



## Anti-G. lamblia Polyclonal antibody (DPAB0212)

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

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Specificity</b>	Giardia lamblia intact cysts. Cross-reacts with a rod-shaped microorganism found in rodent feces.
<b>Target</b>	G. lamblia
<b>Immunogen</b>	Purified cysts
<b>Source/Host</b>	Goat
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	G. lamblia
<b>Purification</b>	95% pure. Sodium sulfate precipitation and ion-exchange chromatography
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	Suitable for use in ELISA and IFA. 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.
<b>Format</b>	Purified, Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	4-5mg/ml (OD280nm, E0.1% = 1.4)
<b>Size</b>	1 ml
<b>Buffer</b>	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2; No stabilizing proteins have been added.
<b>Preservative</b>	0.1% Sodium Azide
<b>Storage</b>	Short term (up to 6 months) store at 2–8°C. Long term, aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

# BACKGROUND

## Introduction

Giardiasis is a diarrhoeal illness caused by a single celled microscopic protozoan parasite, *Giardia lamblia*, also known as *Giardia intestinalis*. *Giardia lamblia* 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.

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## Keywords

G lamblia; Giardia; Giardia lamblia; Giardiasis

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