abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Mycobacterium tuberculosis antibody ab905

2 Abreviews 22 References 画像数 1

製品の概要

製品名	Anti-Mycobacterium tuberculosis antibody
製品の詳細	Rabbit polyclonal to Mycobacterium tuberculosis
由来種	Rabbit
特異性	This antibody is reactive with other Mycobacteria species including: M. avium, M. phlei, and M. parafortuitum. This antibody has been reported not to be reactive with E. coli K12, Salmonella typhimurium, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Streptococcus (group B), Candida albicans and Neisseria meningitides.
アプリケーション	**適用あり:** IHC-P
種交差性	**交差種:** Mycobacterium tuberculosis **非交差種:** Escherichia coli, Salmonella typhimurium, Candida albicans
免疫原	This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.
特記事項	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. 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

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 Constituents: PBS, Carrier protein Da Vinci Green Diluent
精製度	IgG fraction
ポリ/モノ	ポリクローナル
アイソタイプ	IgG

アプリケーション

The Abpromise guarantee Abpromise保証は、次のテスト済みアプリケーションにおけるab905の使用に適用されます

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。

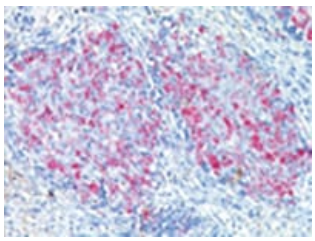
アプリケーション	Abreviews	特記事項
IHC-P	(1)	1/100 - 1/200. Perform enzymatic antigen retrieval before commencing with IHC staining protocol. ABC method.

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.

画像



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-Mycobacterium tuberculosis antibody (ab905)

Lung tissue stained with ab905 at 1/500.

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