

Antibody Datasheet

Product Name:	Mouse anti <i>Salmonella</i> Paratyphi
Clone number:	SPA27
Isotype:	Mouse IgG _{2a}
Product code:	MAB12166-100
Batch Number:	
Amount:	0.1mg
Concentration:	1 mg/ml
Buffer:	Phosphate Buffered Saline pH7.4
Preservative:	0.09% Sodium Azide (NaN ₃)
Purification:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography on protein A
Specificity:	This antibody is specific for <i>Salmonella</i> Paratyphi. The antibody does not cross react with <i>Campylobacter coli</i> , <i>Campylobacter jejuni</i> , <i>Clostridium difficile</i> , <i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7, <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> , <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> , <i>Shigella dysenteriae</i> , <i>Shigella flexneri</i> , <i>Shigella sonnei</i> , <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , <i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i> .
Applications:	ELISA

Antigen background: The bacterial genus *Salmonella* are rod-shaped, gram negative facultative anaerobic bacilli, that belong to the family *Enterobacteriaceae*. The genus is divided into two species groups, *Salmonella enterica* (*S.enterica*) and *Salmonella bongori*. *S.enterica* is further divided into six subspecies which includes *S. enterica* subspecies *enterica*. *Salmonella* Paratyphi is a serovar of this subspecies and is classified as *Salmonella enterica* serovar Paratyphi.



Humans are the sole reservoir for *S. Paratyphi*, and the bacterium is transmitted from one person to another through water, or food, that has been contaminated with the faeces of an infected individual. *S. Paratyphi* infection is common in developing countries, particularly in densely populated urban areas with poor sanitation and lack of safe drinking water. *S. Paratyphi* primarily invades the gastrointestinal tract and replicates within non-phagocytic epithelial cells and phagocytic cells, thereby evading the immune system ([Hurley, D](#)).

Three *S. Paratyphi* serotypes cause Paratyphoid fever, which are classified as A, B and C. Paratyphoid fever is symptomatically indistinguishable from typhoid fever, which is caused by *S. Typhi*, and both diseases are referred to as enteric fever. The symptoms of Paratyphoid fever are milder than typhoid fever and include fever, headaches, nausea, loss of appetite, constipation, diarrhoea. In a small percentage of cases, infected individuals may become chronic carriers of *S. Paratyphi* after infection, and are responsible for spreading the disease in endemic regions.

Paratyphoid fever, caused by *Salmonella enterica* serovar Paratyphi, remains an important public health burden in developing countries and affects travellers visiting countries where *S. Paratyphi* is endemic. Vaccines are not currently available to protect individuals against Paratyphoid fever but licensed vaccines for Typhoid fever may provide limited protection. ([WHO](#)).

References:

Hurley D, McCusker MP, Fanning S, Martins M. (2014). Salmonella-host interactions - modulation of the host innate immune system. *Front Immunol.* Oct 7;5:481.

World health organization: Typhoid

Storage:

Store at +4°C for up to three months, or at -20°C for longer.
The Antibody is shipped at ambient temperature.
Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

