

## Anti- *Streptococcus* NADase antibody, rabbit serum

<b>Product code</b>	64-005
<b>Size</b>	100 µl
<b>Storage</b>	Store 4°C for short term For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
<b>Concentration</b>	N/A
<b>Buffer</b>	0.09% sodium azide
<b>Purity</b>	Rabbit antiserum
<b>Immunogen</b>	Purified recombinant NADase of Group C hemolytic streptococci expressed in <i>E. coli</i>
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	NADase of Group A, C and G origins
<b>Special notes</b>	N/A
<b>Application</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Western blotting (1/2000-1/10000)</li> <li>2. Immunoprecipitation</li> <li>3. Neutralization of NADase activity</li> <li>4. ELISA</li> </ol>
<b>Background</b>	<p>NAD (nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide) hydrolyzing enzyme is one of the extracellular enzymes and toxins produced by hemolytic streptococci. Although its function as a toxin is largely unknown, it has been suggested to be related to pathogenicity of acute infection (1). NADase is produced not only by Group A hemolytic streptococci but also by Group C and Group G strains. The amino acid sequences are highly conserved among them and the antibodies cross-react each other. Upon infection of hemolytic streptococci, the antibody titer to the NADase increases similarly to anti-SLO (Streptolysin O) antibody.</p>
<b>Data Link</b>	UniProt KB <a href="#">Q5R2E3</a> (Q5R2E3_STREQ)
Please note: All products are FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES. NOT FOR MILITARY USE.	

**Data Images:** 64-005 Anti- *Streptococcus* NADase antibody, rabbit serum

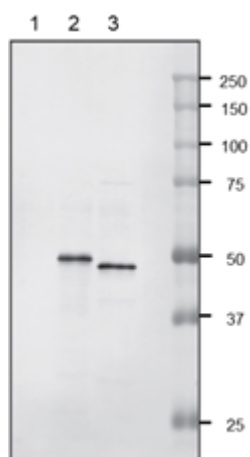


Fig.1 Detection of NADase in the culture supernatant of hemolytic streptococci with anti-NADase.

Lane 1: Culture medium only (negative control)

Lane 2: Culture supernatant of group A streptococcus

Lane 3: Culture supernatant of group C streptococcus

**References:** This antibody was described and used in the following publications.

1. Kimoto H *et al* "Genetic and biochemical properties of streptococcal NAD-glycohydrolase inhibitor" *J Biol Chem* **281**: 9181-9189 (2006) PMID: [16380378](#)
2. Minami M *et al*. "Clindamycin-Induced CovS-Mediated Regulation of the Production of Virulent Exoproteins Streptolysin O, NAD Glycohydrolase, and Streptokinase in *Streptococcus pyogenes*" *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* **49**:88–96(2010). [.PMID: 19805566](#)