SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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[Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-phospholipasae C antibody

Catalog Number: SL2273R

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	phospholipasae C
Immunogen:	Recombinded phospholipasae C full length protein: Recombinded phospholipasae C full length protein
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Applications:	ELISA (1:5000-10000) Not yet tested in other applications. Optimal working dilutions must be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	(predicted:Clostridium perfringens)
Predicted MW.:	43kDa
Background:	Clostridium perfringens type A disease, also known as Clostridium welchii enteritis, is an enterotoxemia caused by the exotoxins produced by Clostridium perfringens type A. Clostridium perfringens is widely distributed in nature and in the digestive tracts of humans and animals, and can cause gas gangrene and food poisoning in humans, as well as necrotic enteritis and enterotoxemia in various animals. Clostridium perfringens is the main pathogen of sudden death syndrome in livestock in China in recent years. Clostridium perfringens can produce at least 15 kinds of exotoxins and invasive enzymes, and has strong pathogenicity; it is an acute fatal infectious disease characterized by diarrhea, with high morbidity and mortality, causing great harm to the livestock industry and enormous economic losses. Among the various toxins and enzymes, the alpha toxin is the most important. Alpha toxin is a lecithinase that can decompose lecithin. The cell membrane of humans and animals is a complex of phospholipids and proteins and can be destroyed by lecithinase. Therefore, alpha toxin can damage the cell membrane

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	of various cells, causing hemolysis, tissue necrosis, and vascular endothelial cell damage, increasing vascular permeability and causing edema. Clostridium perfringens type A is also the main pathogen causing food poisoning and gas gangrene in humans, and can also cause necrotic enteritis and enterotoxemia in animals. Clostridium perfringens is another important pathogenic bacterium causing food poisoning after Salmonella and Staphylococcus. Because it is widely present, it is also relatively easy to transmit. Some Clostridium perfringens type A strains also produce a toxin of important biomedical significance, namely enterotoxin (CPE). This toxin is highly pathogenic and can cause food poisoning in humans. Food poisoning cases caused by CPE-positive Clostridium perfringens type A rank second only to those caused by Salmonella and Staphylococcus, accounting for approximately 4-10% of the total number of food poisoning cases. Clostridium perfringens is divided into six toxin types: A, B, C, D, E, and F. Among them, types A, C, and F are pathogenic to humans, but type A is the most toxic and most common, and is a common pathogenic bacterium. Type A causes gas gangrene and gastroenteritis-type food poisoning; type C can cause necrotic enteritis.

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