



Anti-M. tuberculosis Proteinderivative Monoclonal antibody, Clone CDI568 (DMAB3964)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Monoclonal Antibody to Mycobacterium tuberculosis
Specificity	Recognizes the 16kDa antigen (HspX, alpha-crystallin) of M. tuberculosis and M. bovis.
Target	M. tuberculosis Proteinderivative
Immunogen	Purified proteinderivative (PPD)
Isotype	IgG2a
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	M. tuberculosis
Clone	CDI568
Affinity Constant	Not determined
Purification	90% pure. Protein A chromatography
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	Suitable for use in ELISA 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.
Format	Purified, Liquid
Concentration	100ug/ml (OD _{280nm} , E _{0.1%} = 1.3)

Size	1 mg
Buffer	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2Product contains no stabilizing protein.
Preservative	0.1% Sodium Azide
Storage	Upon receipt,aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Mycobacteriumtuberculosis (MTB) is a pathogenic bacterial species in the genusMycobacterium and the causative agent of most cases of tuberculosis. Firstdiscovered in 1882 by Robert Koch, M. tuberculosis has an unusual, waxycoating on the cell surface (primarily mycolic acid), which makes the cellsimpervious to Gram staining so acid-fast detection techniques are usedinstead. The physiology of M. tuberculosis is highly aerobic and requireshigh levels of oxygen. Primarily a pathogen of the mammalian respiratorysystem, MTB infects the lungs. The most frequently used diagnostic methodsfor TB are the tuberculin skin test, acid-fast stain, and chest radiographs.
Keywords	M tuberculosis; Mycobacterium tuberculosis; MTB; Bacteria; Actinobacteria; Actinomycetales; Corynebacterineae; Mycobacteriaceae; Mycobacterium; M. tuberculosis