



Anti-G. lamblia Monoclonal antibody, Clone C1264M (DMAB3409)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	Specific to the 65kDa Giardia antigen. Detects cysts.
Target	G. lamblia
Immunogen	Partially purified Giardia cyst extract
Isotype	IgG1
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	G. lamblia
Clone	C1264M
Affinity Constant	Not determined
Purification	>90% pure. Protein A chromatography
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	<p>Suitable for use in ELISA, IFA and Western blot. 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.</p> <p>Recommended pairs for sandwich immunoassay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capture DMAB3409 • Detection DMAB3410

Suggested pair for testing (Capture - Detection): DMAB3409 - [DMAB3410](#)

Procedure	Matched Antibody Pairs
Format	Purified, Liquid
Concentration	Lot specific
Size	1 mg
Buffer	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2 This product contains no stabilizing proteins.
Preservative	0.1% Sodium Azide
Storage	Short term store at 2-8°C. Long term, aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.
Warnings	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	Giardiasis is a diarrhoeal illness caused by a single celled microscopic protozoan parasite, <i>Giardia lamblia</i> , also known as <i>Giardia intestinalis</i> . <i>Giardia lamblia</i> 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.
Keywords	G lamblia; <i>Giardia intestinalis</i> ; <i>Giardia lamblia</i> ; Hexamitidae; <i>Giardia</i>