

## Product datasheet for **AR00121PU-N**

### **Mycoplasma pneumoniae (Strain FH) Human Protein**

#### **Product data:**

<b>Product Type:</b>	Native Proteins
<b>Description:</b>	Mycoplasma pneumoniae (Strain FH) protein, 1 mg
<b>Species:</b>	Human
<b>Protein Source:</b>	Cell culture
<b>Concentration:</b>	lot specific
<b>Purity:</b>	Harvested organisms are washed and processed in a two step detergent extraction process. Antigen consists of a lysate or organisms enriched for P1 adhesion protein.
<b>Buffer:</b>	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: Phosphate buffer containing 2% n-octylglucopyranoside without preservatives
<b>Preparation:</b>	Liquid purified protein
<b>Protein Description:</b>	Mycoplasma pneumoniae (Strain FH) Antigen.
<b>Note:</b>	Caution: No test guarantees a product to be non-infectious. All materials should be handled as if potentially infectious. Generally accepted laboratory practices appropriate for infectious materials should be employed when handling this product.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store the protein at -20°C to -80°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
<b>Stability:</b>	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
<b>Summary:</b>	Mycoplasma pneumoniae is a very small bacterium, a member of the class Mollicutes, meaning soft skin. Along with the other members of this class (Acholeplasma, Anaeroplasm, Asteroleplasma, Spiroplasma, and Ureaplasma) Mycoplasma are characterized by their unusually small genome as well as their complete lack of a bacterial cell wall. M. pneumoniae is a common cause of mild pneumonia and usually affects people younger than 40. Various studies suggest that it causes 15 to 50% of all pneumonia in adults and an even higher percentage of pneumonia in school aged children. Beta lactam antibiotics such as penicillin and cycloserine are ineffective as they act specifically to disrupt the cell wall so alternative antibiotic therapies such as the use of polyenes may be required. People at highest risk of mycoplasma pneumonia infection include those living or working in crowded areas such as schools and homeless shelters, although many people who become infected have no identifiable risk factor.



[View online »](#)