**Product datasheet**

**Anti-Mycobacterium tuberculosis antibody ab905**

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### Overview

**Product name**  
Anti-Mycobacterium tuberculosis antibody

**Description**  
Rabbit polyclonal to Mycobacterium tuberculosis

**Host species**  
Rabbit

**Specificity**  
This antibody is reactive with other Mycobacteria species including: M. avium, M. phlei, and M. parafortuitum. This antibody has been reported not to be reactive with E. coli K12, Salmonella typhimurium, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Streptococcus (group B), Candida albicans and Neisseria meningitides.

**Tested applications**  
Suitable for: ICC/IF, IHC-P, IHC-Fr

**Species reactivity**

**Immunogen**  
Purified Protein Derivative

**Positive control**  
Infected lung

### Properties

**Form**  
Liquid

**Storage instructions**  
Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

**Storage buffer**  
pH: 7.30  
Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide  
 Constituents: PBS, Carrier protein  
Da Vinci Green Diluent

**Purity**  
IgG fraction

**Clonality**  
Polyclonal

**Isotype**  
IgG

### Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab905 in the following tested applications. The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Relevance

Mycobacterium tuberculosis is the most common cause of tuberculosis. Primary infection begins with inhalation of 1 to 10 aerosolised bacilli. The pathogenicity of the organism is determined by its ability to escape host immune responses as well as eliciting delayed hypersensitivity. Alveolar macrophages engulf the invading cells but are unable to mount an effective defense. Several virulence factors are responsible for this apparent failure; most notably in the mycobacterial cell wall are the cord factor, lipoarabinomannan, and the 65 kd heat shock protein or HSP65. The emergence of new strains of resistant Mycobacterium tuberculosis has created new interest in clinical diagnosis. Studies have shown immunohistochemical techniques to be superior to conventional special stains. Thus the demonstration of mycobacterial antigens are not only useful in establishing mycobacterial aetiology, but can also be used as an alternative method to the conventional Ziehl-Neelsen method.

Images

Lung tissue stained with ab905 at 1/500.

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