

Rabbit Anti-Shiga-like toxin IIe variant subunit A antibody

SL0882R

Product Name	Shiga-like toxin IIe variant subunit A
Chinese Name	大肠杆菌志贺样毒素II型突变体（O139 菌型）抗体
Alias	shiga-like toxin II variant chain A precursor.
Research Area	Bacteria and viruses
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Escherichia Coli
Applications	WB=1:500-2000 （Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	36kDa
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from E.coli Shiga-like toxin IIe variant subunit A: 241-319/319
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer Solution	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Attention	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
PubMed	PubMed
Product Detail	Shiga-like toxin type II (SLT-II) and Shiga-like toxin type II variant (SLT-IIv) are cytotoxins produced by certain strains of Escherichia coli. Nucleotide sequence analyses had revealed that the structural genes for the A subunit and B subunit of SLT-II or SLT-IIv are arranged in an operon. Primer extension and S1 nuclease protection analyses identified a promoter for the slt-II operon

118 bases upstream of the slt-IIA gene. The slt-IIv promoter was demonstrated to be identical to the slt-II promoter. The slt-II and slt-IIv promoters differed significantly from the previously characterized Shiga toxin (stx) and Shiga-like toxin type 1 (slt-I) promoters. The transcriptional efficiencies of the stx and slt-II promoters were compared in fusions to the chloramphenicol acetyltransferase gene, and constitutive expression of the slt-II promoter was found to be equivalent to derepressed expression of the stx promoter. In contrast to the stx and slt-I promoters, the slt-II and slt-IIv promoters did not contain sequences for binding of the Fur repressor protein, and SLT-II production was not determined by iron levels in the media in various E. coli strains with wild-type or mutant ferric uptake regulation (fur) alleles. Northern (RNA) blot analysis demonstrated a single mRNA transcript for the slt-II operon, and further analysis of the slt-II operon by primer extension did not reveal an independent promoter for the B subunit gene. A putative rho-independent transcription terminator was identified 274 bases downstream of slt-IIIB. These data indicated that the slt-II and slt-IIv operons differ from the stx/slt-I operon in regulation of their transcription by iron. Whether these regulatory differences enable the type I and type II groups of Shiga-like toxins to perform different roles in the pathogenesis of infectious diseases remains to be established.

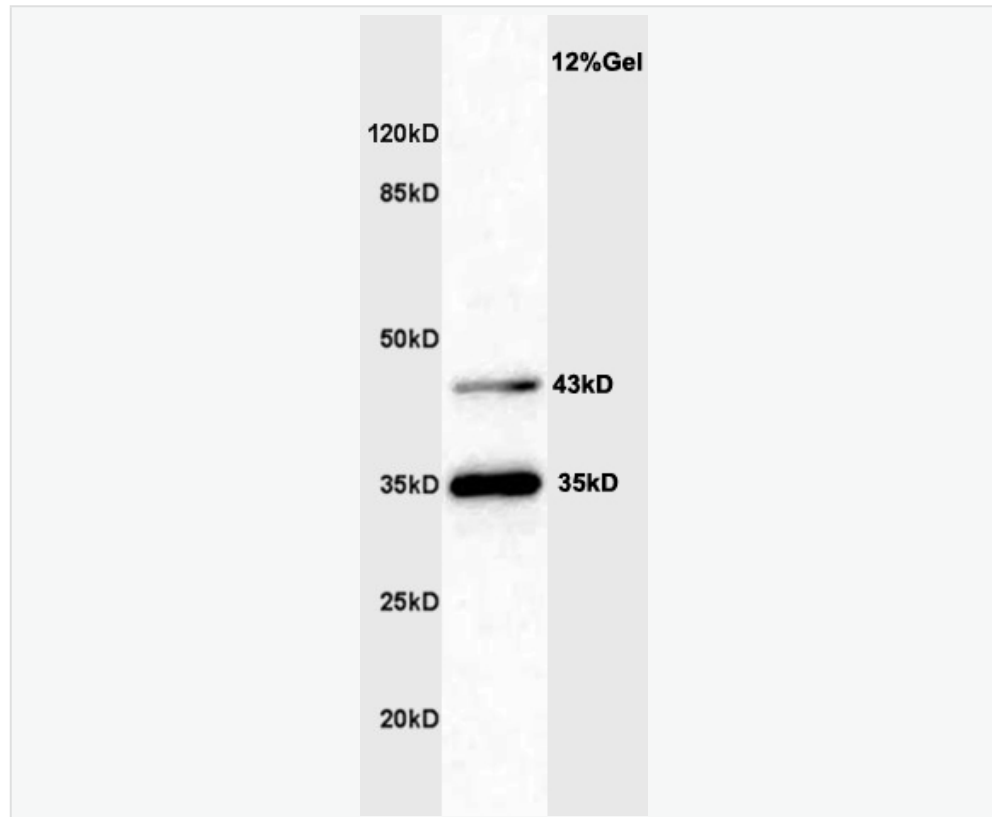
SWISS:
Q7WUF4

Gene ID:
N/A

Database links:

水肿病大肠杆菌志贺样毒素II型体，属人、猪、羊、马等哺乳动物共患毒素II型体。

Product Picture



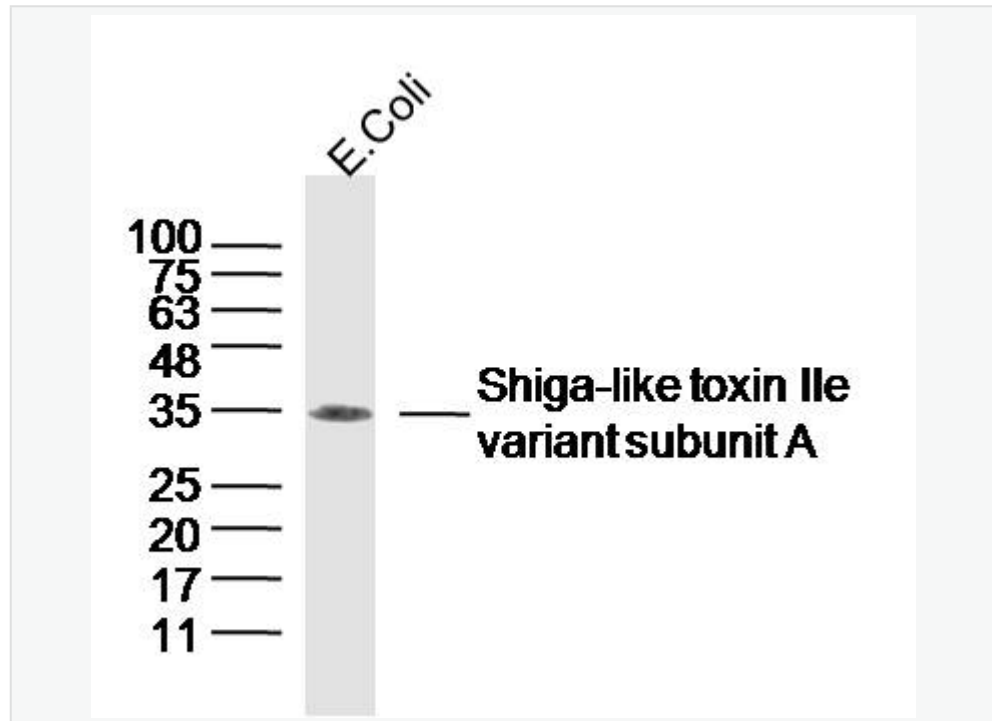
Sample: Escherichia Coli at 30ug

Primary: Anti- Shiga-like toxin IIe variant subunit A (SL0882R) at 1:300 dilution;

Secondary: HRP conjugated Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG(bse-0295G) at 1: 3000 dilution;

Predicted band size : 36kD

Observed band size : 35kD



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