



Cryptosporidium parvum (BDI370): sc-57693

BACKGROUND

Cryptosporidium parvum is a parasitic protozoan belonging to the phylum *Apicomplexa*, subclass *Coccidia*. The microbe is an enteric pathogen with a worldwide distribution that causes cryptosporidiosis in humans and certain animals, including domestic livestock. *Cryptosporidium parvum* complete their life cycles in a single host, and their oocysts are highly infectious. The oocysts are usually transmitted via contaminated water, contaminated food, fecal transmission from infected animals or person-to-person. In humans, cryptosporidiosis causes abdominal pain, profuse diarrhea, weight loss, loss of appetite and anorexia, but the infection is usually self-limiting and resolves within a few weeks. In immunocompromised individuals, however, the infection may be more serious, becoming chronic and sometimes fatal.

REFERENCES

1. Chen, X.M., O'Hara, S.P., Nelson, J.B., Splinter, P.L., Small, A.J., Tietz, P.S., Limper, A.H. and LaRusso, N.F. 2005. Multiple TLRs are expressed in human cholangiocyte defense responses to *Cryptosporidium parvum* via activation of NF κ B. *J. Immunol.* 175: 7447-7456.
2. Ehigiator, H.N., Romagnoli, P., Borgelt, K., Fernandez, M., McNair, N., Secor, W.E. and Mead, J.R. 2005. Mucosal cytokine and antigen-specific responses to *Cryptosporidium parvum* in IL-12p40 KO mice. *Parasite Immunol.* 27: 17-28.
3. Kuznar, Z.A. and Elimelech, M. 2005. Adhesion kinetics of viable *Cryptosporidium parvum* oocysts to quartz surfaces. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 38: 6839-6845.
4. Siripanth, C., Punpoowong, B., Amarapal, P., Thima, N., Eampokalap, B. and Kaewkungwal, J. 2005. Comparison of *Cryptosporidium parvum* development in various cell lines for screening *in vitro* drug testing. *Southeast Asian J. Trop. Med. Public Health* 35: 540-546.
5. Tang, G., Adu-Sarkodie, K., Kim, D., Kim, J.H., Teefy, S., Shukairy, H.M. and Mariñas, B.J. 2005. Modeling *Cryptosporidium parvum* oocyst inactivation and bromate formation in a full-scale ozone contactor. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 39: 9343-9350.
6. Akili, D., Heidari, M., Welter, L.M., Reinhardt, T.A. and Harp, J.A. 2006. Characterization of a factor from bovine intestine that protects against *Cryptosporidium parvum* infection. *Vet. Parasitol.* 142: 168-172.
7. Ehigiator, H.N., McNair, N. and Mead, J.R. 2006. *Cryptosporidium parvum*: The contribution of Th1-inducing pathways to the resolution of infection in mice. *Exp. Parasitol.* 115: 107-113.
8. Helmy, M.M., Rashed, L.A. and Abdel-Fattah, H.S. 2006. Co-infection with *Cryptosporidium parvum* and *Cyclospora cayetanensis* in immunocompromised patients. *J. Egypt. Soc. Parasitol.* 36: 613-627.

SOURCE

Cryptosporidium parvum (BDI370) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against *Cryptosporidium parvum* oocysts.

RESEARCH USE

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

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 μ g IgG₁ in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

Cryptosporidium parvum (BDI370) is recommended for detection of intact oocysts of *Cryptosporidium parvum* of *Cryptosporidium parvum* origin by immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

STORAGE

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

PROTOCOLS

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