PRODUCT SPECIFICATION



HYB 123-05 Anti Corynebacterium Diphtheria toxin (DT)

Mouse monoclonal antibody

| OVERVIEW | Article No. | 100876 (0.2 mL), 100877(1.0 mL) | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|-----------|------------|--|
| | Product Name | HYB 123-05 Anti Corynebacterium Diphtheria toxin (DT) | | | |
| | Clone ID | 17.6 | | | |
| | Subclass | IgG1/ Kappa | | | |
| | Specificity | HYB 123-05 reacts with diphtheria toxin and toxoid. | | | |
| | Species Reactivity | Corynebacterium Diphtheria. | | | |
| | Epitope Specificity | Not determined. | | | |
| | Immunogen | Diphtheria toxoid (purified and formaldehyde treated diphtheria toxin from a culture of Corynebacteriúm diphtheria subsp. intermedius Park-Williams no. 8). | | | |
| | Fusion Partner | X63-Ag8.653. | | | |
| | Culture Medium | Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium with 10 % fetal calf serum. | | | |
| TESTED APPLICATION | Method | | Usability | References | |
| | Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) | | YES | 1 | |
| | Western Blot (WB) | | YES | | |
| PRODUCT SPECIFIC INFORMATION | HYB 123-05 reacts strongly in ELISA with diphtheria toxoid coated directly onto the microtiter well. HYB 123-05 also detects diphtheria toxin and toxoid in a sandwich ELISA using a polyclonal antitoxin as capture antibody (1). | | | | |
| | In western of SDS separated reduced and non-reduced diphtheria toxoid, HYB 123-05 reacts with a broad band between 50 and 75 kDa corresponding to the SDS- and reduction-resistant cross-linked proenzyme. Bands with higher molecular weight corresponding to cross-linked toxoid multimers can also be detected. | | | | |
| PROPERTIES | Conjugation: | Unconjugated | | | |
| | Form | Liquid | | | |
| | Preparation: | Protein A | | | |
| | Concentration: | 1 mg/mL \pm 10%, based on A ₂₈₀ . See Certificate of Analysis for details. | | | |
| | Solvent: | PBS, pH 7.2 – 7.4 | | | |
| | Storage information: | Store at ≤ - 18 ºC. | | | |

PRODUCT SPECIFICATION



| TARGET | Diphtheria toxin (DT) is secreted by certain strains of Corynebacterium diphtheria and catalyzes the ADP-ribosylation of eukaryotic aminoacyl-transferase II (EF-2) using NAD as a substrate (2). This reaction forms the basis for its toxicity towards eukaryotic organisms (3). Diphtheria toxin is synthesized and excreted as a proenzyme. It is composed of a single polypeptide chain having a molecular weight of approximately 63 kDa (4). Two covalent alterations in structure are necessary for expression of its enzymatic activity. First, mild proteolysis results in the formation of "nicked toxin", which is enzymatically inactive and onsists of two major fragments, A and B, linked by a disulfide bond. Reduction of the nicked toxin with thiols releases the N-terminal A fragment (~24 kDa) which is enzymatically active. The C-terminal B fragment (~39 kDa) has no apparent enzymatic activity, but is required for toxicity. Evidence suggests that the B fragment is responsible for recognizing and binding the toxin to cell surface receptors (5). |
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| REFERENCES | Nielsen P.B., Koch C., Friis H., Heron I., Prag J. and Schmidt J. (1987) J. Clin. Microbiol. 25 (7), 1280-1284 Honjo, J., Nishizuka, Y., Hayaishi, O. and Kato, I. (1968) J. Biol. Chem. 243, 3553-3555. Gill, D.M., Pappenheimer, Jr., A.M. and Baseman, J.B. (1969) Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol. 34, 595-602. Collier, R.J. and Kandel, J. (1971) J. Biol. Chem. 246, 1496-1503. Ittelson, T.R. and Gill, D.M. (1973) Nature 242, 330-332. |

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Conditions

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