



## SEG (SEG-59): sc-66137

### BACKGROUND

Enterotoxins are microorganism-released cytotoxic proteins that are able to change the permeability of epithelial cells, thus leading to the formation of bacterial pores in the cell membrane and ultimately causing cell death. *Staphylococcus aureus*, a human pathogen, releases a variety of major enterotoxins, all of which are heat stable and can cause gastroenteritis if secreted in the intestine. SEs (*Staphylococcus* enterotoxins) induce an immune response by binding to T-cell receptors and MCH proteins but, unlike other antigens, SEs are able to resist being internalized and processed by the host cell, thus making them superantigens. SEG (*Staphylococcus* enterotoxin G) is a 233 amino acid enterotoxin that is produced by *Staphylococcus* and is secreted into the intestine. SEG intoxication can lead to staphylococcal (staph) food poisoning which is often characterized by nausea, vomiting, stomach cramps and diarrhea.

### REFERENCES

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### SOURCE

SEG (SEG-59) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against enterotoxin G of *Staphylococcus aureus* origin.

### PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG<sub>1</sub> in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

### APPLICATIONS

SEG (SEG-59) is recommended for detection of enterotoxin G of *Staphylococcus aureus* origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000).

Molecular Weight of SEG: 30 kDa.

### 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](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.