



Cryptosporidium parvum (7601): sc-58111

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

- 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.
- 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.
- Kuznar, Z.A. and Elimelech, M. 2005. Adhesion kinetics of viable *Cryptosporidium parvum* oocysts to quartz surfaces. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 38: 6839-6845.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- McDonald, V., Pollok, R.C., Dhaliwal, W., Naik, S., Farthing, M.J. and Bajaj-Elliott, M. 2006. A potential role for interleukin-18 in inhibition of the development of *Cryptosporidium parvum*. *Clin. Exp. Immunol.* 145: 555-562.

RESEARCH USE

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

SOURCE

Cryptosporidium parvum (7601) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against *Cryptosporidium parvum*.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 μ g IgG₃ in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

Cryptosporidium parvum (7601) is recommended for detection of *Cryptosporidium parvum* oocysts of *Cryptosporidium parvum* origin 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.

PROTOCOLS

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