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Product datasheet for AM05915PU-N

hspX (16 kDa Ag) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 5175]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	5175
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA. Western blot.
Reactivity:	Mycobacterium tuberculosis
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2a
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Specificity:	This antibody is specific for the 16 kDa antigen of*Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and *Mycobacterium bovis*. *M. tuberculosis* is the common causative agent of tuberculosis in humans. *M. bovis* is a closely related species which causes tuberculosis in cattle.
Formulation:	Phosphate buffered saline, 0.09% Sodium Azide (NaN3) State: Purified State: Liquid Ig fraction
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity chromatography on Protein A
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2 - 8 °C up to one month or (in aliquots) at -20 °C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Database Link:	P0A5B7

View online »

Background: 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.
The emergence of new strains of resistant Mycobacterium tuberculosis has created new interest in clinical diagnosis. Studies have shown immunohistochemical techniques to be superior to conventional special stains. Thus the demonstration of mycobacterial antigens are not only useful in establishing mycobacterial aetiology, but can also be used as an alternative method to the conventional Ziehl-Neelsen method.

Synonyms: M. tuberculosis, TB