



## Product datasheet

# Anti-avrA antibody ab52929

1 Image

### Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Anti-avrA antibody
<b>Description</b>	Mouse polyclonal to avrA
<b>Host species</b>	Mouse
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> WB
<b>Species reactivity</b>	Reacts with Salmonella typhimurium.
<b>Immunogen</b>	<p>Vector coding for a partial recombinant fusion protein, corresponding to amino acids 160-259 of Salmonella typhimurium avrA, [Accession number AAB83970.1] Target sequence used to make the antibody: AALEREQLPD CYFAMVELDI QRSSSECGIF SLALAKKLQL EFMNLVKIHE DNICERLCGE EPFLPSDKAD RYLPVSFYKH TQGAQRLNEY VEANPAAGSS.</p> <p> <a href="#">Run BLAST with ExPASy</a>  <a href="#">Run BLAST with NCBI</a></p>

### General notes

This antibody was raised by a genetic immunization technique. Genetic immunization can be used to generate antibodies by directly delivering antigen-coding DNA into the animal, rather than injecting a protein or peptide (Tang *et al.* [PubMed: 1545867](#); Chambers and Johnston [PubMed 12910245](#); Barry and Johnston [PubMed: 9234514](#)). The animal's cells produce the protein, which stimulates the animal's immune system to produce antibodies against that particular protein. A vector coding for a partial fusion protein was used for genetic immunisation of a mouse and the resulting serum was tested in Western blot against an *E.coli* lysate containing that partial fusion protein. Genetic immunization offers enormous advantages over the traditional protein-based immunization method. DNA is faster, cheaper and easier to produce and can be produced by standard techniques readily amenable to automation. Furthermore, the antibodies generated by genetic immunization are usually of superior quality with regard to specificity, affinity and recognizing the native protein.

### Properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C. Stable for 12 months at -20°C.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	Constituents: 50% Glycerol, Whole serum
<b>Purity</b>	Whole antiserum
<b>Primary antibody notes</b>	This antibody was raised by a genetic immunization technique. Genetic immunization can be used to generate antibodies by directly delivering antigen-coding DNA into the animal, rather than

injecting a protein or peptide (Tang *et al.* [PubMed: 1545867](#); Chambers and Johnston [PubMed 12910245](#); Barry and Johnston [PubMed: 9234514](#)). The animal's cells produce the protein, which stimulates the animal's immune system to produce antibodies against that particular protein. A vector coding for a partial fusion protein was used for genetic immunisation of a mouse and the resulting serum was tested in Western blot against an *E.coli* lysate containing that partial fusion protein. Genetic immunization offers enormous advantages over the traditional protein-based immunization method. DNA is faster, cheaper and easier to produce and can be produced by standard techniques readily amenable to automation. Furthermore, the antibodies generated by genetic immunization are usually of superior quality with regard to specificity, affinity and recognizing the native protein.

#### Clonality

Polyclonal

#### Isotype

IgG

### Applications

#### The Abpromise guarantee

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of ab52929 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		1/1000. Predicted molecular weight: 34 kDa. This antibody has been tested in Western blot against an E.coli lysate containing the partial recombinant fusion protein used as an immunogen. We have no data on detection of endogenous protein.

### Target

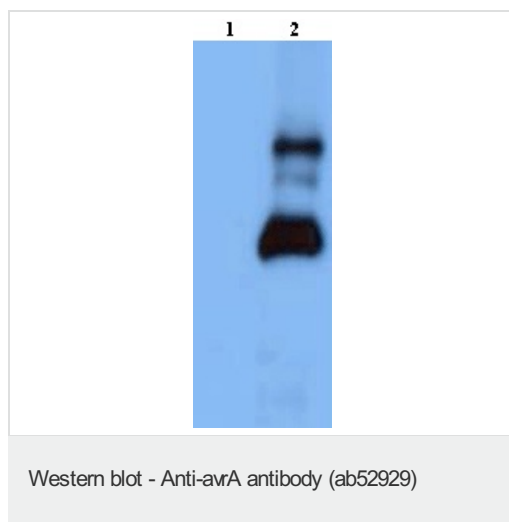
#### Relevance

AvrA, a secreted virulence-associated effector protein, and is a member of the YopJ/Avr family of proteins. It is found in most *Salmonella* species. It has been reported that the AvrA protein from *Salmonella typhimurium* is an effector molecule that inhibits activation of the key proinflammatory NF- $\kappa$ B transcription factor and augments apoptosis in human epithelial cells. This activity is similar but mechanistically distinct from that described for YopJ, an AvrA homolog expressed by the bacterial pathogen *Yersinia*.

#### Cellular localization

Secreted

### Images



**All lanes :** Anti-avrA antibody (ab52929) at 1/1000 dilution

**Lane 1 :** a total protein extract from E coli with 50ng of a tagged fusion protein of an irrelevant antigen

**Lane 2 :** a total protein extract from E coli with 50ng of the antigen (tagged fusion protein)

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane.

#### Secondary

**All lanes :** Rabbit anti-mouse IgG + IgM (H+L), HRP conjugated, at 1/5000 dilution

**Predicted band size:** 34 kDa

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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