

12-8335: Anti-Group A Streptococcal Polysaccharide-Purified No Carrier Protein

Clonality : Monoclonal
Clone Name : 2S1.3
Immunogen Information : Group A Streptococcal Polysaccharide

Description

Specificity: Clone 2S1.3 specifically targets the polysaccharide antigens present on the surface of Group A Streptococcus (GAS) bacteria.

Antigen Distribution: Group A Streptococcus bacteria commonly colonize mucosal surfaces such as the mouth, nares, and pharynx in humans and animals like horses, pigs, and cows. They can also be found on the skin, heart, or muscle tissue under certain conditions.

Background: Streptococcus bacteria are a type of gram-positive bacteria that are classified into different groups based on their serological characteristics. Among them, Group A and Group B Streptococcus are particularly important for medical purposes, as they can cause serious infections^{1, 2}. Group A Streptococcus is a genus of gram-positive bacteria that can cause both pathogenic and commensal infections. These bacteria are particularly significant in medicine because they can lead to severe infections, including pharyngitis, scarlet fever, and rheumatic fever³. When it comes to diagnosing streptococcal infections, monoclonal antibodies such as Clone 2S1.3 play an important role. This antibody is used to detect specific anti-polysaccharide antibodies in patients with streptococcal infections. The clone has been studied using enzyme immunoassay (EIA) and passive hemagglutination reaction (PHR) to detect specific anti-polysaccharide antibodies and has shown a broad spectrum of antibody titers⁴. In the case of streptococcal infections, monoclonal antibodies such as Clone 2S1.3 can help doctors diagnose the infection more accurately and provide more targeted treatment to patients.

Product Info

Amount : 250µg
Purity: >=90% monomer by analytical SEC and SDS-Page
Purification : Preparation: Recombinant antibodies are manufactured in an animal free facility using only in vitro protein free cell culture techniques and are purified by a multi-step process including the use of protein A or G to assure extremely low levels of endotoxins, leachable protein A or aggregates.