

Biotin Anti-Mycobacterium tuberculosis antibody ab20027

製品の概要

製品名	Biotin Anti-Mycobacterium tuberculosis antibody
製品の詳細	Biotin Rabbit polyclonal to Mycobacterium tuberculosis
由来種	Rabbit
標識	Biotin
特異性	Minimum of two major M. tuberculosis bands by immunoelectrophoresis (gamma & beta).
アプリケーション	適用あり: IHC-P
種交差性	交差種: Mycobacterium tuberculosis
免疫原	Full length native protein (purified) corresponding to Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Purified Protein Derivative (used for Tb skin testing)
特記事項	<p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As</p>

製品の特性

製品の状態	Liquid
保存方法	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
バッファー	Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituent: 0.0268% PBS
精製度	Protein G purified
特記事項 (精製)	IgG fraction covalently coupled with the N-Hydroxysuccinimide ester of biotin under mild conditions to give a high degree of substitution.
ポリ/モノ	ポリクローナル
アイソタイプ	IgG

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アプリケーションノートには、推奨の開始希釈率がありますが、適切な希釈率につきましてはご検討ください。

アプリケーション	Abreviews	特記事項
IHC-P		Use at an assay dependent dilution. Do not perform antigen retrieval.

ターゲット情報

関連性 Mycobacterium tuberculosis is the most common cause of tuberculosis. Primary infection begins with inhalation of 1 to 10 aerosolised bacilli. The pathogenicity of the organism is determined by its ability to escape host immune responses as well as eliciting delayed hypersensitivity. Alveolar macrophages engulf the invading cells but are unable to mount an effective defense. Several virulence factors are responsible for this apparent failure; most notably in the mycobacterial cell wall are the cord factor, lipoarabinomannan, and the 65 kd heat shock protein or HSP65. The emergence of new strains of resistant Mycobacterium tuberculosis has created new interest in clinical diagnosis. Studies have shown immunohistochemical techniques to be superior to conventional special stains. Thus the demonstration of mycobacterial antigens are not only useful in establishing mycobacterial aetiology, but can also be used as an alternative method to the conventional Ziehl-Neelsen method.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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