



# Anti-G. lamblia Monoclonal antibody, Clone CDI28 (DMAB3412)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	Monoclonal Antibody to Giardia lamblia
<b>Specificity</b>	Reactive with Giardia cysts in IFA and ELISA. Does not react with Cryptosporidium and Microsporidia cysts
<b>Target</b>	G. lamblia
<b>Immunogen</b>	Giardia cysts
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG3
<b>Source/Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	G. lamblia
<b>Clone</b>	CDI28
<b>Affinity Constant</b>	Not determined
<b>Purification</b>	90% pure. Protein A chromatography
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	<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"> <li>• <b>Capture</b> <a href="#">DMAB3412</a></li> </ul>

- **Detection**  
[DMAB3410](#)

Suggested pair for testing (Capture - Detection): DMAB3412 - [DMAB3410](#)

<b>Format</b>	Purified, Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	100ug/ml (OD280nm, E0.1% = 1.3)
<b>Size</b>	1 mg
<b>Buffer</b>	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2 This product contains no stabilizing proteins.
<b>Preservative</b>	0.1% Sodium Azide
<b>Storage</b>	Short term store at 2-8°C. Long term, aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

## BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	G lamblia; <i>Giardia intestinalis</i> ; <i>Giardia lamblia</i> ; Hexamitidae; <i>Giardia</i>