

Mouse Anti-Chlamydia pneumoniae [MD96]: MC0402

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Chlamydia may be found in the form of an elementary body and a reticulate body and Chlamydia species have genomes of approximately 1 to 1.3 megabases in length. Chlamydia pneumoniae, known as the Taiwan acute respiratory agent (TWAR), is a species of Chlamydia, an obligate intracellular bacterium that infects humans and is a major cause of pneumonia. C. pneumoniae has a complex life cycle and must infect another cell to reproduce; thus, it is classified as an obligate intracellular pathogen. This atypical bacterium commonly causes pharyngitis, bronchitis, coronary artery disease and atypical pneumonia in addition to several other possible diseases.

Specifications:

Clone: MD96
 Source: Mouse
 Isotype: IgG2b
 Reactivity: Chlamydia pneumoniae
 Immunogen: Chlamydia pneumoniae (TWAR) as the immunogen
 Localization: Chlamydia pneumoniae
 Formulation: Atibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide (NaN₃)
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
 Applications: IHC, ELISA, IF, WB
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Chlamydia pneumoniae Concentrated	MC0402	1 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue: Chlamydia pneumoniae infected tissue
 Concentrated Dilution: 10-50
 Pretreatment: None
 Incubation Time and Temp: Overnight @ 4°C
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.

References:

1. Chlamydia pneumoniae inclusion membrane protein Cpn0147 interacts with host protein CREB3. Xia Zhao, et al. PLOS ONE. September 28, 2017.
2. Immunohistological detection of Chlamydia pneumoniae in Alzheimer's disease. Christine J Hammond, et al. BMC Neuroscience 11(1):121 · September 2010.
3. Phagocytes transmit Chlamydia pneumoniae from the lungs to the vasculature. J Gieffers, et al. European Respiratory Journal 23(4):506-10 • May 2004.
4. Chlamydia pneumoniae — an infectious risk factor for atherosclerosis? Lee Ann Campbell & Cho-cho Kuo. Nature Reviews Microbiology volume 2, pages23–32, 2004.