

## Product datasheet for **AM05894PU-N**

### Aspergillus Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: WF-AF-1]

#### Product data:

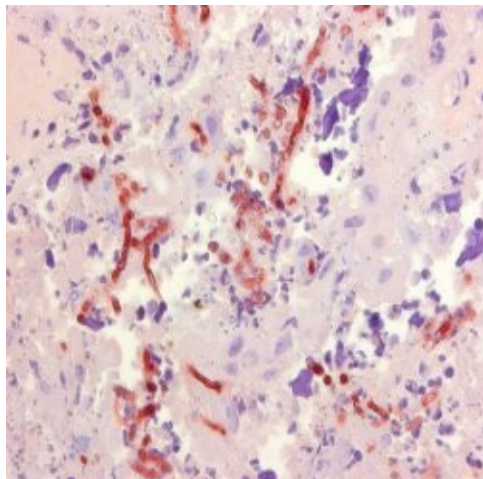
Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	WF-AF-1
Applications:	ELISA, IHC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<b>ELISA.</b> <b>Immunoprecipitation.</b> <b>Western Blot:</b> Detects a band of approximately 106 kDa of <i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> wall fraction (WF). <b>Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections:</b> 1/300. Requires protein digestion pre-treatment (See <i>Jensen et al.</i> (2000) for more details). <b>Positive Control:</b> <i>Aspergillus</i> infected placenta Tissue.
Reactivity:	Aspergillus
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgM
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Wall fraction (WF) of <i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> . Spleen cells from immunised Balb/c ABom mice were fused with cells of the X63-Ag8.653 myeloma cell line.
Specificity:	This antibody raised against the wall fraction (WF) of <i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> specifically recognises members of the <i>Aspergillus spp.</i> including <i>A. flavus</i> and <i>A. niger</i> , reacting strongly with walls and septae, and to a lesser extent within the cytoplasm of hyphae. Clone WF-AF-1 does not bind to water-soluble somatic antigens (WSSA) of <i>Aspergillus spp.</i> , but may react with galactomannans of members of the genus <i>Penicillium</i> . Clone WF-AF-1 has been successfully used in Immunohistochemistry for the specific and consistent in situ diagnosis of bovine systemic aspergillosis, attributed to its binding to the major cell wall component, galactomannan. Clone WF-AF-1 has also been used for the identification of aspergillosis in Human tissue sections.



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<b>Formulation:</b>	PBS, pH 7.4 State: Purified State: Liquid purified IgM fraction from Tissue Culture Supernatant Preservative: 0.09% Sodium Azide
<b>Concentration:</b>	lot specific
<b>Purification:</b>	Ammonium Sulfate Precipitation
<b>Conjugation:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Storage:</b>	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
<b>Stability:</b>	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
<b>Background:</b>	<p>The genus <i>Aspergillus</i> includes over 185 species. Around 20 species have been reported as causative agents of opportunistic infections in humans. Among these, <i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> is the most commonly isolated species, followed by <i>Aspergillus flavus</i>. <i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> is the major cause of aspergillosis. This organism causes both invasive and allergic aspergillosis. <i>Aspergillus</i> also produce fungal toxins called mycotoxins. Aflatoxin is produced by <i>Aspergillus flavus</i> as it grows on corn and peanuts. The toxin is poisonous to Humans by ingestion and causes liver disease. <i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> can produce the mycotoxin sterigmatocystin. This toxin has been shown to produce liver and kidney damage in lab animals. <i>Aspergillus ochraceus</i>, found in grains, soil and salted food products can produce a kidney toxin called ochratoxin A, which may produce ochratoxicosis in humans. Ochratoxin may also be produced by other <i>aspergillus</i> and <i>penicillium</i> species. Other toxins that can be produced by this fungus include penicillic acid, xanthomegnin and viomellein. <i>Aspergillus</i> infections have a very high mortality rate. Their incidence is growing because of the increased number of immunocompromised patients. Previous to antibodies such as these, special stains were used to identify <i>aspergillus</i>. <i>Aspergillus oryzae</i> and <i>Aspergillus niger</i> are used extensively in industrial scale fermentation to produce enzymes for processing household food and drink products.</p> <p><i>A. fumigatus</i>, a thermophilic, opportunistic and angio-invasive filamentous fungus, is the main causative agent of systemic bovine aspergillosis, a worldwide and often fatal respiratory disease of cattle.</p>

**Product images:**



AM05894PU-N Aspergillus antibody staining of Human Placenta tissue.