

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Important Note:	Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.			
Catalog #: Page 1 of 2	B65411P	Lot #:	10B03212	
Description:	Rabbit anti <i>Candida albicans</i> Rabbit Antibody to <i>Candida albicans</i> Horseradish Peroxidase Conjugated			
Specificity:	Recognizes numerous proteins in a soluble <i>C. albicans</i> extract (IEP). This antiserum has not been absorbed and does cross-react with other yeasts. Negative against human serum, urine and spinal fluid.			
Host Animal:	Rabbit			
Immunogen:	Candida albicans, Type A (ATCC #32354).			
Format:	HRP, Liquid			
Purification:	IgG fraction covalently coupled to a highly purified preparation of horseradish peroxidase ($RZ > 3$). Care is taken to ensure adequate conjugation while preserving maximum enzyme activity. Free enzyme is absent. The estimated molar HRP: IgG substitution is 2-3.			
Concentration:	$1-2 \text{ mg/mL} (\text{OD280nm}, \text{E}^{0.1\%} = 1.4)$			
Buffer:	PBS, pH 7.2 containing 10 mg/mL BSA.			
Preservative:	0.002% Thimerosal			
Applications:	Suitable for ELISA, immunocytochemistry and immunohistochemistry, double-diffusion and CIE. 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. Long term freeze/thaw cycles.	ort-term (up to 6 months) store at 2-8°C. Long term, aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid multiple zze/thaw cycles.		
Warning:	Use of sodium azide as a preservative will s horseradish peroxidase.	substantially inhibit	the enzyme activity of	



5171 Wilfong Road Memphis, TN 38134 USA Telephone: 901-382-8716 Fax: 901-333-8223 Email: info@meridianlifescience.com www.MeridianLifeScience.com

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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*", <u>Eukaryotic Cell</u>, **7**(4): 712-720.
- 2. Fratti, R.A., et al., (1998), "Endothelial Cell Injury Caused by Candida albicans Is Dependent on Iron", <u>Infection and Immunity</u>, **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", <u>Infection and Immunity</u>, **68**(4): 1997-2002.
- 4. Phan, Q.T., et al., (2005), "N-cadherin Mediates Endocytosis of Candida albicans by Endothelial Cells", <u>The Journal of Biological Chemistry</u>, **280**(11): 10455-10461.
- 5. Phan, Q.T., et al., (2000), "Role of Hyphal Formation in Interactions of Candida albicans with Endothelial Cells", <u>Infection and Immunity</u>, **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", <u>Eukaryotic Cell.</u>, **5**(1), 140-147.
- 7. Palmer, G.E., et al., (2005), "The Candida albicans Vacuole is Required for Differentiation and Efficient Macrophage Killing", <u>Eukaryotic Cell.</u>, **4**(10), 1677-1686.

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Signature

04 Apr 2016 Date

FOR RESEARCH OR FURTHER MANUFACTURING USE ONLY

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