



Anti-M. tuberculosis Heat Shock Protein 65 Monoclonal antibody, Clone CDI579 (DMAB3972)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Monoclonal Antibody to Mycobacterium tuberculosis
Specificity	Reactive with Hsp65(GroEL) of M. tuberculosis. Does not react with M. bovis, M. avium, M. phlei, M. parafortuitum, Rhodococcus sp., B. subtilis, S. pneumoniae, and E. coli
Target	M. tuberculosis Heat Shock Protein 65
Immunogen	Purified protein derivative (PPD)
Isotype	IgG2a
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	M. tuberculosis
Clone	CDI579
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 (OD280nm, E0.1% = 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 Mycobacterium tuberculosis (MTB) is a pathogenic bacterial species in the genus Mycobacterium and the causative agent of most cases of tuberculosis. First discovered in 1882 by Robert Koch, M. tuberculosis has an unusual, waxy coating on the cell surface (primarily mycolic acid), which makes the cell impervious to Gram staining so acid-fast detection techniques are used instead. The physiology of M. tuberculosis is highly aerobic and requires high levels of oxygen. Primarily a pathogen of the mammalian respiratory system, MTB infects the lungs. The most frequently used diagnostic methods for 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