

Datasheet: 2402-3007G

**BATCH NUMBER 1703**

<b>Description:</b>	MOUSE ANTI CRYPTOSPORIDIUM
<b>Specificity:</b>	CRYPTOSPORIDIUM
<b>Format:</b>	Purified
<b>Product Type:</b>	Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Clone:</b>	BEL 0126
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG3
<b>Quantity:</b>	1 mg

## Product Details

### Applications

This product has been reported to work in the following applications. This information is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information. For general protocol recommendations, please visit [www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols](http://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols).

	Yes	No	Not Determined	Suggested Dilution
Flow Cytometry	▪			
Immunohistology - Paraffin	▪			
ELISA	▪			1/2000 - 1/8000
Immunofluorescence	▪			1/50 - 1/200

Where this product has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does not necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrates the product for use in their own system using the appropriate negative/positive controls.

<b>Target Species</b>	Protozoan
<b>Product Form</b>	Purified IgG - liquid
<b>Preparation</b>	Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein A
<b>Buffer Solution</b>	Phosphate buffered saline
<b>Preservative Stabilisers</b>	0.09% Sodium Azide (NaN <sub>3</sub> )
<b>Carrier Free</b>	Yes
<b>Approx. Protein Concentrations</b>	1.0 mg/ml

<b>Immunogen</b>	Purified cryptosporidium oocysts from bovine faeces.
<b>RRID</b>	AB_10673258
<b>Specificity</b>	<p><b>Mouse anti Cryptosporidium antibody, clone BEL 0126</b> recognizes a membrane antigen expressed by the oocysts of <i>Cryptosporidium</i> sp., an obligate enteric coccidian parasite of the phylum Apicomplexa that infects the gastrointestinal tract. The parasite is one of the most important enteric pathogens in both humans and animals (<a href="#">Rose et al. 2002</a>). Since its first diagnosis in 1975 (<a href="#">Meisel et al. 1976</a>), Cryptosporidiosis, has become one of the most prominent public health concerns worldwide (<a href="#">Rose et al. 2002</a>).</p> <p><i>Cryptosporidium</i> oocysts are resistant to chlorine and their small size makes removal by filtration difficult. Alternative methods have been developed such as UV and ozone treatment alongside monitoring using Immunofluorescence screening (<a href="#">Rose et al. 2002</a>).</p> <p>Cryptosporidiosis is a disease affecting the intestines of mammals which is spread through the fecal-oral route. The main symptom of is self-limiting diarrhea in people with intact immune systems. However, in immunocompromised individuals, such as AIDS patients, infection can cause permanent &amp; life-threatening diarrhea (<a href="#">Ma et al. 1984</a>).</p>
<b>References</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mansfield, K.G. <i>et al.</i> (1997) Identification of an Enterocytozoon bienersi-like microsporidian parasite in simian-immunodeficiency-virus-inoculated macaques with hepatobiliary disease. <a href="#">Am J Pathol. 150: 1395-405.</a></li> <li>2. Weigum, S.E. <i>et al.</i> (2016) Hollow silica microspheres for buoyancy-assisted separation of infectious pathogens from stool. <a href="#">J Chromatogr A. 1466: 29-36.</a></li> <li>3. Luka, G. <i>et al.</i> (2019) Label-Free Capacitive Biosensor for Detection of <i>Cryptosporidium</i>. <a href="#">Sensors (Basel). 19 (2)Jan 10 [Epub ahead of print].</a></li> <li>4. Sonzogni-desautels, K. <i>et al.</i> (2019) A protocol to count <i>Cryptosporidium</i> oocysts by flow cytometry without antibody staining. <a href="#">PLoS Negl Trop Dis. 13 (3): e0007259.</a></li> </ol>
<b>Further Reading</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meisel, J.L. <i>et al.</i> (1976) Overwhelming watery diarrhea associated with a cryptosporidium in an immunosuppressed patient. <a href="#">Gastroenterology. 70: 1156-60.</a></li> <li>2. Rose, J.B. <i>et al.</i> (2002) Risk and control of waterborne cryptosporidiosis. <a href="#">FEMS Microbiol Rev. 26: 113-23.</a></li> <li>3. Ma, P. (1984) Cryptosporidium and the enteropathy of immune deficiency. <a href="#">J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr. 3 (4): 488-90.</a></li> </ol>
<b>Storage</b>	<p>Store at +4°C or at -20°C if preferred.</p> <p>Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended.</p> <p>This product should be stored undiluted. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.</p>
<b>Guarantee</b>	12 months from date of despatch
<b>Health And Safety Information</b>	<p>Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10040 available at: <a href="https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/SDS/2402-3007G">https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/SDS/2402-3007G</a></p> <p>10040</p>

## Related Products

### Recommended Secondary Antibodies

Goat Anti Mouse IgG (H/L) (STAR117...) [HRP](#)

Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR9...) [FITC](#)

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'M363030:200528'

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