

## Product datasheet for **BP2027F**

### **Mycobacterium tuberculosis (all antigens) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**

#### **Product data:**

<b>Product Type:</b>	Primary Antibodies
<b>Applications:</b>	IF, IHC
<b>Recommended Dilution:</b>	Suitable for use in immunohistochemistry (paraffin) and direct IFA. Acetone fixation of the antigen source is recommended prior to staining.
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Mycobacterium tuberculosis
<b>Host:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Purified PPD
<b>Specificity:</b>	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. Antibody is non-reactive with E. coli K12, Salmonella typhimurium, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Streptococcus (group B), Candida albicans and Neisseria meningitidis.
<b>Formulation:</b>	0.01 M PBS, pH 7.2 containing 10 mg/ml BSA as stabilizer and 0.09 % Sodium azide as preservative. Label: FITC State: Liquid purified Ig fraction Label: High purity Isomer I of Fluorescein Isothiocyanate Care is taken to ensure complete removal of any free fluorescein from the final product
<b>Concentration:</b>	lot specific
<b>Conjugation:</b>	FITC
<b>Storage:</b>	Store the antibody at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Should it contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
<b>Stability:</b>	Shelf life: one year from despatch. This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light.



[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.

**Synonyms:**

M. tuberculosis, TB