

Diphtheria Toxin (1H2): sc-51867

BACKGROUND

Corynebacterium diphtheriae is a Gram-positive, nonmotile aerobic bacteria found in soil and animal feces. *C. diphtheriae* bacteria infect the epithelial cells of the upper respiratory tract and, from there, produce and secrete a potent toxin which is absorbed and disseminated through lymph channels and blood to the susceptible tissues of the body. Diphtheria Toxin catalyzes the ADP-ribosylation and inactivation of eEF-2. The structure of Diphtheria Toxin reveals a Y-shaped molecule of three domains: a catalytic domain (fragment A), whose fold is of the $\alpha + \beta$ type; a transmembrane (TM) domain consisting of nine α -helices, two pairs of which may participate in pH-triggered membrane insertion and translocation; and a receptor-binding domain, which forms a flattened β -barrel with a jelly-roll-like topology. Together the TM- and receptor binding-domains constitute fragment B.

REFERENCES

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8. Pappenheimer, A.M. 1977. Diphtheria toxin. *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* 46: 69-94.
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SOURCE

Diphtheria Toxin (1H2) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against Diphtheria Toxoid.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 μ g IgG₁ in 1.0 ml PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

Diphtheria Toxin (1H2) is recommended for detection of different determinants of Diphtheria Toxin and anatoxin of *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* origin by solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.