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BM2627 Monoclonal Antibody to Enrofloxacin/Ciprofloxacin - Purified

Quantity: 1 mg

Concentration: 1.0 mg/ml (OD280 nm)

Background: Enrofloxacin is a fluoroquinolone that inhibits the activity of bacterial DNA gyrase. It

was the first fluoroquinolone antimicrobial to be used in veterinary infections by E.

coli, Salmonella, Pasteurella, Mycoplasma and Hemophilus species.

Ciprofloxacin, a fluoroquinolone, is a concentration dependent bactericidal agent. It is structurally related to enrofloxacin, and has a similar spectrum of activity. Both of these antimicrobials have shown activity against some gram positive aerobes and a

wide range of gram negative bacilli and cocci, which include Klebsiella,

Pseudomonas, Salmonella, and other organisms such as Mycoplasma, Staphylococci

and Chlamydia. Due to the fluoroquinolone's variable activity against most

Streptococci, as well as their weak activity against many anaerobic bacteria, they are generally not recommended for use in treating infections where these types of microbes are present. Like enrofloxacin, ciprofloxacin is believed to act by inhibiting

bacterial DNA gyrase which prevents DNA supercoiling and DNA synthesis.

Host / Isotype: Mouse / IgM

Recommended Isotype

Controls:

SM13P

Clone: 72FIG1F7#1

Immunogen: Enrofloxacin conjugated to KLH (keyhole limpet hemocyanin) via carbodiimide

Format: State: Liquid purified Ig fraction

Buffer System: PBS buffer, pH 7.4 without preservatives

Applications: Suitable for use in ELISA.

Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and

should be determined by the user.

Specificity: Reacts equally well with Enrofloxacin and its main metabolite, Ciprofloxacin.

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coli, Salmonella, Pasteurella, Mycoplasma and Hemophilus species.

Storage: Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for

longer.

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Shelf life: one year from despatch.