antibodies.

Datasheet for ABIN1713345 anti-Anthrax Toxin Lethal Factor antibody



Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	Anthrax Toxin Lethal Factor (Lef)
Reactivity:	Bacillus anthracis
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This Anthrax Toxin Lethal Factor antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	ELISA, Western Blotting (WB), Immunocytochemistry (ICC), Immunofluorescence (Cultured Cells) (IF (cc)), Immunofluorescence (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IF (p)), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro)), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin- embedded Sections) (IHC (p))

Product Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from Bacillus anthracis lethal factor
lsotype:	lgG
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Anthrax LF (Lethal Factor) produced by Bacillus anthracis
Purification:	Purified by Protein A.
Target Details	
Target:	Anthrax Toxin Lethal Factor (Lef)
Alternative Name:	Bacillus Anthracis Lethal Factor (Lef Products)
Background:	Synonyms: Lethal factor, LF, Anthrax lethal toxin endopeptidase component, lef, pX01-107,

Order at www.antibodies-online.com | www.antikoerper-online.de | www.anticorps-enligne.fr | www.antibodies-online.cn International: +49 (0)241 95 163 153 | USA & Canada: +1 877 302 8632 | support@antibodies-online.com Page 1/3 | Product datasheet for ABIN1713345 | 03/06/2024 | Copyright antibodies-online. All rights reserved. BXA0172, GBAA_pX01_0172, LEF_BACAN.

Background: One of the three proteins composing the anthrax toxin, the agent which infects many mammalian species and that may cause death. LF is the lethal factor that, when associated with PA, causes death. LF is not toxic by itself. It is a protease that cleaves the Nterminal of most dual specificity mitogen-activated protein kinase kinases (MAPKKs or MAP2Ks) (except for MAP2K5). Cleavage invariably occurs within the N-terminal proline-rich region preceding the kinase domain, thus disrupting a sequence involved in directing specific protein-protein interactions necessary for the assembly of signaling complexes. There may be other cytosolic targets of LF involved in cytotoxicity. The proteasome may mediate a toxic process initiated by LF in the cell cytosol involving degradation of unidentified molecules that are essential for macrophage homeostasis. This is an early step in LeTx intoxication, but it is downstream of the cleavage by LF of MEK1 or other putative substrates. Also cleaves mouse NIrp1b allele 1, leading to NLRP1 inflammasome activation, IL1B release and eventually host inflammatory response Miscellaneous LF binds to the heptamer formed by cleaved PA on the host cell membrane. This step is followed by internalization of the heterooligomeric complex by receptor-mediated endocytosis. LeTx requires passage through an acidic vesicle for activity, at acidic pH, as the pore is inserted into the membrane, LF is translocated and reaches its cytosolic targets. LF is probably directly involved in its routing, by interacting with the lipid membrane. This interaction could involve a conformational change of LF and/or an oligomerization of the protein. LF may have the capability of partially unfolding in order to cross the membrane. Catalytic activity Preferred amino acids around the cleavage site can be denoted BBBBxHx-I-H, in which B denotes Arg or Lys, H denotes a hydrophobic amino acid, and x is any amino acid. The only known protein substrates are mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinase kinases. Cofactor Zn2+ Binds 1 zinc ion per subunit.

Gene ID:

3361711, 39675599

UniProt:

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P15917

Application Details

Application Notes:	WB 1:100-1000
	IHC-P 1:100-500
	IF(IHC-P) 1:50-200
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

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Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 µg/µL
Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.02 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	12 months