

Datasheet



Mouse mAb to **Giardia lamblia**
Clone **EBS-I-039**
Isotype **IgG1-κ**

Source

A BALB/c mouse was immunized with *Giardia lamblia*.
Fusion partner: NS-1.

Specifications

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.

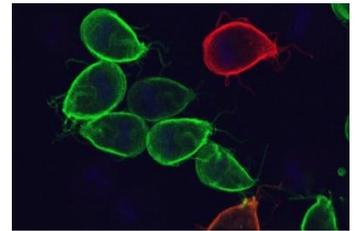


Figure 1: *Giardia lamblia* stained for variant surface protein with FITC and PE labelled antibodies (IF)

Species reactivity

Positive: *Giardia lamblia*.

Applications

Detection of *Giardia lamblia*.

ELISA	Flow cytometry	Frozen sections	Immunofluorescence
+	+	+	+

Format

Produced in tissue culture, contains no host Ig. Antibodies are affinity purified and presented in PBS with 0,02 % sodium azide.

Stored at 4°C- 8°C, shelf life is at least 24 months after purchase.

Dilution advice

- ELISA (solid phase: 0,1-100 µg/ml; tracer: 0,001-100 µg/ml for 30 min at RT).
- Flow cytometry (0,5-1,0 µg/million cells in 0,1 ml).
- Immunofluorescence (0,5-1,0 µg/ml).
- Immunohistology (1-2 µg/ml for 30-60 minutes at RT; acetone or paraformaldehyde fixed only; information on a suitable antigen retrieval method for staining of formalin-fixed tissues is unavailable to date).

Positive control

Giardia lamblia preparations or infected tissues.

References

- Misra, V, et al, *Indian J. Pathol. Microbiol.* **49**: 519-523 (2006).