

## ARG54471 anti-Lipoteichoic Acid antibody [96-110]

Package: 100 μg Store at: -20°C

Summary	
Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [96-110] recognizes Lipoteichoic Acid
Tested Reactivity	Other
Tested Application	ELISA
Specificity	This antibody reacts with lipoteichoic acid of Staph epidermidis, Hay strain, as well as clinical strains of Staph. epidermidis (types I, II, and III), Staph. aureus strains 5 and 8, Strep. pyogenes, Strep. fecaelis, and Strep. mutans. It does not react with peptidoglycan of Staph. aureus or peptidoglycanrhamnose, nor does it react with pneumococcal polysaccharides. This antibody does not cross-react with E. coli or H. influenzae type B.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	96-110
lsotype	lgG1
Target Name	Lipoteichoic Acid
Immunogen	Staphylococcus epidermidis, Hay strain (ATCC #55133).
Conjugation	Un-conjugated

## **Application Instructions**

Application Note	ELISA: use at 0.1 - 1.0 ug/ml (optimized for LTA on solid phase). Opsonization assay: use at 80 - 160 ug/ml (optimized for Staph. epidermidis, Hay strain).
	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

**Properties** 

Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein G-purified
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4)
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.
Bioinformation	
Background	Lipoteichoic acid (LTA) is the major proinflammatory structure present within the cell wall layer of most gram-positive bacteria. It plays an important role in the initiation and progression of bacterial infection,

inflammation, and septic shock. LTA induces several cytokines in vivo, and LTA and peptidoglycan (PepG) synergize to cause the induction of nitric oxide formation which can lead to multiple organ failure. Since LTA is also found in the cell walls of non-pathogenic gram-positive bacteria, it has been suggested that the structure of LTA, and its ability to synergize with PepG, determines the ability of a particular

**Research Area** 

Microbiology and Infectious Disease antibody