

Rabbit Anti-Mycobacterium Bovis Polyclonal: RC0412

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Tuberculosis is a chronic and infectious disease caused by Mycobacterium complex including *M. tuberculosis*, *M. bovis* and *M. africanum*. Granulomatous changes are characteristic in different tissues. The Mycobacterium *bovis* conserved hypothetical protein contains a Nitro FMN reductase domain. Proteins of this family catalyze the reduction of flavin or nitrocompounds using NADPH as electron donor in an obligatory two-electron transfer, utilizing FMN or FAD as cofactor. They are often found to be homodimers.

Specifications:

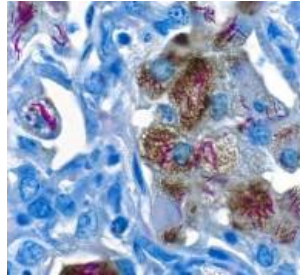
Clone: Polyclonal
Source: Rabbit
Isotype: IgG
Localization: Cytoplasm
Formulation: Purified in PBS, containing 0.1mg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and 0.09% sodium azide (NaN₃).
Storage: Store at 2 - 8°C. For longer periods of storage, store at -20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles
Applications: IHC
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Mycobacterium Bovis Concentrated	RC0412	1 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue: Mycobacterium Bovis infected tissue
Concentrated Dilution: 10-100
Pretreatment: Citrate pH 6.0 or EDTA pH8.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ 37°C
Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



Mouse lung FFPE tissue stained with anti-M.bovis (brown) and Acid-fast special stain (pink)

References:

1. Development and Validation of an Immunohistochemical Method for Diagnosis of Bovine Tuberculosis in Formalin-Fixed, Paraffin-Embedded Tissues. J. Martinez-Burnes et al. J. of Animal and Veterinary Advances, Volume: 11, 2012.
2. Comparison of Ziehl-Neelsen staining and immunohistochemistry for the detection of Mycobacterium bovis in bovine and caprine tuberculous lesions. Cancela, M.M.G. et al. J. Comp. Pathol., 109:361-370, 1993.
3. The antigenic structure of Mycobacterium tuberculosis by immunoblot and ELISA. Influence of the age and obtaining method on the composition of the antigenic extracts. Espitia, C. et al. Arch. Invest Med., 22:101_107, 1991.