

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

<b>Important Note:</b>	<b>Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.</b>		
<b>Catalog #:</b>	B65707R	<b>Lot #:</b>	5H22620
<b>Description:</b>	Rabbit anti <i>Salmonella</i> sp. Rabbit Antibody to <i>Salmonella</i> Species Biotin Conjugated		
<b>Specificity:</b>	Polyvalent for <i>Salmonella</i> "O" & "H" antigens. Immunocaptures <i>Salmonellae</i> . Antiserum is not absorbed for and does react with related <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> .		
<b>Host Animal:</b>	Rabbit		
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Mixture of <i>S. enteritidis</i> , <i>S. typhimurium</i> , and <i>S. heidelberg</i> .		
<b>Format:</b>	Biotin, Liquid		
<b>Purification:</b>	Purified IgG fraction of the antiserum covalently coupled with the N-Hydroxysuccinimide ester of biotin under mild conditions to give a high degree of substitution		
<b>Concentration:</b>	4-5 mg/mL (OD280nm, E <sup>0.1%</sup> = 1.4)		
<b>Buffer:</b>	0.01 M Phosphate Buffered Saline, pH 7.2 Product contains no stabilizing proteins.		
<b>Preservative:</b>	0.1% Sodium Azide		
<b>Applications:</b>	Suitable for use in ELISA and with avidin and streptavidin amplification systems for fluorescence microscopy. Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.		
<b>Storage:</b>	Short-term (up to 6 months) store at 2–8°C. Long term, aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.		
<b>Safety Note(s):</b>	Refer to the appropriate Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information.		
<b>References:</b>	The references listed below are for research purposes only: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Desai, P.T., et al., (2008), "Solid-Phase Capture of Pathogenic Bacteria by Using Gangliosides and Detection with Real-Time PCR", <i>Applied and Environmental Microbiology</i>, <b>74</b>(7): 2254-2258.</li><li>2. Taitt, CR., et al., (2004), "Detection of <i>Salmonella enterica</i> Serovar Typhimurium by Using a Rapid, Array-Based Immunosensor", <i>Applied and Environmental Microbiology</i>, <b>70</b>(1): 152-158.</li><li>3. Barnich, N., et al., (2005), "GRIM-19 Interacts with Nucleotide Oligomerization Domain 2 and Serves as Downstream Effector of Anti-bacterial Function in Intestinal Epithelial Cells", <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i>, <b>280</b>(19): 19021-19026.</li><li>4. Sapsford, K.E., et al., (2004), "Detection of campylobacter and shigella species in food samples using an array biosensor", <i>Analytical Chemistry</i>, <b>76</b>(2): 433-440.</li></ol>		

*Bianca Gale*

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**FOR RESEARCH OR FURTHER MANUFACTURING USE ONLY**