



Magic™ Rabbit Anti-Cryptosporidium Oocysts Monoclonal antibody, clone 8753 (DMAB- CS24097)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	Specific to a cyst cell wall glyco-antigen
Target	cyst cell wall glyco-antigen
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Cryptosporidium
Clone	8753
Purification	Protein A
Conjugate	unconjugated
Applications	ELISA, IF
Format	Liquid
Size	100 µg
Buffer	0.01 M phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2
Preservative	0.1% sodium azide
Storage	Store at 2-8°C.

BACKGROUND

Introduction

Cryptosporidium are ubiquitous in nature and can, therefore, be found in different environments across the globe. They are also zoonotic and thus spread between animals and human beings. The organism was first described in 1907, as an apicomplexan parasite identified from the gastric epithelium of laboratory mice, and later named *Cryptosporidium muris*. The earliest cases of human cryptosporidiosis were reported in the mid-1970s among a number of patients who exhibited severe watery diarrhea. In a review of worldwide waterborne disease outbreaks occurring between 2004 and 2010, Baldursson and Karanis found that *Cryptosporidium* is the most common waterborne parasite, responsible for more than 60% of outbreaks. However, only a few *Cryptosporidium* spp. infect humans, of which *C. parvum* and *Cryptosporidium hominis* are the most prevalent. Their characteristic resistance is due mainly to their environmentally resistant oocyst surviving most water disinfection procedures; they can survive in aquatic environments for months. The oocysts have a spheroid shape and are 4 to 6 μm in diameter. The structure of the oocyst wall is rich in complex polysaccharides. As few as 30 ingested *Cryptosporidium* oocysts cause a profuse watery diarrhea and infection in immunocompromised individuals is much more severe. Currently, a number of techniques are used to detect the presence of *Cryptosporidium* (particularly *C. parvum*) in patients, including acid-fast staining and antigen tests using labelled antibodies.

Keywords

Cryptosporidium; *Cryptosporidium* Oocysts
