

## Product datasheet

anti-Clostridium difficile Toxin A mouse monoclonal, EBS-I-100, purified

### Short overview

<b>Cat. No.</b>	691642
<b>Quantity</b>	1 ml (100 µg/ml)
<b>Concentration</b>	100 µg/ml

### Product description

<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Antibody Type</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG3 kappa
<b>Clone</b>	EBS-I-100
<b>Immunogen</b>	C. difficile toxin A
<b>Formulation</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity chromatography
<b>Storage</b>	2-8°C
<b>Intended use</b>	Research use only
<b>Application</b>	ELISA, ICC/IF, IHC
<b>Reactivity</b>	C. difficile
<b>No reactivity</b>	V. cholera, P. aeruginosa

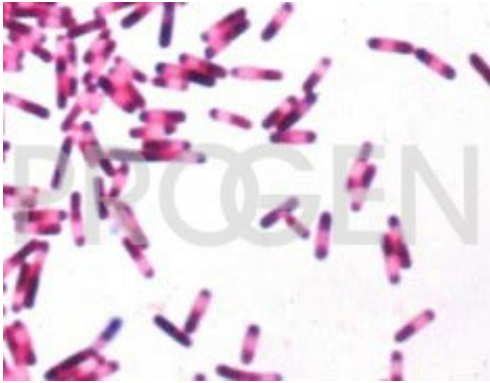
### Applications

<b>ELISA</b>	Assay dependent
<b>Immunocytochemistry (ICC)</b>	1:100-1:200 (0.5-1.0 µg/ml)
<b>Immunohistochemistry (IHC) - frozen</b>	1:50-1:100 (1-2 µg/ml)

### Background

EBS-I-100 reacts with C. difficile Toxin A, but not with V. cholerae subunit a, V. cholerae toxin, Pseudomonas aeruginosa exotoxin A, H-LT and P-LT. C. difficile is a major nosocomial pathogen that causes antibiotic-associated colitis and mediates inflammatory diarrhea by releasing two large protein enterotoxins (toxin A and toxin B) that are able to disrupt intestinal epithelial cells via their transferase activity and ability to monoglucosylate members of the Rho family. C. difficile toxin A is a toxin that is composed of 39 repeats that are responsible for binding to intestinal epithelial cell surface carbohydrates. C. difficile toxin A causes significant apoptosis of colonocytes which contributes to the formation of ulcers and pseudo-membranes in a pathway that involves p38-dependent activation of p53 and induction of p21, leading to cytochrome c release and caspase-3 activation through Bak activation.

Positive control: Clostridium difficile extract or infected cells or tissue.



*Clostridium difficile*