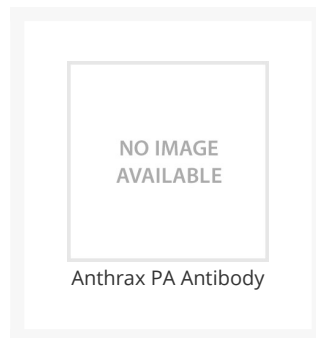




Anthrax PA Antibody

Cat. No.: 3411



Ψ Specifications

HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit
SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Bacteria
IMMUNOGEN:	<p>Anthrax PA antibody was raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to 16 amino acids in the middle of the Anthrax protective antigen protein.</p> <p>The immunogen is located within amino acids 300 - 350 of Anthrax PA .</p>
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA
APPLICATIONS:	Anthrax PA antibody can be used for the detection of Anthrax PA protein in ELISA. It will detect 10 ng of free peptide at 1 µg/mL.

Ψ Properties

PURIFICATION:	Anthrax PA Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgG
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid

BUFFER:	Anthrax PA Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/mL
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Anthrax PA antibody can be stored at 4 °C for three months and -20 °C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Ψ Additional Info

OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	pxo1_110
ALTERNATE NAMES:	Anthrax PA Antibody : pag, pXO1-110, BXA0164, GBAA_pXO1_0164, Protective antigen, Anthrax toxins translocating protein, PA
ACCESSION NO.:	AAF86457
PROTEIN GI NO.:	9280533
GENE ID:	3361714
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.

Ψ Background and References

BACKGROUND:	Anthrax PA Antibody: Anthrax infection is initiated by the inhalation, ingestion, or cutaneous contact with <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> endospores. <i>B. anthracis</i> produces three polypeptides that comprise the anthrax toxin: protective antigen (PA), lethal factor (LF), and edema factor (EF). PA binds to two related proteins on the cell surface; these are termed tumor epithelial marker 8 (TEM8)/anthrax toxin receptor (ATR) and capillary morphogenesis protein 2 (CMG2), although it is still unclear which is physiologically relevant. Following PA binding to its receptor, PA is cleaved into two fragments by a furin-like protease. The bound fragment binds both LF and EF; the resulting complex is then endocytosed which allows the translocation of LF and EF into the cytoplasm. These toxins are usually sufficient to cause rapid cell death, and often the death of the organism.
REFERENCES:	1) Schwartz MN. Recognition and management of anthrax - an update. <i>New Engl. J. Med.</i> 2001; 345:1621-6.
	2) Moayeri M and Leppla SH. The roles of anthrax toxin in pathogenesis. <i>Curr. Opin. Microbiol.</i> 2004; 7:19-24.
	3) Bradley KA, Mogridge J, Mourez M, et al. Identification of the cellular receptor for anthrax toxin. <i>Nature</i> 2001; 414:225-9.
	4) Scobie HM, Rainey GJ, Bradley KA, et al. Human capillary morphogenesis protein 2 functions as an anthrax toxin receptor. <i>Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</i> 2003; 100:5170-4.

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