

Mouse Lipopolysaccharide Core Monoclonal Antibody

Lipopolysaccharide Core, mAb WN1 222-5

CATALOG # AAA77825	HOST Mouse	REACTIVITY Lipopolysaccharide	APPLICATIONS Western Blot, Immunohistochemistry, Functional Assay
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Lipopolysaccharide Core; Monoclonal Antibody; mAb WN1 222-5; LPS core; anti-Lipopolysaccharide Core antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Lipopolysaccharide
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a
Clone Number	222-5
Form/Format	Quantities >500 ug will be send without preservative and carrier free. Quantities <500 ug will be send with preservative and carrier. exact formulation can be found on the datasheet.
Applicable Applications for anti-Lipopolysaccharide Core antibody	WB (Western Blot), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), IA (Immunoassay), FA (Functional Assay)
Immunogen	10E8 heat-killed bacteria
Positive Control	LPS E coli
Negative Control	Normal lymph node (non-infected)
Preparation and Storage	Product should be stored at 4 degree C. Under recommended storage conditions, product is stable for at least one year. The exact expiry date is indicated on the label

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-Lipopolysaccharide Core antibody	<p>Meet the remarkable mouse monoclonal antibody clone WN1 222-5, a precision tool in the realm of immunology. This antibody has a unique ability - it targets the core region of lipopolysaccharide (LPS) with extraordinary accuracy while showing no reactivity to free lipid A, Rd2, or smaller LPS variants. Let's delve into the intriguing world of LPS and its significance.</p> <p>Lipopolysaccharide (LPS) is a key element of Gram-negative bacteria, infamous for causing infections via strains like E. coli and Salmonella. Comprising three parts—lipid A, core oligosaccharide, and O-polysaccharide—LPS forms the endotoxin essential to bacterial survival and virulence. Understanding the structure of LPS, especially the toxic lipid A and the variable O-polysaccharide, is critical for developing targeted antibacterial treatments. Humans and vertebrates encounter LPS through exposure to enterobacteria, which release small amounts of endotoxins as they grow. LPS is heat-stable and can cause watery diarrhea and inflammation upon interacting with the digestive tract.</p> <p>Additionally, LPS also plays a role in conditions like necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC), primarily affecting newborns. If LPS enters the bloodstream, it binds to host cells, triggering complex responses and, in severe cases, organ failure (septic shock).</p> <p>Furthermore, LPS inhibits Interleukin-6 (IL-6), which presents a strategic method for fine-tuning the body's immune response. As a central cytokine, IL-6 is instrumental in both inflammation control and muscle function, serving a dual role in defense mechanisms and metabolism. Targeting IL-6 inhibition offers a pathway to mitigate conditions characterized by chronic inflammation, such as autoimmune disorders, metabolic syndromes, and certain types of cancers.</p>
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For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/monoclonal/lipopolysaccharide-core-antibody-clone-222-5-western-blot-immunohistochemistry-immunoassay-functional-assay-elisa/77825>