

## Product datasheet

anti-Pseudomonas aeruginosa 6C mouse monoclonal, EBS-I-102, purified

### Short overview

<b>Cat. No.</b>	691644
<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>	IgG1 kappa
<b>Clone</b>	EBS-I-102
<b>Immunogen</b>	Pseudomonas aeruginosa 6C
<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>	P. aeruginosa 6C

### 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-102 is specific for serotype 6C and does not react with other serotypes. Pseudomonas aeruginosa is a Gram-negative, aerobic, rod-shaped bacterium with unipolar motility. It is an opportunistic pathogen of plants and humans and can infect the urinary tract, respiratory and gastrointestinal system, soft tissues, bones and joints leading to severe systemic infections of immunosuppressed patients in hospitals. P. aeruginosa secretes a variety of pigments, including pyocyanin (blue-green), fluorescein (pyoverdin), and pyorubin (red-brown). This organism can achieve anaerobic growth with nitrate as a terminal electron acceptor, and, in its absence, it is also able to ferment arginine by substrate-level phosphorylation. Adaptation to microaerobic or anaerobic environments is essential for certain lifestyles of P. aeruginosa, such as during lung infection in cystic fibrosis patients where thick layers of alginate surrounding bacterial mucoid cells can limit the diffusion of oxygen.

Positive control: Pseudomonas aeruginosa serotype 6C extract or infected cells or tissue.



EM with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*