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[Primary Antibody]

Goat Anti-Brucella antibody

Catalog Number: SL2229G

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Goat
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	Brucella
Immunogen:	whole cell protein of Brucella
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Applications:	ELISA=1:5000-10000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	(predicted:Brucella)
Predicted MW.:	N/AkDa
Background:	Brucella species are small, Gram-negative, facultative coccobacilli, most lacking a capsule, endospores, or native plasmids. They are intracellular within the host organism, and show environmental persistence outside the host. They survive extremes in temperature, pH, and humidity, and in frozen and aborted materials. They infect many species, but with some specificity. **SWISS:** N/A **Gene ID:** N/A The genus Brucella is a group of Gram-negative short bacilli. Cattle, sheep, pigs, and other animals are most susceptible to infection, causing infectious abortion in female animals. Humans can be infected by contact with infected animals or by consuming diseased animals and their dairy products. Brucellosis is widely distributed throughout the world. It was once epidemic in some areas of China but is now basically controlled. Brucella is also listed by imperialists as one of the incapacitating biological warfare agents. The genus Brucella is divided into 6 species—Brucella melitensis, Brucella abortus, Brucella suis, Brucella neotomae, Brucella ovis, and Brucella canis—and 20

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	biotypes. In China, the main epidemic species are Br. melitensis, Br. Bovis, and Br. suis, among which Brucella melitensis infection is the most common. Brucella first infects domestic animals. Clinical manifestations in domestic animals are not obvious. However, pregnant female animals are highly prone to abortion or stillbirth. The discharged amniotic fluid, placenta, and secretions contain large amounts of Brucella and are especially infectious. The bacterium is also present in the skin and hair, urine and feces, and milk. Shedding of the bacterium can last for more than three months. Humans can be infected through contact with domestic animals, consumption of contaminated milk and meat, inhalation of dust containing the bacteria, or entry of the bacteria into the conjunctiva of the eye. The age of onset is mostly over 30 years. After the bacterium enters the human body through damaged skin and mucous membranes or the digestive or respiratory tract, it is first phagocytosed by phagocytes and enters the lymph nodes, where it can sometimes survive and grow and multiply to form an infectious focus. After about 2–3 weeks, it can enter the bloodstream and cause bacteremia. Subsequently, it grows in the reticuloendothelial system, such as the liver, spleen, and bone marrow, forming new infectious foci, and can repeatedly break out of cells into the bloodstream multiple times, causing bacteremia and acute clinical symptoms again. This manifests as a febrile period averaging 2–3 weeks, with fever recurring at intervals of about 3 days to two weeks, producing a wave-like fever pattern, hence the name undulant fever. Brucella contains endotoxin, and the bacterium itself can both cause human allergy, resulting in various allergic lesions. Osteoarticular lesions mostly occur at around six months, and in a few cases earlier. Brucella osteomyelitis is the local manifestation of hematogenous Brucella infection in the bones and joints. Any bone can be involved, but spondylitis is the most common. Joint lesions often involve large joints, with hip arthritis being the most common. Chronic patients may have other multiple joint lesions. However, most occur in the lumbar vertebrae, and a few occur in the thoracic vertebrae, thoracolumbar segment, sacral vertebrae, or sacroiliac joints. Male patients may have testicular enlargement and manifestations of orchitis.

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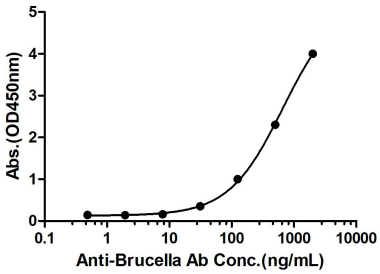
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[VALIDATION IMAGES]



Measured by its binding ability in a indirect ELISA. Immobilized Brucella bacterial protein (Cat. SL2229P) at 2 μg/mL (100 μL/well) can bind Goat Anti-Brucella Antibody, the EC50 is 664.1 ng/mL.

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