



# Magic™ Anti-C. difficile Toxin A Monoclonal antibody, Clone C2508N (DCAB-TJ102)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Specificity</b>	Specific for Clostridium difficile Toxin A.
<b>Target</b>	C. difficile Toxin A
<b>Immunogen</b>	Purified Clostridium difficile Toxoid A.
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG2a
<b>Source/Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	C. difficile
<b>Clone</b>	C2508N
<b>Affinity Constant</b>	Not Determined
<b>Purification</b>	> 90% pure. Protein A Chromatography
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	Suitable for use in ELISA. 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. Recommended antibody pairs for s Suggested pair for testing (Capture - Detection): <a href="#">DCAB-TJ103</a> - DCAB-TJ102
<b>Procedure</b>	Matched Antibody Pairs
<b>Format</b>	Purified, Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	3.68 mg/mL (OD280 nm, E0.1% = 1.3)
<b>Size</b>	100 µg
<b>Buffer</b>	0.01 M PBS, pH 7.2 Product contains no stabilizing proteins.
<b>Preservative</b>	0.1% Sodium Azide
<b>Storage</b>	Upon receipt, aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Warnings</b>	Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents. 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.

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## BACKGROUND

### Introduction

*Clostridium difficile* diarrhea (from the Greek *kloster* (κλωστ?ρ), "spindle", and Latin *difficile*, "difficult, obstinate"), is a type of infectious diarrhea caused by the bacteria *Clostridium difficile*. *Clostridium difficile* is also known as CDF/cdf, or *C. diff*, is a species of Gram-positive spore-forming bacteria. While it can be a minor part of normal colonic flora, the bacterium is thought to cause disease when competing bacteria in the gut have been reduced by antibiotic treatment. *C. difficile* infections are the most common cause of pseudomembranous colitis, and in rare cases this can progress to toxic megacolon, which can be life-threatening.

### Keywords

*C. difficile* Toxin A; *Clostridium difficile* Toxin A; *C. difficile*; *Clostridium difficile*

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