

# Rabbit Anti-phospholipase C/AP Conjugated antibody

SL2273R-AP

<b>Product Name</b>	Anti-phospholipase C/AP
<b>Chinese Name</b>	碱性磷酸酶 (AP) 标记的产气荚膜梭菌(魏氏梭菌)磷脂酶 C 抗体
<b>Alias</b>	PLC.
<b>Research Area</b>	immunology Bacteria and viruses
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species</b>	(predicted:Clostridium perfringens) WB=1000-10000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ELISA=1:500-5000
<b>Applications</b>	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight</b>	43kDa
<b>Form</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen</b>	Recombined phospholipase C full length protein
<b>Lsotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. 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 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
<b>Storage</b>	
	<b>Important Note:</b> This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

## Product Detail

A 型产气荚膜梭菌病,又称魏氏梭菌性肠炎,是由 A 型产气荚膜梭菌产生的外毒素引起的肠毒血症,产气荚膜梭菌广泛分布于自然界及人和动物消化道内,能引起人气性坏疽、食物中毒和多种动物的坏死性肠炎及

肠毒血症等,产气荚膜梭菌是近年来我国家畜猝死症的主要病原。产气荚膜梭菌至少能产生 15 种外毒素及侵袭性酶类,具有较强的致病力是以腹泻为特征的的一种急性致死性传染病,其发病率、死亡率均高,对畜牧业的危害极大,造成巨大的经济损失。

在各种毒素和酶中,以  $\alpha$  毒素最为重要, $\alpha$  毒素是一种卵磷脂酶,能分解卵磷脂,人和动物的 The cell membrane 是磷脂和蛋白质的复合物,可被卵磷脂酶所破坏,故  $\alpha$  毒素能损伤多种细胞的 The cell membrane,引起溶血、组织坏死,vascular endothelial cell 损伤,使血管通透性增高,造成水肿。

A 型产气荚膜梭菌也是引起人的食物中毒和气肿疽的主要病原体,亦可引起动物的坏死性肠炎和肠毒血症,产气荚膜梭菌是继沙门氏菌、葡萄球菌后引起食物中毒的又一重要的病原菌。由于它存在广泛,因而传播也比较容易。其中部分 A 型产气荚膜梭菌还产生一种在生物医学上具有重要意义的毒素,即肠毒素 (CPE),该毒素致病性很强,并可引起人的食物中毒,CPE 阳性 A 型产气荚膜梭菌引起的食物中毒的病例,仅次于沙门氏菌和葡萄球菌引起的食物中毒病例,约占食物中毒病例总数的 4-10%。

产气荚膜梭菌分为 A、B、C、D、E、F 六个毒素型。其中 A、C、F 对人致病,但 A 型是毒性最强、最常见的一种,为常见的致病菌。A 引起气性坏疽和胃肠炎型食物中毒;C 型能引起坏死性肠炎。