

Product datasheet for **AM09226PU-N**

Mycobacterium tuberculosis (38 kDa Ag) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: D2G2]

Product data:

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| Product Type: | Primary Antibodies |
| Clone Name: | D2G2 |
| Applications: | ELISA, WB |
| Recommended Dilution: | ELISA: Reactive to the immunogen in ELISA assay. Western Blotting: A band corresponding to the immunogen is detected. |
| Reactivity: | Mycobacterium tuberculosis |
| Host: | Mouse |
| Isotype: | IgG2a |
| Clonality: | Monoclonal |
| Immunogen: | A recombinant M. tuberculosis protein cloned from virulent strain H37Rv with primers targeting the 38Kd antigen. |
| Specificity: | This M. tuberculosis antibody is reactive with the recombinant immunogen (M. tuberculosis 38Kd antigen). |
| Formulation: | 0.01M PBS, pH 7.0 without preservatives. State: Aff - Purified State: Lyophilized purified Ig fraction. |
| Reconstitution Method: | Restore with Double distilled water to adjust the final concentration to 1.0 mg/ml. |
| Purification: | Affinity Chromatography on Protein G. |
| Conjugation: | Unconjugated |
| Storage: | Store the antibody at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. |
| Stability: | Shelf life: one year from despatch. |



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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