Recombinant Human Anti-S. aureus Antibody (4497)

Cat. No.: PABL-328
This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview
Recombinant Human Antibody (4497) is capable of binding to S. aureus, expressed in HEK 293 cells. Expressed as the combination of a heavy chain (HC) containing VH from anti-S. aureus mAb and CH1-3 region of human IgG1 and a light chain (LC) encoding VL from anti-S. aureus mAb and CL of human kappa light chain. Exists as a disulfide linked dimer of the HC and LC hetero-dimer under non-reducing condition.

Host Species
Human

Specificity
Tested positive against native S. aureus

Target
S. aureus

Immunogen
S. aureus Staphylococcus aureus

Antibody Isotype
IgG1

Derivation
Human

Species Reactivity
S. aureus

Type
IgG

Expression Host
HEK 293 cells

Clone
4497

Purity
>95% by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analysis

Applications
Can be useful in applications such as: Western blot; Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay; Functional Study
**Formulation**

Functional Grade Purified (low endo, azide-free)

**Storage**

Store the antibody (in aliquots) at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing of samples.

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**BACKGROUND**

**Introduction**

Staphylococcus aureus is a gram-positive coccal bacterium that is a member of the Firmicutes, and is frequently found in the nose, respiratory tract, and on the skin. It is often positive for catalase and nitrate reduction. Although S. aureus is not always pathogenic, it is a common cause of skin infections such as abscesses, respiratory infections such as sinusitis, and food poisoning. Pathogenic strains often promote infections by producing potent protein toxins, and expressing cell-surface proteins that bind and inactivate antibodies. The emergence of antibiotic-resistant strains of S. aureus such as methicillin-resistant S. aureus (MRSA) is a worldwide problem in clinical medicine.

**Alternative Names**

S. aureus; Staphylococcus aureus