



# Mouse Anti-Calicheamicin monoclonal antibody, clone C2H0 (CABT-L3107)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	Mouse Anti-Calicheamicin mAb
<b>Target</b>	Calicheamicin
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Source/Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	N/A
<b>Clone</b>	C2H0
<b>Purification</b>	Antibody was produced by ascites and then isolated via Protein A/G chromatography
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	0.5 mg/ml
<b>Size</b>	100 µl, 500 µl
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS
<b>Preservative</b>	0.02% Sodium Azide
<b>Storage</b>	For short term storage, store at 4°C up to 6 months from date of opening or thawing. Long time storage is recommended at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Ship

Dry ice

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## BACKGROUND

### Introduction

Calicheamicin (also known as LL-E33288 antibiotics) was first discovered in the mid-1980s by a scientist from American Cyanamid Company's medical research division. calicheamicin worked by destroying the DNA of cancer cells. Its Mechanism of Action is based on a strong reaction when it gets in contact with DNA. This reaction, known as the Bergman cyclization, results in cleaving the DNA and thus destroying the cancer cell.

The scientist collected a soil sample, which consisted of caliche clay, and sent it back to the lab for testing. In the lab scientists grew a culture of the chalky soil sample and found that a tiny bacterium (*Micromonospora echinospora* ssp. *calichensis*) within the sample produced a compound that was found to be an incredibly potent cytotoxic agent.

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### Keywords

Calicheamicin

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## GENE INFORMATION

### Official Symbol

Calicheamicin

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