

Native *Listeria Monocytogenes* Cells

Product Information

Cat#

LIS-485

Product Name

Native *Listeria Monocytogenes* Cells

Description

Heat-killed *Listeria monocytogenes* cells in dextran solution. Antigen is intended for use as a positive control in immunoassay development for *Listeria* detection.

Type

Native

Gene

Listeria Monocytogenes

Species

Listeria Monocytogenes

Synonyms

Listeria Monocytogenes

Notes

This product is intended for research and manufacturing uses only. It is not a diagnostic device. The user assumes all responsibility for care, custody and control of the material, including its disposal, in accordance with all regulations.

Background

Listeria is a food-borne pathogen responsible for a disease called listeriosis, which is potentially lethal in immunocompromised individuals. It is a genus of bacteria that acts as an intracellular parasite in mammals and as of 2020 was known to contain 21 species. *Listeria* species are Gram-positive, rod-shaped, and facultatively anaerobic, and do not produce endospores.

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The major human pathogen in the genus *Listeria* is *L. monocytogenes*. It is usually the causative agent of the relatively rare bacterial disease listeriosis, an infection caused by eating food contaminated with the bacteria. Listeriosis can cause serious illness in pregnant women, newborns, adults with weakened immune systems and the elderly, and may cause gastroenteritis in others who have been severely infected (Radoshevich & Cossart, 2018). Listeriosis is a serious disease for humans; the overt form of the disease has a case-fatality rate of around 20%. The two main clinical manifestations are sepsis and meningitis. Meningitis is often complicated by encephalitis, when it is known as meningoencephalitis, a pathology that is unusual for bacterial infections.

L. ivanovii is a pathogen of mammals, specifically ruminants, and has rarely caused listeriosis in humans.
