

Product datasheet

anti-Giardia lamblia mouse monoclonal, EBS-I-039, purified

Short overview

Cat. No.	691638
Quantity	1 ml (100 µg/ml)
Concentration	100 µg/ml

Product description

Host	Mouse
Antibody Type	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1 kappa
Clone	EBS-I-039
Immunogen	Giardia lamblia
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity chromatography
Storage	2-8°C
Intended use	Research use only
Application	ELISA, FACS, ICC/IF, IHC
Reactivity	Giardia lamblia

Applications

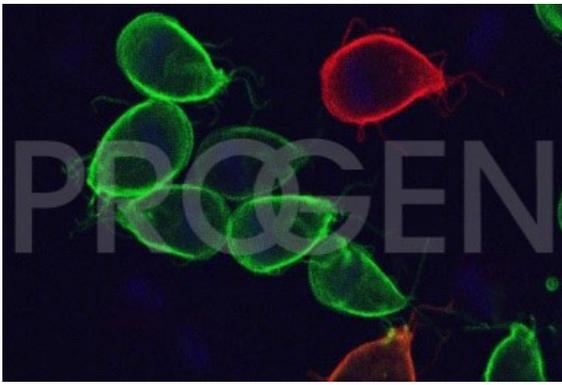
ELISA	Assay dependent
Flow Cytometry (FACS)	0.5-1.0 µg/million cells in 0.1 ml
Immunocytochemistry (ICC)	1:100-1:200 (0.5-1.0 µg/ml)
Immunohistochemistry (IHC) - frozen	1:50-1:100 (1-2 µg/ml; acetone or paraformaldehyde fixed only)

Background

Giardiasis is a diarrheal 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 feces. 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 feces.

Positive control: Giardia lamblia preparations or infected tissues.

Product images



IF with Giardia lamblia for variant surface protein