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Clostridium tetani Tetanus Toxin Monoclonal Antibody (14F5)

Performance guaranteed

Catalog Number HYB 278-14-02

Product Data Sheet

Details	
Size	200 µl
Host / Isotype	Mouse / IgG1, k
Class	Monoclonal
Type	Antibody
Clone	14F5
Immunogen	toxoid, formaldehyde inactivated Tetanus toxin
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1.05mg/ml
Purification	Protein A
Storage Buffer	PBS, pH 7.4
Contains	15mM sodium azide
Storage Conditions	4° C, store in dark

Species Reactivity	
Tested species reactivity	Bacteria

Tested Applications	Dilution *
ELISA (ELISA)	1:8,000

* Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrate the product for use in their own experiment using appropriate negative and positive controls.

Product Specific Information

HYB 278-14-02 reacts specifically with Clostridium tetani toxoid and toxin in a neutralizing manner.

HYB 278-14-02 has been successfully used in ELISA procedures. C. tetani toxoid injected in mice is neutralized by administration of HYB 278-14-02.

The HYB 278-14-02 immunogen is Tetanus toxoid, formaldehyde inactivated Tetanus toxin.

Epitope specificity of HYB 278-014-02 differs from that of HYB 278-15-02 and HYB 278-17-02.

NOTE: Concentration is lot-dependent and can vary from 0.85-1.15 mg/ml

Background/Target Information

Tetanus toxin is a neurotoxin produced by the vegetative spore of Clostridium tetani. The toxin causes tetanus, a disease that is characterised by prolonged contraction of skeletal muscle. World-wide, approximately 1 million cases of tetanus occurs annually, resulting in approximately 300,000 to 500,000 deaths, mostly in developing countries. The tetanus toxin has a molecular weight of approximately 150kDa and consists of a heavy chain (B-chain, 100kDa) and a light chain (A-chain, 50kDa) that are connected by a disulfide bond. The toxin acts by inhibiting neurotransmitter release. It binds to peripheral neuronal synapses, is internalized and moves by retrograde transport up the axon into the spinal cord where it can move between postsynaptic and presynaptic neurons. It inhibits the release of the neurotransmitters GABA and glycine by synaptobrevin-2. This results in overactivity in the muscle. The binding of the toxin to neurons is irreversible.

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