**BACKGROUND**

Verotoxin I and Verotoxin II, cytotoxic proteins that are also known as Shiga-like toxins, are Shiga toxins produced by *Escherichia coli* that are capable of killing Vero cells in culture. Verotoxins require highly specific receptors on the cell surface in order to attach to and enter the cell. Verotoxins are multisubunit proteins composed of one molecule of the A subunit, which is responsible for the toxic action of the protein, and five molecules of the B subunit, which is responsible for binding to a specific cell type. The toxin acts on vascular endothelial cells. The B subunits bind to Gb3 on the cell membrane and the complex enters the cell. Once inside the cell, the A subunit inactivates the ribosomes of the cell. Symptoms of Verotoxin, which occur within a few hours after infection, include severe diarrhea, abdominal pain, vomiting and bloody urine.

**REFERENCES**


**SOURCE**

Verotoxin IB (7583) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against partially purified native Verotoxin.

**RESEARCH USE**

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