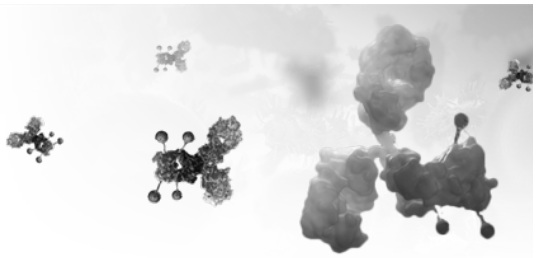

Recombinant C. albicans Enolase (DAGA-288)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Recombinant Candida Albicans Enolase produced in SF9 is a glycosylated, polypeptide chain having a calculated molecular mass of 46kDa. C.Albicans Enolase is expressed with a 10xHis tag at N-terminus and purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.
Antigen Description	Candida albicans is a diploid fungus, which grows both as yeast and filamentous cells and a contributory agent of opportunistic oral and genital infections in humans, and candidal onychomycosis (an infection of the nail plate). Systemic fungal infections.
Purity	> 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE
Conjugate	His
Format	Liquid
Size	50 µg, 100 µg, 1 mg
Buffer	20mM HEPES buffer pH-8, 200mM NaCl and 20% glycerol
Preservative	None
Storage	Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Candida albicans is a diploid fungus, which grows both as yeast and filamentous cells and a contributory agent of opportunistic oral and genital infections in humans, and candidal onychomycosis (an infection of the nail plate). Systemic fungal infections (fungemias) including those by C. albicans are regarded as key causes of morbidity and mortality in immunocompromised patients (e.g., AIDS, cancer chemotherapy, organ or bone marrow

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transplantation). C. albicans biofilms may develop on the surface of implantable medical devices. C. albicans is commensal and a constituent of the normal gut flora containing microorganisms which live in the human mouth and gastrointestinal tract. Overgrowth of the fungus leads to in candidiasis (candidosis). Candidiasis is frequently detected in immunocompromised persons, including HIV-infected patients. To infect host tissue, the habitual unicellular yeast-like form of C. albicans reacts to environmental signals and changes into an invasive, multicellular filamentous form, a phenomenon which is known as dimorphism.

Keywords Candida albicans, enolase; Diploid fungus; C.Albicans Enolase

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