

Datasheet for ABIN2472974

anti-Cholera Toxin beta antibody



[Go to Product page](#)

1 Publication

Overview

Quantity:	1 mL
Target:	Cholera Toxin beta
Reactivity:	Vibrio cholerae
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This Cholera Toxin beta antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	ELISA, Immunodiffusion (ID)

Product Details

Purpose:	Rabbit anti cholera toxin beta antibody recognizes the beta subunit of cholera toxin.
Immunogen:	Purified cholera toxin
Isotype:	IgG
Characteristics:	Purified Ig
Purification:	Purified

Target Details

Target:	Cholera Toxin beta
Abstract:	Cholera Toxin beta Products
Background:	The beta subunit of cholera toxin binds to a GM1-ganglioside receptor which is widely accepted to initiate toxin action by triggering uptake and delivery of the toxin alpha subunit into cells. The

Target Details

holotoxin consists of a pentameric ring of beta subunits whose central pore is occupied by the alpha subunit. The alpha subunit contains two chains, A1 and A2, linked by a disulfide bridge. The alpha subunit (and cholera toxin) activates the adenylate cyclase enzyme in cells of the intestinal mucosa leading to increased levels of intracellular cAMP.

UniProt: [P01556](#)

Application Details

Application Notes: Optimal working dilution should be determined by the investigator.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Liquid

Concentration: 4.0 mg/mL

Buffer: Phosphate buffered saline, 0.1% Sodium Azide (NaN₃)

Handling Advice: This product should be stored undiluted. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.

Storage: 4 °C/-20 °C

Storage Comment: Store at +4°C or at -20°C if preferred. Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended.

Expiry Date: 18 months

Publications

Product cited in: Thangawng, Kim, Golden, Anderson, Robertson, Low, Ligler: "A hard microflow cytometer using groove-generated sheath flow for multiplexed bead and cell assays." in: **Analytical and bioanalytical chemistry**, Vol. 398, Issue 5, pp. 1871-81, (2010) ([PubMed](#)).