



# Magic™ Anti-M. hominis, p120 monoclonal antibody, clone C676N (CABT-B8557)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Specificity</b>	Recognizes 120 kDa Major Surface Protein. Does not cross react with M. pneumoniae and U. urealyticum.
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant M. hominis 120 kDa Major Surface Protein.
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Source/Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	M. hominis
<b>Clone</b>	C676N
<b>Purification</b>	> 90% pure. Protein A Chromatography
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA(cap), IFA
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Size</b>	1 mg
<b>Buffer</b>	0.01 M PBS, pH 7.2 This product contains no stabilizing proteins.
<b>Preservative</b>	0.1% Sodium Azide
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 2-8°C.

## BACKGROUND

## Introduction

Mycoplasma compose a genus of small microorganisms resembling bacteria without cell walls. Many different species of Mycoplasma exist, all of which are aggressive invaders. Mycoplasmas are sometimes accidentally found in research laboratories caused by the reckless handling of cell cultures. Somewhat difficult to detect and eliminate from cell lines, these parasites are also immune to antibiotics that target cell wall synthesis. Numerous species of Mycoplasma proliferate in humans, but one of the most prevalent is Mycoplasma hominis. Mycoplasma species are organized into two groups based on 16S rRNA gene sequences, Mycoplasma hominis and Mycoplasma pneumoniae. The hominis group includes the M. bovis, M. pulmonis and M. hominis species. One of the most common pathogens of the genital tract, M. hominis becomes pathogenic only upon invasion of the internal organs. Associated with increased production of proinflammatory cytokines in reproductive tissues during preterm labor, M. hominis also has capabilities as an extragenital pathogen in musculoskeletal infections.

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