

Mouse anti-Clostridium difficile Toxin A, clone EBS-I-100 (Monoclonal)

Clone no. EBS-I-100

MONOSAN

Product name	Mouse anti-Clostridium difficile Toxin A, clone EBS-I-100 (Monoclonal)
Host	Mouse
Applications	ELISA, IHC-fr, IF
Species reactivity	C. difficile
Conjugate	-
Immunogen	C.difficile toxin A
Isotype	IgG3-K
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	EBS-I-100
Size	100 ug
Concentration	100 ug/ml
Format	-
Storage buffer	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide
Storage until expiry date	2-8°C

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

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Additional info

EBS-I-100 reacts with *C. difficile* Toxin A, but not with *V. cholerae* subunit a, *V. cholerae* toxin, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* exotoxin A, H-LT, P-LT. *C. difficile* is a major nosocomial pathogen that causes antibiotic-associated colitis and mediates inflammatory diarrhea by releasing two large protein enterotoxins (toxin A and toxin B) that are able to disrupt intestinal epithelial cells via their transferase activity and ability to monoglucosylate members of the Rho family. *C. difficile* toxin A is a toxin that is composed of 39 repeats that are responsible for binding to intestinal epithelial cell surface carbohydrates. *C. difficile* toxin A causes significant apoptosis of colonocytes which contributes to the formation of ulcers and pseudo-membranes in a pathway that involves p38-dependent activation of p53 and induction of p21, leading to cytochrome c release and caspase-3 activation through Bak activation.

References

1. Kim H, et al, Gastroenterology 129: 1875-1888 (2005)
2. Carter JP, et al, Gut Microbes. 1(1): 58-64 (2010)
3. -
4. -
5. -

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