bs-4582R **[Primary Antibody]**

Staphyloccocus aureus Rabbit pAb

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DATASHEET

Host: Rabbit **Isotype:** IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

Target: Staphyloccocus aureus

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: Staphylococcus aureus is a bacterium that is a member of the Firmicutes, and is frequently found in the human respiratory tract and on the skin. Although S. aureus is not always pathogenic, it is a common cause of skin infections (e.g. boils), respiratory disease (e.g. sinusitis), and food poisoning. Disease-associated strains often promote infections by producing potent protein toxins, and expressing cell-surface proteins that bind and inactivate antibodies. S. aureus is a facultative anaerobic Gram-positive coccal bacterium, also known as "golden staph" and Oro staphira. In medical literature the bacteria is often referred to as S. aureus or Staph aureus. Staphylococcus should not be confused with the similarly named and medically relevant genus Streptococcus. S. aureus appears as grape-like clusters when viewed through a microscope, and has large, round, golden-yellow colonies, often with hemolysis, when grown on blood agar plates.

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

Reactivity: (predicted: Staphyloccocus aureus)

SELECTED CITATIONS

- **[IF=6.785]** Wen-Chao Hu. et al. Ultrasensitive Detection of Bacteria Using a 2D MOF Nanozyme-Amplified Electrochemical Detector. Anal Chem. 2021;93(24):8544–8552 Other ;. 34097376
- **[IF=5.3]** Huang Wei. et al. Ultrasmall high-entropy alloy-nanolabels based immunochromatographic test strip for rapid, ultrasensitive, and catalytic detection of Staphylococcus aureus. MICROCHIM ACTA. 2025 Jul;192(7):1-14 ;. 40474046