Rabbit Anti-Pantoea Agglomerans Polyclonal Antibody

Rabbit, Polyclonal (Pantoea Agglomerans)
Cat. No. DPAB1817
Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview: Polyclonal Antibody to Pantoea agglomerans
Target: Pantoea agglomerans – syn. Erwinia herbicola – Enterobacter agglomerans
Specificity: Antibody specificity was performed with an ELISA test by competition experiments with the following compounds:
- Compounds: Cross-reactivity ratio \(^{(a)}\)
- Pantoea agglomerans: 1
- Enterobacter cloacae: 1/5
\(^{(a)}\): Pantoea agglomerans antigens concentration / bacterial antigens concentration at half displacement.
Immunogen: Pantoea agglomerans total proteins
Raised In: Rabbit
Isotype: Ig G
Form: Lyophilized
Research Areas: Bacteriology, Infectious diseases, Chronic diseases
Applications: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application.
Purity: Antiserum previously purified
Notes: Principal name Proteus mirabilis

REFERENCES

BACKGROUND

Introduction: Pantoea agglomerans is a Gram-negative bacterium that belongs to the family Enterobacteriaceae. Formerly called Enterobacter agglomerans, this bacterium is known to be an opportunistic pathogen in the immunocompromised, causing wound, blood, and urinary-tract infections. It is commonly isolated from plant surfaces, seeds, fruit (e.g. mandarin oranges), and animal or human feces. It is difficult to differentiate Pantoea spp. from other members of this family, such as Enterobacter, Klebsiella, and Serratia species. However, Pantoea does not utilize the amino acids lysine, arginine, and ornithine, a characteristic that sets it apart from the other genera. Pantoea agglomerans is found in the gut of locusts, which have adapted to use the guaiacol that Pantoea agglomerans produces to initiate swarming of locusts.
Keywords: Enterobacter agglomerans; Erwinia herbicola; Pantoea agglomerans; Bacteria; Proteobacteria; Gamma proteobacteria; Enterobacteriales; Enterobacteriaceae; Pantoea

PACKAGING

Storage Instructions: Lyophilized vial must be stored at 4°C in a dry area. After reconstitution with 50μl of distilled water and 50μl of glycerol, the aliquot can be stored at -20°C, and is stable at least 2 years.