

Datasheet



Mouse mAb to **Enterobacter aerogenes**
Clone **EBS-I-103**
Isotype **IgG3-κ**

Source

A BALB/c mouse was immunized with a crude sonicate of *Enterobacter aerogenes*.
Fusion partner: NS-1.

Specifications

Enterobacter aerogenes is a Gram-negative rod-shaped microorganism from the Enterobacteriaceae family. *E. aerogenes* forms part of the endogenous human gastrointestinal (GI) microflora. It also resides in soil, water and in dairy products. Generally infections arise from the patients' own flora; however cross-infection can occur via the hands of healthcare workers, during insertion of medical devices and in surgical procedures. Contaminated surfaces may play a role in the transmission of *Enterobacter*, particularly during outbreaks. *Enterobacter* species are notorious for their drug resistance. *E. aerogenes* uses three mechanisms of resistance; inactivating enzymes, alteration of drug targets and alteration of the ability of drugs to enter and or accumulate in its cells. Some of the antibiotics that *E. aerogenes* is known to be resistant to include β-lactam antibiotics, aminoglycosides and quinolones.



Figure 1: *Enterobacter aerogenes* colonies

Species reactivity

Positive: *E. aerogenes*.

Applications

Detection of *E. aerogenes*.

ELISA	Flow cytometry	Frozen sections	Immunofluorescence
+	+	+	+

Format

Produced in tissue culture, contains no host Ig. Antibodies are affinity purified and presented in PBS with 0,02 % sodium azide.

Stored at 4°C- 8°C, shelf life is at least 24 months after purchase.

Dilution advice

- ELISA (solid phase: 0,1-100 µg/ml; tracer: 0,001-100 µg/ml for 30 min at RT).
- Flow cytometry (0,5-1,0 µg/million cells in 0,1 ml).
- Immunofluorescence (0,5-1,0 µg/ml).
- Immunohistology (1-2 µg/ml for 30-60 minutes at RT; acetone or paraformaldehyde fixed only; information on a suitable antigen retrieval method for staining of formalin-fixed tissues is unavailable to date).

Positive control

E. aerogenes extract or infected cells or tissue.

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References

- Shin SH, et al, *J Bacteriol.* **194(9)**: 2373-4 (2012).