RayBiotech, Inc.

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Certificate of Analysis and Data Sheet

Rabbit Anti-Candida albicans, FITC-labeled

Catalog No.	**Host Animal**
MD-14-1064	Rabbit

Description

Rabbit anti Candida albicans
Rabbit Antibody to Candida albicans Fluorescein conjugated

Specificity:

Recognizes numerous proteins in a soluble C. albicans extract (IEP). Has not been absorbed and does crossreact with other yeasts. Negative against human serum, urine and spinal fluid.

Immunogen:

Candida albicans, type A (ATCC #32354)

Format:

FITC, Liquid

Purification:

Protein A chromatography purified IgG fraction covalently coupled with high purity isomer I of fluorescein isothiocyanate. Care is taken to ensure complete removal of any free fluorescein from the final product.

Concentration:

4-5mg/ml (OD280nm, $E^{0.1\%}$= 1.4)

Buffer:

0.01M PBS, pH 7.2 containing 10mg/ml BSA

Preservative:

0.1% Sodium azide

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Applications:

Suitable for use in double-diffusion and CIE, direct IFA, ELISA and immunohistochemistry. Use neat in gelprecipitin reactions. Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.

Storage:

Short-term (up to 6 months) store at 2–8°C under subdued light. Long term, aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles

References:

The references listed below are for research purposes only.

1. Brand, A., et al., (2008), "An Internal Polarity Landmark is Important for Externally Induced Hyphal Behaviors in Candida albicans", Eukaryotic Cell, 7(4): 712–720.
2. Fratti, R.A., et al., (1998), "Endothelial Cell Injury Caused by Candida albicans Is Dependent on Iron", Infection and Immunity, 66(1): 191–196.
3. Tsuchimori, N., et al., (2000), "Reduced Virulence of HWP1-Deficient Mutants of Candida albicans and Their Interactions with Host Cells", Infection and Immunity, 68(4): 1997–2002.
4. Phan, Q.T., et al., (2005), "N-cadherin Mediates Endocytosis of Candida albicans by Endothelial Cells", The Journal of Biological Chemistry, 280(11): 10455–10461.
5. Phan, Q.T., et al., (2000), "Role of Hyphal Formation in Interactions of Candida albicans with Endothelial Cells", Infection and Immunity, 68(6): 3485–3490.
6. Martinez-Lopez, R., et al., (2006), "Candida albicans Ecm33p is Important for Normal Cell Wall Architecture and Interactions with Host Cells", Eukaryotic Cell., 5(1), 140–147.
7. Palmer, G.E., et al., (2005), "The Candida albicans Vacuole is Required for Differentiation and Efficient Macrophage Killing", Eukaryotic Cell., 4(10), 1677–1686..