

Datasheet: 7263-1006

**BATCH NUMBER 153536**

<b>Description:</b>	MOUSE ANTI PEPTIDOGLYCAN
<b>Specificity:</b>	PEPTIDOGLYCAN
<b>Format:</b>	Ascites
<b>Product Type:</b>	Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Clone:</b>	3F6B3 (10H6)
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG1
<b>Quantity:</b>	0.1 ml

## Product Details

### Applications

This product has been reported to work in the following applications. This information is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information. For general protocol recommendations, please visit [www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols](http://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols).

	Yes	No	Not Determined	Suggested Dilution
Immunohistology - Frozen	▪			
Immunohistology - Paraffin (1)	▪			
ELISA	▪			
Western Blotting			▪	
Immunofluorescence	▪			

Where this product has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does not necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrates the product for use in their own system using the appropriate negative/positive controls.

**(1) Treatment with strong acid, for Gram positive bacteria, or with a detergent, such as SDS, for Gram-negative bacteria may be necessary to expose the epitope.**

<b>Target Species</b>	Bacterial
<b>Product Form</b>	Ascitic Fluid - raw
<b>Preservative Stabilisers</b>	None present.
<b>Immunogen</b>	This antibody was raised against insoluble peptidoglycan obtained by TCA-heat and ethanol extraction of <i>Streptococcus mutans</i> BHT cells.

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<b>Specificity</b>	<b>Mouse anti peptidoglycan antibody, clone 3F6B3</b> recognizes the 3D polymer complex structure of peptidoglycan (PG). In a competitive immunoassay format, several compounds were found to be ineffective as inhibitors; muramyl dipeptide, N-acetylglucosamine, chitin and acid hydrolyzed chitin. The epitope appears to consist of discontinuous glycan and/or amino acid residues.
<b>References</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Miklossy, J. <i>et al.</i> (2004) <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> persists in the brain in chronic lyme neuroborreliosis and may be associated with Alzheimer disease. <a href="#">J. Alzheimer's Dis. 6: 639-49.</a></li><li>2. Wu, L. <i>et al.</i> (2007) Bacterial peptidoglycan breaks down intestinal tolerance via mast cell activation: the role of TLR2 and NOD2. <a href="#">Immunol Cell Biol. 85: 538-45.</a></li><li>3. Rennemeier, C. <i>et al.</i> (2007) Thrombospondin-1 promotes cellular adherence of gram-positive pathogens via recognition of peptidoglycan. <a href="#">FASEB J. 21 (12): 3118-32.</a></li><li>4. Schweitzer, M.H. <i>et al.</i> (2016) Testing the Hypothesis of Biofilm as a Source for Soft Tissue and Cell-Like Structures Preserved in Dinosaur Bone. <a href="#">PLoS One. 11 (2): e0150238.</a></li><li>5. Miklossy J <i>et al.</i> (2008) Persisting atypical and cystic forms of <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> and local inflammation in Lyme neuroborreliosis. <a href="#">J Neuroinflammation. 5: 40.</a></li><li>6. Robertson, J. <i>et al.</i> (2016) Intestinal APCs of the endogenous nanomineral pathway fail to express PD-L1 in Crohn's disease. <a href="#">Sci Rep. 6: 26747.</a></li><li>7. Miklossy, J. (2016) Bacterial Amyloid and DNA are Important Constituents of Senile Plaques: Further Evidence of the Spirochetal and Biofilm Nature of Senile Plaques. <a href="#">J Alzheimers Dis. 53 (4): 1459-73.</a></li><li>8. Miklossy, J. <i>et al.</i> (2008) Type 2 Diabetes: Local Inflammation and Direct Effect of Bacterial Toxic Components <a href="#">The Open Pathology Journal. 2 (1): 86-95.</a></li><li>9. Van Gerven, N. <i>et al.</i> (2014) Secretion and functional display of fusion proteins through the curli biogenesis pathway. <a href="#">Mol Microbiol. 91 (5): 1022-35.</a></li><li>10. Moon, M.S. <i>et al.</i> (2019) Bacterial Translocation and Host Immune Activation in Chronic Hepatitis C Infection. <a href="#">Open Forum Infect Dis. 6 (7) [Epub ahead of print].</a></li><li>11. Lindgren, J. <i>et al.</i> (2017) Biochemistry and adaptive colouration of an exceptionally preserved juvenile fossil sea turtle. <a href="#">Sci Rep. 7 (1): 13324.</a></li></ol>
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C only. Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended. This product should be stored undiluted. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.
<b>Guarantee</b>	12 months from date of despatch
<b>Health And Safety Information</b>	Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10194 available at: <a href="https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/SDS/7263-1006">https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/SDS/7263-1006</a> 10194
<b>Regulatory</b>	For research purposes only

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batch/lot specific datasheet for this product, please use our online search tool at: [bio-rad-antibodies.com/datasheets](https://bio-rad-antibodies.com/datasheets)

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