



Anti- SasG (Surface protein G) Polyclonal Antibody

Category: Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog #: AB3A162

Species Reactivity: Bacteria: Staphylococcus aureus subsp. aureus NCTC 8325

Immunogen/Specificity:

Polyclonal antibody produced in rabbits immunizing with a synthetic peptide corresponding to C-terminal residues of Bacteria: Staphylococcus aureus SasG (Surface protein G)

Description: SasG (Surface protein G) promotes adhesion of bacterial cells to human squamous nasal epithelial cells, a phenomenon which is likely to be important in nasal colonization. Forms short, extremely dense and thin fibrils all over the bacterial surface. SasG (Surface protein G) does not bind to either buccal cells or non-differentiated keratinocytes. SasG (Surface protein G) promotes cellular aggregation leading to biofilm formation. SasG (Surface protein G) is secreted, cell wall protein. It is produced during infection of the human host. SasG (Surface protein G) does not bind to immobilized fibrinogen, fibronectin, IgG, human epidermal keratin, collagen, vWF, laminin, heparan sulfate and submaxillary mucin. When sasG is expressed at high levels, it inhibits adhesion of S.aureus to the ligands fibrinogen, fibronectin, cytokeratin 10 and IgG. This inhibitory effect depends on the number of G5 repeats present in the protein, since shorter variants do not present this phenotype. Biofilm formation is ica-independent, relying only on the level of expression of the protein and the number of G5 repeats.

Reference:

Roche,F.M., et al, Microbiology (Reading, Engl.) 149 (PT 3), 643-654 (2003)
Roche,F.M., et al, Microbiology (Reading, Engl.) 149 (PT 10), 2759-2767 (2003)
Corrigan,R.M., et al, Microbiology (Reading, Engl.) 153 (PT 8), 2435-2446 (2007)

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