



Gram Negative Endotoxin Marker (1.B.293): sc-71172

BACKGROUND

Bacterial cells are classified as Gram-negative if they do not retain a crystal violet dye during the Gram stain process. Gram-negative bacteria appear red or pink under a microscope after the stain has been applied, whereas Gram-positive bacterial look blue or violet. This difference in color is mainly due to the characteristics of the cell wall. Gram-negative bacteria only have a few layers of peptidoglycan surrounded by an outer membrane of lipopolysaccharide (LPS), also known as the Endotoxin. Many species of Gram-negative bacteria are pathogenic, mainly due to certain components of their cell walls. LPS, in particular, induces a strong response from normal animal immune systems, and it also contributes greatly to the structural integrity of the bacteria. The LPS protects the bacterial cell membrane from certain kinds of chemical attacks.

REFERENCES

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SOURCE

Gram Negative Endotoxin Marker (1.B.293) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against O:111 B4 J5 cells of *E. coli* origin.

PROTOCOLS

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

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µl ascites containing IgG_{2b} with < 0.1% sodium azide.

APPLICATIONS

Gram Negative Endotoxin Marker (1.B.293) is recommended for detection of Gram Negative Endotoxin of *E. coli* origin by solid phase ELISA (starting dilution to be determined by researcher, dilution range 1:100-1:5000).

STORAGE

For immediate and continuous use, store at 4° C for up to one month. For sporadic use, freeze in working aliquots in order to avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. If turbidity is evident upon prolonged storage, clarify solution by centrifugation.

RESEARCH USE

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