

## Product datasheet

### LEISHMANIA A2 MOUSE MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY (C9)

**SKU:** MM-0017-P

100 µg

#### OVERVIEW

**Clonality:**

Monoclonal

**Host:**

Mouse

**Reactivity:**

Leishmania donovani, Leishmania infantum, There is no cross-reactivity with other Leishmania species.

**Application:**

IF, IP, WB

**Target:**

Leishmania A2

**Target background:**

Leishmania donovani is a protozoa parasite responsible for human visceral leishmaniasis. During their life cycle the parasites exist in 2 forms: as flagellated promastigote within the sandfly vector and as non-flagellated amastigote in the macrophage phagolysosomal compartment of the mammalian host. A2 protein is an amastigote-specific virulence factor that is required for Leishmania donovani parasite survival in a mammalian host.

**Immunogen:**

The anti-A2 antibody recognizes only the amastigote form of the A2 protein. The anti-A2 antibody recognizes the sequence QSVGPLSVGP from the parasite, Leishmania donovani.

**Specificity:**

A sensitive antibody to Leishmania amastigote-specific A2 protein. This sequence can also be used as tag if cloned with the protein of interest. This sequence is particular to the parasite and therefore the antibody has no cross-reactivity with mammalian proteins.

**Clone ID:**

C9

**Isotype:**

IgG1

**Preservative:**

None

**Format:**

Lyophilized protein G purified in PBS pH7.4

**Recommend starting dilution:**

If reconstituted with deionized water in 100  $\mu$ L: WB 1:100. Optimal dilution has to be determined by the user.

**Limitations:**

Research Use Only

**References:**

- 1.-Jaiswal AK - Immunological consequences of stress-related proteins--cytosolic trypanothione peroxidase and chaperonin TCP20--identified in splenic amastigotes of...
- 2.-Kumari S - Leishmania donovani: immunostimulatory cellular responses of membrane and soluble protein fractions of splenic amastigotes in cured patient and ham...
- 3.-McCall LI and Matlashewski G - Localization and induction of the A2 virulence factor in Leishmania: evidence that A2 is a stress response protein.
- 4.-Nascimento M - Identification and characterization of a protein-tyrosine phosphatase in Leishmania: Involvement in virulence.
- 5.-Zhang WW - Comparison of the A2 gene locus in Leishmania donovani and Leishmania major and its control over cutaneous infection.
- 6.-Carvalho FA - Diagnosis of American visceral leishmaniasis in humans and dogs using the recombinant Leishmania donovani A2 antigen.
- 7.-Zhang WW and Matlashewski G - Loss of virulence in Leishmania donovani deficient in an amastigote-specific protein, A2.

**Storage:**

Lyophilized antibodies can be kept at 4°C for up to 3 months and should be kept at -20°C for long-term storage (2 years). To avoid freeze-thaw cycles, reconstituted antibodies should be aliquoted before freezing for long-term (1 year) storage (-80°C) or kept at 4°C for short-term usage (2 months). For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial prior to removing the cap. Further dilutions can be made with the assay buffer. After the maximum long-term storage period (2 years lyophilized or 1 year reconstituted) antibodies should be tested in your assay with a standard sample to verify if you have noticed any decrease in their efficacy.

**Image:**