

12-8560: Anti-Entamoeba Histolytica (Clone EH34.5)

Clonality :	Monoclonal
Clone Name :	EH34.5
Application :	ELISA
Alternative Name :	E. histolytica
Isotype :	Mouse IgG1
Immunogen Information :	Entamoeba histolytica HK-9

Description

Specificity

Clone EH34.5 exhibits robust affinity for both the active, tissue-dissolving trophozoite stage and the dormant, infective cyst stage of *E. histolytica*.

Background

High-Affinity Monoclonal Antibody for Amoebiasis Diagnostic & Vaccine Pipelines

Entamoeba histolytica is an anaerobic parasitic protozoan that predominantly infects humans and other primates causing amoebiasis. In the vast majority of cases, infection is asymptomatic and the carrier is unaware they are infected. However, in an estimated 10% of cases *E. histolytica* causes disease. Once the trophozoites are excysted they colonize the large bowel, remaining on the surface of the mucus layer and feeding on bacteria and food particles. Occasionally, and in response to unknown stimuli, trophozoites move through the mucus layer where they come in contact with the epithelial cell layer and start the pathological process.

Product Info

Amount :	500ug / 100ug
Purification :	Product Preparation: Antibodies are purified by a multi-step process including the use of protein A or G to assure extremely low levels of endotoxins, leachable protein A or aggregates. Product Concentration: Lot Specific
Content :	Formulation: This monoclonal antibody is supplied as a highly purified liquid in Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS), pH 7.2-7.4. It is entirely carrier-free (no BSA or gelatin) and preservative-free (no sodium azide), ensuring zero interference with downstream labeling, conjugation, or cell-based functional assays.
Storage condition :	This antibody is stable for at least one (1) year at -20°C to -70°C. Store product in appropriate aliquots to avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Application Note

These antibodies have been qualified for use in ELISA to detect *E. histolytica* trophozoites and cysts.

End users should determine optimal concentrations for their applications.