



Rabbit Anti-Brucella antibody

SL2229R

Product Name:	Brucella
Chinese Name:	布氏杆菌菌体蛋白抗体
文献引用 PubMed :	<p>Specific References(1) SL2229R has been referenced in 1 publications.</p> <p>[IF=2.02]Wareth, Gamal, et al. "Experimental infection of chicken embryos with recently described Brucella microti: Pathogenicity and pathological findings."Comparative Immunology, Microbiology and Infectious Diseases (2015).IHC-P;Chicken.</p> <p>PubMed:26264524</p>
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Brucella
Applications:	<p>ELISA=1:1000-5000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair)</p> <p>not yet tested in other applications.</p> <p>optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.</p>
Molecular weight:	N/AkDa
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	whole cell protein of Brucella:
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	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.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	<p>Brucella species are small, Gram-negative, facultative coccobacilli, most lacking a capsule, endospores, or native plasmids. They are intracellular within the host organism, and show environmental persistence outside the host. They survive extremes in temperature, pH, and humidity, and in frozen and aborted materials. They infect many species, but with some specificity.</p> <p>SWISS: N/A</p> <p>Gene ID: N/A</p> <p>Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.</p> <p>布氏杆菌属(Brucella)是一类革兰氏阴性的短小杆菌,牛、羊、猪等动物最易感染,引起母畜传染性流产。人类接触带菌动物或食用病畜及其乳制品,均可被感染。布氏杆菌病广泛分布世界各地。我国部分地区曾有流行,现已基本控制。布氏杆菌也是帝国主义者列为失能性生物战剂之一。布氏杆菌属分为羊、牛、猪、鼠、绵羊及犬布氏杆菌6个种,20个生物型。中国流行的主要是羊(Br.mel itensis)、牛(Br.Bovis)、猪(Br.suis)三种布氏杆菌,其中以羊布氏杆菌病最为多见。</p> <p>布氏杆菌首先感染家畜。家畜临床表现不明显。但怀孕的母畜则极易引起流产或死胎,所排出的羊水、胎盘、分泌物中含大量布氏杆菌,特别有传染性。而其皮毛,尿粪,奶液中均有此菌。排菌可长达三个月以上。</p> <p>人通过与家畜的接触,服用了污染的奶及畜肉,吸入了含菌的尘土或菌进入眼结合膜等途径,皆可遭受感染。发病年龄大多在30岁以上。</p> <p>该菌自损伤的皮肤及粘膜或消化道,呼吸道进入人体后,首先被吞噬细胞吞噬,进入淋巴结,有时可在其中存活并生长繁殖形成感染灶,约2~3周后可进入血液循环产生菌血症。继之在网状内皮系统如肝,脾,骨髓内生长形成新的感染病灶,并可多次反复冲破细胞进入血循中,则再一次引起菌血症和临床急性症状,表现为平均2~3周的发烧期,每间隔约3天至两周,发烧又反复,产生波浪状的热型,故称为波浪热。</p> <p>布氏杆菌含有内毒素及菌体本身皆可引起人体的过敏,出现各种的变态反应性病变。骨关节病变,多发生在半年左右,少数病例更早些。布氏杆菌骨髓炎是血源性布氏杆菌感染在骨关节的局部表现。任何骨均可受累,但以脊椎炎最为多见。关节的病变常侵犯大关节,以髋关节炎最为常见。慢性病人可伴有其它多处的关节病变。但大多数发生在腰椎,少数发生在胸椎,胸腰段,骶椎或骶髂关节者。男性病人可有睾丸肿大,睾丸炎症表现。</p>