



Campylobacter jejuni (7711): sc-58100

BACKGROUND

Campylobacter jejuni is a Gram-negative, microaerophilic, slender, flagellate, spiral bacterium. It is the major reported cause of bacterial foodborne infection in the United States and is also associated with Guillain-Barre syndrome. Campylobacteriosis is an infectious disease caused by bacteria of the genus *Campylobacter*. Most people who become ill with campylobacteriosis display the symptoms of diarrhea, cramping, abdominal pain and fever within two to five days after exposure to the organism. The diarrhea may be bloody and can be accompanied by nausea and vomiting. The illness typically lasts one week. Some individuals who are infected with *Campylobacter* are asymptomatic. In those with compromised immune systems, *Campylobacter* occasionally spreads to the bloodstream and causes a serious life threatening infection.

REFERENCES

1. Rollins, D.M. and Colwell, R.R. 1986. Viable but nonculturable stage of *Campylobacter jejuni* and its role in survival in the natural aquatic environment. Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 52: 531-538.
2. Black, R.E., et al. 1988. Experimental *Campylobacter jejuni* infection in humans. J. Infect. Dis. 157: 472-479.
3. Rees, J.H., et al. 1995. *Campylobacter jejuni* infection and Guillain-Barre syndrome. N. Engl. J. Med. 333: 1374-1379.
4. Altekruze, S.F., et al. 1999. *Campylobacter jejuni*—an emerging foodborne pathogen. Emerg. Infect. Dis. 5: 28-35.
5. Parkhill, J., et al. 2000. The genome sequence of the food-borne hyper-variable sequences. Nature 403: 665-668.
6. Guccione, E., et al. 2008. Amino acid-dependent growth of *Campylobacter jejuni*: key roles for aspartase (AspA) under microaerobic and oxygen-limited conditions and identification of AspB (Cj0762), essential for growth on glutamate. Mol. Microbiol. 69: 77-93.
7. Baqar, S., et al. 2008. Immunogenicity and protective efficacy of recombinant *Campylobacter jejuni* flagellum-secreted proteins in mice. Infect. Immun. 76: 3170-3175.
8. Yamazaki, W., et al. 2008. Development and evaluation of a loop-mediated isothermal amplification assay for rapid and simple detection of *Campylobacter jejuni* and *Campylobacter coli*. J. Med. Microbiol. 57: 444-451.
9. Nakari, U.M., et al. 2008. Correct identification and discrimination between *Campylobacter jejuni* and *C. coli* by a standardized hippurate test and species-specific polymerase chain reaction. Eur. J. Clin. Microbiol. Infect. Dis. 27: 513-518.

SOURCE

Campylobacter jejuni (7711) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against *Campylobacter jejuni*.

PRODUCT

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

APPLICATIONS

Campylobacter jejuni (7711) is recommended for detection of *Campylobacter jejuni* origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000).

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Corcionivoschi, N., et al. 2012. Mucosal reactive oxygen species decrease virulence by disrupting *Campylobacter jejuni* phosphotyrosine signaling. Cell Host Microbe 12: 47-59.
2. Alvarez, L.A., et al. 2016. NADPH oxidase-derived H₂O₂ subverts pathogen signaling by oxidative phosphorylation conversion to PB-DOPA. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 113: 10406-10411.

STORAGE

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

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

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