

## Product datasheet

# Natural Mycoplasma pneumoniae protein ab124007

### Overview

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<b>Product name</b>	Natural Mycoplasma pneumoniae protein
<b>Protein length</b>	Full length protein

### Description

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<b>Nature</b>	Native
<b>Source</b>	Native

### Amino Acid Sequence

### Specifications

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Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab124007** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

<b>Applications</b>	ELISA
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<b>Form</b>	Liquid
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<b>Additional notes</b>	<p>This protein is derived from a pathogenic organism, and may be involved in a disease process, consequently exposure may have adverse health effects.</p> <p>This protein is derived from mycoplasma pneumoniae grown in lab culture then purified and inactivated by detergent extraction.</p> <p>This Mycoplasma pneumoniae antigen is a detergent extraction of native organism. This results in a mixture of surface proteins in 2% OGP detergent. P1 protein should be present and enriched but is not the sole protein in the antigen mix.</p>
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### Preparation and Storage

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<b>Stability and Storage</b>	<p>Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.</p> <p>Constituent: 99% PBS</p> <p>Note: Contains detergent.</p>
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### General Info

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## Relevance

*Mycoplasma pneumoniae* is a very small bacterium, a member of the class Mollicutes, meaning soft skin. Along with the other members of this class (*Acholeplasma*, *Anaeroplasm*, *Asteroleplasma*, *Spiroplasma*, and *Ureaplasma*) *Mycoplasma* are characterized by their unusually small genome as well as their complete lack of a bacterial cell wall. *M. pneumoniae* is a common cause of mild pneumonia and usually affects people younger than 40. Various studies suggest that it causes 15 to 50% of all pneumonia in adults and an even higher percentage of pneumonia in school aged children. Beta lactam antibiotics such as penicillin and cycloserine are ineffective as they act specifically to disrupt the cell wall so alternative antibiotic therapies such as the use of polyenes may be required. People at highest risk of *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* infection include those living or working in crowded areas such as schools and homeless shelters, although many people who become infected have no identifiable risk factor. *M. pneumoniae* can be detected via serology, PCR or in cell culture assays.

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE"

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- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
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