SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

Echinococcus granulosus (EHG): sc-51875

BACKGROUND

Echinococcus granulosus, also called the Hydatid worm, is a cyclophyllid cestode that parasitizes the small intestine of canids as an adult. It causes Hydatid disease in its intermediate hosts which include livestock and humans. The adult tapeworm is about 5 mm long and has three proglottids when intact. Like all cyclophyllideans, E. granulosus has four suckers on its scolex, and E. granulosus also has a rostellum with hooks. Its eggs are passed in stool and are often transmitted to humans by dogs. The embryos escape from the eggs, penetrate the intestinal mucosa of the human host, and enter the portal circulation.

REFERENCES

1. Agüero, F., et al. 2004. Purification, cloning, and expression of the mitochondrial malate dehydrogenase (mMDH) from protoscolices of Echinococcus granulosus. Mol. Biochem. Parasitol. 137: 207-214.
2. Azab, M.E., et al. 2004. Association of some HLA-DRB1 antigens with Echinococcus granulosus specific humoral immune response. J. Egypt. Soc. Parasitol. 34: 183-196.
3. Carmena, D., et al. 2005. Preliminary study of the presence of antibodies against excretory-secretory antigens from protoscoleces of Echinococcus granulosus in dogs with intestinal echinococcosis. Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz 100: 311-317.
4. Kamenetzky, L., et al. 2005. High polymorphism in genes encoding antigen B from human infecting strains of Echinococcus granulosus. Parasitology 131: 805-815.
5. Lorenzo, C., et al. 2005. Comparative analysis of the diagnostic performance of six major Echinococcus granulosus antigens assessed in a double-blind, randomized multicenter study. J. Clin. Microbiol. 43: 2764-7270.
6. Martínez, C., et al. 2005. Cellular organization and appearance of differentiated structures in developing stages of the parasitic platyhelminth Echinococcus granulosus. J. Cell. Biochem. 94: 327-335.
7. Carmena, D., et al. 2006. Shared and non-shared antigens from three different extracts of the metacestode of Echinococcus granulosus. Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz 100: 861-867.
8. Elissondo, M., et al. 2006. *In vitro* effects of flubendazole on Echinococcus granulosus protoscoleces. Parasitol. Res. 98: 317-323.
9. Rosenzvit, M.C., et al. 2006. Identification of membrane-bound and secreted proteins from Echinococcus granulosus by signal sequence trap. Int. J. Parasitol. 36: 123-130.

SOURCE

Echinococcus granulosus (EHG) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against *Echinococcus granulosus*.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG_1 in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

Echinococcus granulosus (EHG) is recommended for detection of *Echinococcus granulosus* by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000).

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Maglioco, A., et al. 2019. Detection of Echinococcus granulosus sensu lato infection by using extracts derived from a protoscoleces G_1 cell line. Parasite Immunol. 41: e12674.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.