bsm-0919M **[Primary Antibody]**

TTX(5E7) Mouse mAb

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DATASHEET

Host: Mouse
Isotype: IgG
Clonality: Monoclonal
CloneNo.: 5E7

Target: TTX(5E7)

Purification: affinity purified by Protein G

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Storage: Size : 50ul/100ul/200ul
0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Size : 200ug (PBS only)
0.01M PBS
Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: Tetrodotoxin, frequently abbreviated as TTX, is a potent neurotoxin with no known antidote. There have been successful tests of a possible antidote in mice, but further tests must be carried out to determine efficacy in humans. Fampridine has been shown to reverse tetrodotoxin toxicity in animal experiments. Tetrodotoxin blocks action potentials in nerves by binding to the voltage-gated, fast sodium channels in nerve cell membranes, essentially preventing any affected nerve cells from firing by blocking the channels used in the process. The binding site of this toxin is located at the pore opening of the voltage-gated Na+ channel. Its name derives from Tetraodontiformes, an order that includes pufferfish, porcupinefish, ocean sunfish or mola, and triggerfish, several species that carry the toxin. Although tetrodotoxin was discovered in these fish and found in several other animals (e.g., blue-ringed octopus, rough-skinned newt, and Naticidae) it is actually produced by certain symbiotic bacteria, such as Pseudoalteromonas tetraodonis, certain species of Pseudomonas and Vibrio, as well as some others that reside within these animals.

Applications: **ELISA** (1:5000-10000)

Reactivity: (predicted: TTX)

Predicted MW.: 0.31927 kDa