BP1006F
Acris Antibodies GmbH

US office:
Acris Antibodies, Inc.
San Diego, CA
UNITED STATES
Phone: +1-858-888-7900
Fax: +1-858-888-7904
US-info@acris-antibodies.com

Schillerstr. 5
32052 Herford
GERMANY
Phone: +49-5221-34606-0
Fax: +49-5221-34606-11
info@acris-antibodies.com

Polyclonal Antibody to Candida albicans - FITC

Alternate names: C. albicans

Catalog No.: BP1006F

Quantity: 1 ml

Concentration: 4-5 mg/ml (OD280 nm, E0.1% = 1.4)

Background: Candida albicans is the most frequently isolated fungal pathogen of humans, affecting immunocompromised patients ranging from premature infants to AIDS sufferers. Systemic infections have an attributed mortality of 30-50%. C. albicans is a diploid organism which has eight sets of homologous chromosomes. It has a genome of approximately 16 Mb (haploid), about 30% greater than S. cerevisiae (baker's yeast).

Host: Rabbit

Immunogen: Candida albicans, type A (ATCC#32354)

Format: **State:** Liquid purified Ig fraction (› 95% pure)
Purification: Protein A Chromatography
Buffer System: 0.01 M PBS, pH 7.2 containing 0.09% Sodium Azide as preservative and 10 mg/ml BSA as stabilizer
Label: FITC – Highly purified Isomer I of Fluorescein Isothiocyanate Care is taken to ensure complete removal of any free fluorescein from the final product

Applications: Suitable for use in Double-Diffusion and CIE, direct IFA, ELISA and Immunohistochemistry.
Use neat in gel-precipitin reactions.
Direct FA staining of target antigens in a permissive tissue culture system.
Acetone fixation of the antigen source is recommended prior to staining.
Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.

Specificity: Recognizes numerous proteins in a soluble C. albicans extract (IEP).
Has not been absorbed and does cross-react with other yeasts.
Negative against human serum, urine and spinal fluid.

Storage: Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer.
This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light.
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Shelf life: one year from despatch.

Product Citation: 1. Lies M. E. Vanhee, Wouter Meersseman, Katrien Lagrou, Johan Maertens, Hans J. Nelis, and Tom Coenye Rapid and direct quantification of viable Candida species in whole blood using immunomagnetic separation and solid-phase cytometry J. Clin. Microbiol., Feb 2010; 10.1128/JCM.00035-10.

General References: 1. Brand, A., et al., (2008), "An Internal Polarity Landmark is Important for Externally Induced Hyphal Behaviors in Candida albicans", Eukaryotic Cell, 7(4): 712–720.

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