10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

# Sushi Antibody
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**
**Catalog # ABV10774**

## Specification

### Sushi Antibody - Product Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Application | **WB** |
| Reactivity | **All Species** |
| Host | **Rabbit** |
| Clonality | **Polyclonal** |
| Isotype | **Rabbit IgG** |

### Sushi Antibody - Additional Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Positive Control | **Recombinant Sushi protein** |
| Application & Usage | **Western Blot analysis (1-4 µg/ml).** |

**Other Names**
Factor C Sushi 3 antibody, Sushi 3 antibody

**Target/Specificity**
Sushi 3

**Antibody Form**
Liquid

**Appearance**
Colorless liquid

**Formulation**
100 µg (0.5 mg/ml) polyclonal antibody in PBS pH 7.2, containing 30% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.01% thimerosal.

**Handling**
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

**Reconstitution & Storage**
-20 °C

**Background Descriptions**

**Precautions**
Sushi Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### Sushi Antibody - Protein Information

10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

## Sushi Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

## Sushi Antibody - Images

## Sushi Antibody - Background

Sushi Peptide S3 is a trimer of one of the high endotoxin-binding domains, Sushi 3 (or S3) within Factor C, a lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-sensitive serine protease of the horseshoe crab (Limulus Polyphemus). S3 display detergent-like properties in disrupting LPS aggregates, with specificity for palmitoyl-oleoyl-phosphatidylglycerol (POPG) resulting from electrostatic and hydrophobic forces between the peptides and the bacterial lipids. The unsaturated nature of POPG confers fluidity and enhances insertion of the peptides into the lipid bilayer, causing maximal disruption of the bacterial membrane. In short, peptide S3 can bind to lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and inhibit the growth of Gram-negative bacteria without affecting mammalian cells. It has been shown that endotoxin activates Factor C based catalytic coagulation cascade resulting in the gelation of Limulus blood. This process is the basis of Limulus Amebocyte Lysate (LAL) endotoxin detection method.