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# ARG83076
# Pasteurella multocida Toxin Antibody ELISA Kit

Package: 96 wells
Store at: 4°C

## Summary

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| Product Description | ARG83076 Pasteurella multocida Toxin Antibody ELISA Kit is an Enzyme Immunoassay kit for the quantification of Pasteurella multocida Toxin in animal serum. |
| Tested Reactivity | Other |
| Tested Application | ELISA |
| Target Name | Pasteurella multocida Toxin |
| Conjugation | HRP |
| Conjugation Note | Substrate: TMB and read at 450 nm. |
| Detection Range | Cut-off |
| Sample Type | Serum |
| Sample Volume | 100 µl |
| Alternate Names | Pasteurella multocida |

## Application Instructions

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| Assay Time | ~2 hour |

## Properties

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| Form | 96 well |
| Storage instruction | Store the kit at 2-8°C. Keep microplate wells sealed in a dry bag with desiccants. Do not expose test reagents to heat, sun or strong light during storage and usage. Please refer to the product user manual for detail temperatures of the components. |
| Note | For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use. |

## Bioinformation

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| Background | Pasteurella multocida was first found in 1878 in cholera-infected birds. However, it was not isolated until 1880, by Louis Pasteur, in whose honor Pasteurella is named. |
| Function | P. multocida causes a range of diseases in wild and domesticated animals, as well as humans. The bacterium is found in birds, cats, dogs, rabbits, cattle, and pigs. In birds, P. multocida causes avian or fowl cholera disease; a significant disease present in commercial and domestic poultry flocks worldwide, particularly layer flocks and parent breeder flocks. P. multocida strains that cause fowl cholera in poultry typically belong to the serovars 1, 3, and 4. In the wild, fowl cholera has been shown to follow bird migration routes, especially of snow geese. The P. multocida serotype-1 is most associated with avian cholera in North America, but the bacterium does not linger in wetlands for extended periods of time. P. multocida causes atrophic rhinitis in pigs; it also can cause pneumonia or bovine respiratory disease in cattle. It may be responsible for mass mortality in saiga antelopes. |