



# Magic™ Mouse Anti-G. lamblia Cysts monoclonal antibody, clone B13134N (CABT- RM040)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Specificity</b>	Reacts with the 65 kDa Giardia antigen. Detects cysts
<b>Target</b>	G. lamblia Cysts
<b>Immunogen</b>	G. lamblia-specific antigen (GSA-65)
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1
<b>Source/Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	G. lamblia
<b>Clone</b>	B13134N
<b>Purification</b>	Purified by Protein A Chromatography
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA (cap), IFA, LFIA, WB
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Size</b>	1 mg
<b>Buffer</b>	10 mM Phosphate Buffered Saline, pH 7.2 This product does not contain any stabilizing proteins.
<b>Preservative</b>	0.1% Sodium Azide

**Storage**

Store at 2-8°C for up to one year. For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C to avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

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## BACKGROUND

**Introduction**

Giardiasis is a diarrhoeal illness caused by a single celled microscopic protozoan parasite, *Giardia lamblia*, also known as *Giardia intestinalis*. *Giardia lamblia* exists in two forms, an active form called a trophozoite, and an inactive form called a cyst. The active trophozoite attaches to the lining of the small intestine and is responsible for causing the signs and symptoms of giardiasis. The trophozoite cannot live long outside of the body and spread of infection is via the cyst which is excreted in the host's faeces. When it is ingested, stomach acid activates the cyst, and the cyst develops into the disease causing trophozoite in the new host. Giardiasis is diagnosed by finding cysts or trophozoites in the faeces.

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**Keywords**

*Giardia lamblia* Cysts; *G. lamblia* Cysts; *Giardia lamblia*; *G. lamblia*

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