

Rabbit Anti-Ribonuclease H/Biotin Conjugated antibody

SL8670R-Bio

Product Name	Anti-Ribonuclease H/Biotin
Chinese Name	生物素标记的伤寒沙门氏菌核糖核酸酶 H 抗体
Alias	RNase H; RNH_SALEP.
Research Area	immunology Bacteria and viruses
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	(predicted:Mouse,SALEP) IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:50-200,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:500-5000
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	17kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from SALEP of Salmonella enteritidis H
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	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.
Product Detail	background: The genus Salmonella is a member of the family Enterobacteriaceae. The genus is composed of Gram-negative bacilli that are facultative and flagellated (motile). Salmonellae possess 3 major antigens; the "H" or flagellar antigen (phase 1 & 2), the "O" or somatic antigen (part of the LPS moiety) and the "Vi" or capsular antigen (referred to as

"K" in other Enterobacteriaceae). Salmonellae also possess the LPS endotoxin characteristic of Gram-negative bacteria. This LPS is composed of an "O" polysaccharide ("O" antigen) an "R" core and the endotoxic inner "Lipid A". Endotoxins evoke fever and can activate complement, kinin and clotting factors. The commonest Salmonella serotype associated with food borne infections in humans is Salmonella enteritidis and in particular phage type 4 (PT4). Salmonella Enteritidis bacteria may be found in the intestinal tracts of livestock, poultry, dogs, cats and other warm-blooded animals. This strain is only one of about 2,000 kinds of Salmonella bacteria; it is often associated with poultry and eggs.

Function:

Endonuclease that specifically degrades the RNA of RNA-DNA hybrids.

Subunit:

Monomer.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm (Potential).

Similarity:

Belongs to the RNase H family.

Contains 1 RNase H domain.

Database links:

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

沙门氏杆菌的 h 抗原有两种，称为第 1 相和第 2 相。第 1 相特异性高，又称特异相，用 a、b、c 等表示，第 2 相特异性低，为数种沙门氏杆菌所共有，也称非特异相，用 1、2、3 等表示。具有第 1 相和第 2 相 h 抗原的细菌称为双相菌，仅有一相者称单相菌。每一组沙门氏杆菌根据 h 抗原不同，可进一步分种或型。h 抗原刺激机体主要产生 IgG 抗体。