

Rabbit Anti-Mycobacterium tuberculosis Polyclonal Antibody

Rabbit, Polyclonal (Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

Cat. No. DPAB1438

Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview: Rabbit Antibody to Mycobacterium tuberculosis Fluorescein conjugated

Immunogen: Purified PPD

Specificity: Minimum of 2 major M. tuberculosis bands by immunoelectrophoresis (gamma & beta). This antiserum has not been adsorbed and may react with related microorganisms. Reactive with other Mycobacteria species including M. avium, M. phlei and M. parafortuitum. Cross-reactive with Rhodococcus sp. Antibody is non-reactive with E. coli K12, Salmonella typhimurium, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Streptococcus (group B), Candida albicans and Neisseria meningitidis.

Host animal: Rabbit

Format: FITC, Liquid

Purification: IgG fraction covalently coupled with high purity 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 immunohistochemistry (paraffin) and direct IFA. Acetone fixation of the antigen source is recommended prior to staining. Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.

REFERENCES

1. Bell E (October 2005). "Vaccines: A souped-up version of BCG". Nature Reviews Immunology 5 (10): 746.
2. Reddy JR, Kwang J, Lechtenberg KF, Khan NC, Prasad RB, Chengappa MM (January 2002). "An immunochromatographic serological assay for the diagnosis of Mycobacterium tuberculosis". Comp. Immunol. Microbiol. Infect. Dis. 25 (1): 21-27.

BACKGROUND

Introduction: Mycobacterium tuberculosis is the most common cause of tuberculosis. Primary infection begins with inhalation of 1 to 10 aerosolised bacilli. The pathogenicity of the organism is determined by its ability to escape host immune responses as well as eliciting delayed hypersensitivity. Alveolar macrophages engulf the invading cells but are unable to mount an effective defense. Several virulence factors are responsible for this apparent failure; most notably in the mycobacterial cell wall are the cord factor, lipoarabinomannan, and the 65 kd heat shock protein or HSP65.

Keywords: M. tuberculosis; Actinobacteria; Actinomycetales; Corynebacterineae; Mycobacteriaceae; Mycobacterium; Mycobacterium tuberculosis

PACKAGING

Concentration: 4-5mg/ml (OD280nm, E^{0.1%}=1.4)

Buffer: 0.01M PBS, pH 7.2 containing 10mg/ml BSA

Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide

Storage: Short term (up to 6 months) store at 2-8°C under subdued light. Long term, aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

Warning: This product contains sodium azide, which has been classified as Xn (Harmful), in European Directive 67/548/EEC in the concentration range of 0.1-1.0%. When disposing of this reagent through lead or copper plumbing, flush with copious volumes of water to prevent azide build-up in drains.

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45-16 Ramsey Road Shirley, NY 11967, USA
Tel: 631-624-4882 · Fax: 631-614-7828
E-mail: info@creative-diagnostics.com
www.creative-diagnostics.com