



## Rabbit Anti-CSP antibody

SL0848R

<b>Product Name:</b>	CSP
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	环孢子蛋白(约氏疟原虫)抗体
<b>Alias:</b>	circumsporozoite protein (Plasmodium yoelii); Circumsporozoite protein; CS; CSP_PLAYO.
<b>Organism Species:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species:</b>	Plasmodium yoelii
<b>Applications:</b>	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	37kDa
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen:</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from the middle of Plasmodium yoelii CSP:101-200/367
<b>Lsotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Purification:</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
<b>PubMed:</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail:</b>	No data available. <b>Function:</b> The circumsporozoite protein is the immunodominant surface antigen on the sporozoite (the infective stage of the malaria parasite that is transmitted from the mosquito to the vertebrate host).

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the plasmodium circumsporozoite protein family.  
Contains 1 TSP type-1 domain.

**SWISS:**

N/A

**Gene ID:**

N/A

**Database links:****Important Note:**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

疟原虫的保护性抗原主要在虫体表面, 统称表面抗原。在疟原虫生活史的发育各期, 既有共同抗原, 又有期特异性抗原, 近年来经研究发现了恶性疟原虫和间日疟原虫的配子表面的保护性抗原, 已证明成熟子孢子体外附着的环子孢子蛋白(Circumsporozoite protein, CSP)具有明显的抗原性。

红内期疟原虫的不同发育阶段, 其抗原的质和量均有变化, 并可在被寄生的红The cell

membrane上表露出来。裂殖子和子孢子均属游离的疟原虫, 因此诱导的宿主免疫均较明显。已知有许多疟原虫抗体可作用于裂殖子, 使裂殖子凝集, 阻止裂殖体释放裂殖子。裂殖子表面抗原与其侵入红细胞有关。