



SEG (SEG-16): sc-66138

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-16) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against enterotoxin G of *Staphylococcus aureus* origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG_{2a} in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

SEG (SEG-16) 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 for detailed protocols and support products.