bs-12862R **[Primary Antibody]**

beta subunit Cholera Toxin Rabbit pAb

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DATASHEET

Host: Rabbit **Isotype:** IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

Target: beta subunit Cholera Toxin

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from CTXB/beta subunit Cholera Toxin: 51-124/124.

Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Concentration: 1mg/ml

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

Background: The B subunit of cholera toxin (CtxB) binds to a GM1-ganglioside receptor, a ubiquitous glycolipid cell surface receptor. This binding is widely accepted to initiate toxin action by triggering uptake and delivery of the toxin A subunit into cells. The beta chain has no toxic activity by itself. The holotoxin consists of a pentameric ring of B subunits whose central pore is occupied by the A subunit. The A subunit contains two chains, A1 and A2, linked by a disulfide bridge. The A subunit (and Cholera toxin) activates the adenylate cyclase enzyme in cells of the intestinal mucosa leading to increased levels of intracellular cAMP.

Applications: **WB** (1:500-2000)
ELISA (1:5000-10000)

Reactivity: (predicted: Cholera Toxin)

Predicted MW.: 12 kDa

Subcellular Location: Secreted ,Cell membrane

SELECTED CITATIONS

- **[IF=14.919]** Zhao, Yuanyuan. et al. ATAD3A oligomerization promotes neuropathology and cognitive deficits in Alzheimer’ s disease models. Nat Commun. 2022 Mar;13(1):1-20 IF ;Mouse. 35236834
- **[IF=1.54]** Tanaka, Koichi, et al. "Possible role of the myelinated neural network in the parietal peritoneum in rats as a mechanoreceptor." The Anatomical Record (2017). IHC ;="Rat". 28524374