

Anti-Giardia lamblia antibody ab28344

Overview

Product name	Anti-Giardia lamblia antibody
Description	Goat polyclonal to Giardias lamblia
Host species	Goat
Specificity	Ab28344 recognises Giardias lamblia intact cysts.
Tested applications	Suitable for: ELISA, ICC/IF
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Giardias lamblia
Immunogen	Tissue, cells or virus corresponding to Giardias lamblia. Purified Giardias lamblia cysts.
General notes	<p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As</p>

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituent: 0.0268% PBS
Purification notes	Ab28344 is >95% pure. Purification was by sodium sulfate precipitation and ion exchange chromatography.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab28344 in the following tested applications. The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent dilution.
ICC/IF		Use at an assay dependent dilution.

Target

Relevance

Giardiasis is a diarrhoeal illness caused by a single celled microscopic protozoan parasite, *Giardia lamblia*, also known as *Giardia intestinalis*. *Giardia lamblia* exists in two forms, an active form called a trophozoite, and an inactive form called a cyst. The active trophozoite attaches to the lining of the small intestine and is responsible for causing the signs and symptoms of giardiasis. The trophozoite cannot live long outside of the body and spread of infection is via the cyst which is excreted in the host's faeces. When it is ingested, stomach acid activates the cyst, and the cyst develops into the disease causing trophozoite in the new host. Giardiasis is diagnosed by finding cysts or trophozoites in the faeces.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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