer I of fluorescein isothiocyanate. Care is taken to ensure complete removal of any free fluorescein from the final product.

Applications: Suitable for use in ELISA and direct ELISA. Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.

BACKGROUND

Introduction: Neisseria gonorrhoeae infections are acquired by sexual contact and usually affect the mucous membranes of the urethra in males and the endocervix and urethra in females, although the infection may disseminate to a variety of tissues. The pathogenic mechanism involves the attachment of the bacterium to nonciliated epithelial cells via pili (fimbriae) and the production of lipopolysaccharide endotoxin. Similarly, the lipopolysaccharide of Neisseria meningitidis is highly toxic, as it has an additional virulence factor in the form of its antiphagocytic capsule. Both pathogens produce IgA proteases which promote virulence. Many normal individuals may harbor Neisseria meningitidis in the upper respiratory tract, but Neisseria gonorrhoeae is never part of the normal flora and is only found after sexual contact with an infected person (or direct contact, in the case of infections in the newborn).

Keywords: N gonorrhoeae; N.gonorrhoeae; Proteobacteria; Beta Proteobacteria; Neisseriales; Neisseriaceae; Neisseria; Neisseria gonorrhoeae

REFERENCES

1. Gill, Darcy B., et al., (2003), "Down-regulation of CD46 by Piliated Neisseria gonorrhoeae", Journal of Experimental Medicine, 198(9), 1313-1322.
2. Genco, C; Wetzler, L (editors) (2010). Neisseria: Molecular Mechanisms of Pathogenesis. Caister Academic Press Ryan KJ, Ray CG (editors) (2004). Sherris Medical Microbiology (4th ed.). McGraw Hill

PACKAGING

Concentration: 4-5mg/ml (OD280nm, $E^{0.1\%} = 1.4$)

Buffer: 0.01M PBS, pH 7.2 containing 10mg/ml BSA

Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide

Storage: Short term (up to 6 months) store at 2-8°C under subdued light. Long term, aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

Warning: This product contains sodium azide, which has been classified as Xn (Harmful), in European Directive 67/548/EEC in the concentration range of 0.1 – 1.0%. When disposing of this reagent through lead or copper plumbing, flush with copious volumes of water to prevent azide build-up in drains.

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