

Mycobacterium avium (101): sc-57923

BACKGROUND

Mycobacterium is a genus of Actinobacteria, which retains its own family, the *Mycobacteriaceae*, which includes many pathogens known to cause serious diseases in mammals. All mycobacteria demonstrate a diagnostic cell wall that is thicker than most bacteria. The waxy, hydrophobic mycobacterial wall incorporates mycolic acids/mycolates, contributing a substantial amount of hardness to this genus and making mycobacterial infections notoriously difficult to treat. Naturally resistant to a variety of antibiotics that utilize the destruction of cell walls, mycobacterial cell walls promote survival during long exposure to detergents, alkalis, acids and oxidative bursts, as well as lysis by complement and antibiotics. *Mycobacterium avium* does not grow well *in vitro*, and may also modulate extremely long reproductive cycles, making laboratory culture and research a slow process. It can induce tuberculosis in birds and pulmonary infections in humans. It can also be transmitted to immunocompromised humans such as AIDS patients, where it can cause disseminated *Mycobacterium avium* complex. *Mycobacterium avium* are common in the environment and cause infection when inhaled or swallowed.

REFERENCES

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SOURCE

Mycobacterium avium (101) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against *Mycobacterium avium*.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG_{2a} in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

Mycobacterium avium (101) is recommended for detection of *Mycobacterium avium* by solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

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.