## BACKGROUND

*Bordetella pertussis* is a Gram-negative, non-motile coccobacilli of the genus *Bordetella*, and it is the causative agent of whooping cough, also called *pertussis* acute, a highly communicable respiratory disease characterized in its typical form by paroxysms of coughing followed by a long-drawn inspiration. *Bordetella pertussis* are aerobic, encapsulated microbes that favor the lining of the human respiratory tract. In addition to the attachment to and growth on ciliated cells, *Bordetella pertussis* produces several exotoxins that contribute to its symptoms. *Bordetella pertussis* causes the covalent addition of ADP-ribose to the GTP binding G\(_i\) protein, thereby preventing the deactivation of adenylate cyclase. This results in the accumulation of large amounts of cAMP which causes increased mucus secretion and interferes with various cellular functions. Pertussis toxin, a protein composed of five different subunits (S1, S2, S3, S4, and S5), is the major virulence factor of *Bordetella pertussis*.

## REFERENCES


## SOURCE

*Bordetella pertussis* toxin subunit S1 (63.1G9) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against *Bordetella pertussis* toxin.

## RESEARCH USE

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

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains 50 µg IgG1 in 500 µl of PBS with <0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

## APPLICATIONS

*Bordetella pertussis* toxin subunit S1 (63.1G9) is recommended for detection of the S1 subunit and the intact toxin of *Bordetella pertussis* origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000).

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS


## STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

## PROTOCOLS

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