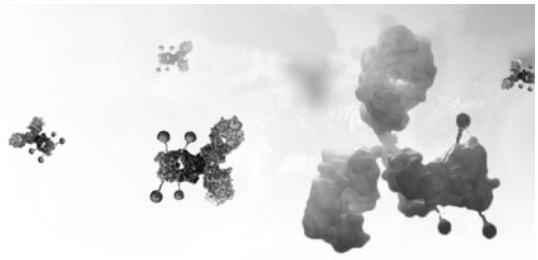

Magic™ Anti-C. difficile Toxin A Monoclonal antibody, Clone C2508N (DCAB-TJ102)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	Specific for Clostridium difficile Toxin A.
Target	C. difficile Toxin A
Immunogen	Purified Clostridium difficile Toxoid A.
Isotype	IgG2a
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	C. difficile
Clone	C2508N
Affinity Constant	Not Determined
Purification	> 90% pure. Protein A Chromatography
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	Suitable for use in ELISA. Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded. Recommended antibody pairs for s Suggested pair for testing (Capture - Detection): DCAB-TJ103 - DCAB-TJ102
Procedure	Matched Antibody Pairs
Format	Purified, Liquid
Concentration	3.68 mg/mL (OD280 nm, E0.1% = 1.3)

45-1 Ramsey Road, Shirley, NY 11967, USA
Email:info@creative-diagnostics.com
Tel: 1-631-624-4882 Fax: 1-631-938-8221

Size	100 μg
Buffer	0.01 M PBS, pH 7.2 Product contains no stabilizing proteins.
Preservative	0.1% Sodium Azide
Storage	Upon receipt, aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.
Warnings	Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents. This product contains sodium azide, which has been classified as Xn (Harmful) in European Directive 67/548/EEC in the concentration range of 0.1-1.0%. When disposing of this reagent through lead or copper plumbing, flush with copious volumes of water to prevent azide build-up in drains.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Clostridium difficile diarrhea (from the Greek kloster (κλωστ?ρ), "spindle", and Latin difficile, "difficult, obstinate"), is a type of infectious diarrhea caused by the bacteria Clostridium difficile. Clostridium difficile is also known as CDF/cdf, or C. diff, is a species of Gram-positive spore-forming bacteria. While it can be a minor part of normal colonic flora, the bacterium is thought to cause disease when competing bacteria in the gut have been reduced by antibiotic treatment. C. difficile infections are the most common cause of pseudomembranous colitis, and in rare cases this can progress to toxic megacolon, which can be life-threatening.
Keywords	C. difficile Toxin A; Clostridium difficile Toxin A; C. difficile; Clostridium difficile

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