Datasheet: 8209-4011

Description:	RABBIT ANTI SALMONELLA GROUP ANTIGEN:Biotin
Specificity:	SALMONELLA GROUP ANTIGEN
Format:	Biotin
Product Type:	Polyclonal Antibody
Isotype:	Polyclonal IgG
Quantity:	1 ml

Product Details

Applications

This product has been reported to work in the following applications. This information is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information. For general protocol recommendations, please visit www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols.

	Yes	No	Not Determined	Suggested Dilution
ELISA			▪	
Western Blotting			▪	
Immunofluorescence	▪			1/1000

Where this product has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does not necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrates the product for use in their own system using appropriate negative/positive controls.

Target Species	Bacterial
Product Form	Purified IgG conjugated to Biotin - liquid
Buffer Solution	Phosphate buffered saline
Preservative Stabilisers	0.1% Sodium Azide (NaN_3)
Approx. Protein Concentrations	IgG concentration 4 mg/ml
Immunogen	Mixture of *Salmonella enteriditis*, *S. typhimurium* and *S. heidelburg*.

Specificity

Rabbit anti *Salmonella* group antigen antibody recognizes a *Salmonella* group antigen. *Salmonella* is a genus of the family *Enterobacteriaceae* populated by a variety of Gram negative rod-shaped bacteria, many of which are pathogenic and cause a range of diseases in humans. *Salmonellae* possess 3 major surface antigens: the H or flagellar antigen (phase 1 and 2), the O or somatic antigen (part of the LPS moiety) and the Vi or capsular antigen (referred to as K in other *Enterobacteriaceae*). *Salmonellae* also possess the LPS endotoxin characteristic of Gram negative bacteria. This LPS is composed of an O polysaccharide (O antigen) an R core and the endotoxic inner Lipid A.

Rabbit anti *Salmonella* group antigen antibody is polyvalent for *Salmonella* O and H antigens.

	Rabbit anti *Salmonella* group antigen antibody is unabsorbed and may cross react with related *Enterobacteriaceae*.
References	1. Duffy, G. *et al.* (2000) A membrane-immunofluorescent-viability staining technique for the detection of Salmonella spp. from fresh and processed meat samples. J Appl Microbiol. 89 (4): 587-94. 2. Hunter, D.M. *et al.* (2010) Rapid detection and identification of bacterial pathogens by using an ATP bioluminescence immunoassay. J Food Prot. 73: 739-46. 3. Ewald, M. *et al.* (2015) A multi-analyte biosensor for the simultaneous label-free detection of pathogens and biomarkers in point-of-need animal testing. Anal Bioanal Chem. 407 (14): 4005-13. 4. Ewald M *et al.* (2013) A robust sensor platform for label-free detection of anti-*Salmonella* antibodies using undiluted animal sera. Anal Bioanal Chem. 405 (20): 6461-9. 5. Cloak, O.M. *et al.* (1999) Isolation and detection of *Listeria* spp, *Salmonella* spp and *Yersinia* spp using a simultaneous enrichment step followed by a surface adhesion immunofluorescent technique. J Microbiol Methods. 39 (1): 33-43. 6. de Souza, S.O. *et al.* (2014) Osteomyelitis caused by *Salmonella enterica* serovar derby in boa constrictor. J Zoo Wildl Med. 45 (3): 642-4. 7. Tian B *et al.* (2015) Blu-ray optomagnetic measurement based competitive immunoassay for *Salmonella* detection. Biosens Bioelectron. 77: 32-39. 8. Tsougeni, K. *et al.* (2016) Plasma nanotextured polymeric lab-on-a-chip for highly efficient bacteria capture and lysis. Lab Chip. 16 (1): 120-31. 9. Le, U.N. *et al.* (2011) Engineering and visualization of bacteria for targeting infarcted myocardium. Mol Ther. 19 (5): 951-9. 10. Volpe, G. *et al.* (2016) Development and evaluation of an ELIME assay to reveal the presence of Salmonella in irrigation water: Comparison with Real-Time PCR and the Standard Culture Method. Talanta. 149: 202-10. 11. Cruz-Adalia, A. *et al.* (2016) T Cells Capture Bacteria by Transinfection from Dendritic Cells. J Vis Exp. (107): e52976. 12. Tian, B. *et al.* (2016) Multi-scale magnetic nanoparticle based optomagnetic bioassay for sensitive DNA and bacteria detection. Anal Methods. Jun 3 [Epub ahead of print] 13. Kastania, A. *et al.* (2017) Binding kinetics of bacteria cells on immobilized antibodies in microfluidic channels: Modeling and experiments Sensors and Actuators B: Chemical. 253: 247-57. 14. Farka, Z. *et al.* (2018) Prussian Blue Nanoparticles as a Catalytic Label in a Sandwich Nanozyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay. Anal Chem. Jan 18 [Epub ahead of print]. 15. Schenk, F. *et al.* (2018) Development of a paper-based lateral flow immunoassay for simultaneous detection of lipopolysaccharides of *Salmonella* serovars. Anal Bioanal Chem. 410 (3): 863-8.
Storage	Store at +4^{o}C or at -20^{o}C if preferred. Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended. 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.
Shelf Life	18 months from date of despatch.
Health And Safety Information	Material Safety Datasheet documentation available at: Material Safety Datasheet Documentation #10303 available at: https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/uploads/MSDS/10303.pdf
Regulatory	For research purposes only

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