



Gram Positive Bacteria Marker (3811): sc-58136

BACKGROUND

Bacteria cells are classified as Gram-positive if they retain a crystal violet dye during the Gram stain process. Gram-positive bacteria appear blue or violet under a microscope after the stain has been applied, whereas Gram-Negative bacterial look red or pink. This difference in color is mainly due to the characteristics of the cell wall. Gram-positive bacteria generally have a thicker layer of peptidoglycan, a polymer consisting of sugars and amino acids that forms a homogeneous layer outside the plasma membrane. Gram-positive bacteria also have two rings supporting any flagellum and teichoic acids in the cell wall that function as chelating agents and aid in adherence. Major groups of Gram-positive bacteria include the genera *Bacillus*, *Listeria*, *Staphylococcus*, *Streptococcus*, *Enterococcus* and *Clostridium*, as well as the phylum *Actinobacteria*. Gram-positive bacteria markers comprise a variety of proteins present on Gram-positive cells, and can aid in the study of function and behavior of this type of bacteria.

REFERENCES

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SOURCE

Gram Positive Bacteria Marker (3811) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against Gram-positive bacteria.

PRODUCT

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

APPLICATIONS

Gram Positive Bacteria Marker (3811) is recommended for detection of lipoteichoic acid of Gram positive bacteria of Gram Positive Bacteria Marker origin by immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

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.