



Rabbit Anti-Mycobacterium bovis antibody

SL4622R

Product Name:	Mycobacterium bovis
Chinese Name:	牛结核杆菌菌体蛋白抗体
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Cow,Mycobacteriumis
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-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.
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	whole cell protein of Mycobacterium bovis:
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:	Mycobacterium bovis is a slow-growing (16- to 20-hour generation time), aerobic bacterium and the causative agent of tuberculosis in cattle (known as bovine TB). Related to M. tuberculosis—the bacterium which causes tuberculosis in humans—M. bovis can also jump the species barrier and cause tuberculosis in humans and other mammals. Bovine TB is a chronic infectious disease which affects a broad range of mammalian hosts, including humans, cattle, deer, llamas, pigs, domestic cats, wild carnivores (foxes, coyotes) and omnivores (possums, mustelids and rodents); it rarely affects equids or sheep. The disease can be transmitted in several ways; for example, it can be spread in exhaled air, sputum, urine, faeces and pus, so the disease can be transmitted by direct contact, contact with the excreta of an infected animal, or

inhalation of aerosols, depending on the species involved.

SWISS:

N/A

Gene ID:

N/A

Important Note:

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

牛结核病(bovine tuberculosis)是由牛的分枝杆菌(Mycobacterium bovis)和结核分枝杆菌(Mycobacterium tuberculosis)所引起的一种人畜共患慢性传染病,牛结核病自它存在的那一天起,该病就一直危害着人类和动物的健康,并给整个社会造成了巨大的经济和物质损失。该病被国际兽疫局(OIE)列为B类动物疾病,可通过接触病牛或摄入受该菌污染的牛肉、牛奶及奶制品等从而从牛传染到人,其传播和流行影响着畜牧业的持续发展和人类自身的健康。传统的牛结核分枝杆菌检测方法主要是表型分类法,是以形态和理化特性为依据,耗用的时间比较长,一般是1~2个月。

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