Chlamydia Trachomatis Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	Chlamydia trachomatis, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	Chlamydia trachomatis
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Chlamydia psittacii, Chlamydia pneumoniae (TWAR)
Form/Format	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% sodium azide. No stabilizing proteins have been added.
Purity/Purification	Highly Purified
Concentration	~4-5mg/ml (lot specific)
Specificity	Recognizes Chlamydia trachomatis (purified elementary bodies and disrupted). Species Crossreactivity: Chlamydia psittacii and Chlamydia pneumoniae (TWAR). Uninfected Cell Reactivity: Negative vs. HEp-2 cells and egg yolk sac.
Preparation and Storage	May be stored at 4 degree C for short-term only. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Store at -20 degree C. Aliquots are stable for 12 months after receipt. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial after thawing and prior to removing the cap.
Immunogen	Chlamydia trachomatis, L2 + other serovar groups
Product Categories/Family for anti-Chlamydia trachomatis antibody	Antibodies-Primary; Antibodies-Infectious Disease Chlamydia
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-Chlamydia trachomatis antibody	Immunofluorescence (IF)
Application Notes for anti-Chlamydia trachomatis antibody	Titer: Indirect immunofluorescence: 1:1000-1:3000 against all serovars (A-K, L1-L3)
Related Product Information for anti-Chlamydia trachomatis antibody	Chlamydia is caused by the bacterium Chlamydia trachomatis. The intracytoplasmic inclusions caused by the bacterium are draped around the infected cell's nucleus. Chlamydia has a genome size of approximately 500-1000 kilobases and contains both RNA and DNA. The organism is also extremely temperature sensitive and must be refrigerated at 4 degree C as soon as a sample is obtained. Colonization of Chlamydia begins with attachment to sialic acid receptors on the eye, throat or genitalia. It persists at body sites that are inaccessible to phagocytes, T-cells and B-cells. It also exists as 15 different serotypes. These serotypes cause four major diseases in humans: endemic trachoma (caused by serotypes A and C), sexually transmitted disease and inclusion conjunctivitis (caused by serotypes D and K), and lymphogranuloma venereum (caused by serotypes L1, L2, and L3). Studies reveal that Chlamydia, because of its cell wall, is able to inhibit phagolysosome fusion in phagocytes. The cell wall is proposed to be gram-negative in that it contains an outer lipopolysaccharide membrane, but it lacks peptidoglycan in its cell wall. This lack of peptidoglycan is shown by the inability to detect muramic acid and antibodies directed against it. It may, however, contain a carboxylated sugar other than muramic acid. The proposed structure consists of a major outer membrane protein cross-linked with disulfide bonds. It also contains cysteine-rich proteins (CRP) that may be the functional equivalent to peptidoglycan. This unique structure allows for intracellular division and extracellular survival (Hatch 1996).
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-Chlamydia trachomatis antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.

Searchable Terms for Chlamydia trachomatis purchase	MBS6507261 is an antibody targeting Chlamydia trachomatis. Reactive in Chlamydia psittacii, Chlamydia pneumoniae (TWAR). Host: Rabbit.

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Online datasheet: https://www.mybiosource.com/polyclonal-antibody/chlamydia-trachomatis/6507261