

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

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**Sushi Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB</b>
Reactivity	<b>All Species</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>Rabbit IgG</b>

**Sushi Antibody - Additional Information**

Positive Control	<b>Recombinant Sushi protein</b>
Application & Usage	<b>Western Blot analysis (1-4 µg/ml).</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	
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**

## **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 Cytometry](#)
- [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.