

Rabbit Anti-Treponema Pallidum/Syphilis Polyclonal: RC0104

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Treponema pallidum is a species of spirochaete bacterium with subspecies that cause treponemal diseases such as syphilis, bejel, pinta and yaws. It is not seen on a Gram stained smear because the organism has a waxy coat around it that does not accept the Gram stain. Treponema pallidum is a Gram-negative spirochaete bacterium with periplasmic flagella. There are at least five subspecies of T. pallidum, including T. pallidum pallidum (the cause of syphilis), T. pallidum pertenu (the cause of yaws), T. pallidum carateum (the cause of pinta), T. pallidum triroclium (the cause of syphilis and pinta) and T. pallidum endemicum (the cause of bejel). T. pallidum is motile and is generally transmitted through close sexual contact, entering the host via breaches in squamous or columnar epithelium. The microbe can also be transferred to a fetus by transplacental passage during the later stages of pregnancy, causing congenital syphilis. T. pallidum has one of the shortest bacterial genomes at only 1.14 million base pairs and has limited metabolic capabilities, reflecting its adaptation through genome reduction to the complex environment of mammalian tissue.

Specifications:

Clone: Polyclonal
 Source: Rabbit
 Isotype: IgG
 Reactivity: Treponema pallidum
 Localization: Treponema pallidum
 Formulation: Purified antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing ≤0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
 Storage: Store at 2 - 8°C
 Applications: IHC, ELISA, WB
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Treponema Pallidum Polyclonal Concentrated	RC0104	1 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue: Treponema pallidum infected tissue
 Concentrated Dilution: User determined
 Pretreatment: User determined
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.

References:

1. Treponema pallidum ssp. pallidum identification by real-time PCR targeting the polA gene in paraffin-embedded samples positive by immunohistochemistry. Gama A et al. Int J STD AIDS, 2017.
2. Analysis of the Detection Results of the Syphilis Specific Antibody in Blood Donors by Chemiluminescence Method and Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay. Men SS et al. 2017.
3. Improved reverse screening algorithm for Treponema pallidum antibody using signal-to-cutoff ratios from chemiluminescence microparticle immunoassay. Dai S, et al. Sex Transm Dis. Jan;41(1):29-34, 2014.
4. Laboratory diagnosis and interpretation of tests for syphilis. Larsen SA et al. Clin Microbiol Rev. 1995.

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