



Mycoplasma bovis (204): sc-66069

BACKGROUND

Mycoplasma compose a genus of small microorganisms resembling bacteria without cell walls. Many different species of *Mycoplasma* exist, all of which are aggressive invaders that promote pneumonia, joint infections, mastitis, and metritis. Numerous species of *Mycoplasma* proliferate in dairy cattle, but *Mycoplasma bovis* is the most prevalent. Responsible for the majority all reported isolates, *Mycoplasma bovis* also causes the most severe infections of any *Mycoplasma* organism yet identified to promote cattle disease. With an optimum growth temperature often equivalent to that of their host, *Mycoplasma bovis* are often found in bovine milk. *Mycoplasmas* are also found in research laboratories, often resulting from reckless handling of cell cultures. Somewhat difficult to detect and eliminate from cell lines, these parasites are also immune to antibiotics that target cell wall synthesis.

REFERENCES

1. Thomas, A., Dizier, I., Linden, A., Mainil, J., Frey, J. and Vilei, EM. 2004. Conservation of the *uvrC* gene sequence in *Mycoplasma bovis* and its use in routine PCR diagnosis. *Vet. J.* 168: 100-102.
2. Francoz, D., Fortin, M., Fecteau, G. and Messier, S. 2005. Determination of *Mycoplasma bovis* susceptibilities against six antimicrobial agents using the E test method. *Vet. Microbiol.* 105: 57-64.
3. Ayling, R., Nicholas, R., Hogg, R., Wessels, J., Scholes, S., Byrne, W., Hill, M., Moriarty, J. and O'Brien, T. 2005. *Mycoplasma bovis* isolated from brain tissue of calves. *Vet. Rec.* 156: 391-392.
4. Byrne, W., Markey, B., McCormack, R., Egan, J., Ball, H. and Sachse, K. 2005. Persistence of *Mycoplasma bovis* infection in the mammary glands of lactating cows inoculated experimentally. *Vet. Rec.* 156: 767-771.
5. Thomas, A., Leprince, P., Dizier, I., Ball, H., Gevaert, K., Van Damme, J., Mainil, J. and Linden, A. 2005. Identification by two-dimensional electrophoresis of a new adhesin expressed by a low-passaged strain of *Mycoplasma bovis*. *Res. Microbiol.* 156: 713-718.
6. Thomas, A., Linden, A., Mainil, J., Bischof, D.F., Frey, J. and Vilei, E.M. 2005. *Mycoplasma bovis* shares insertion sequences with *Mycoplasma agalactiae* and *Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC: evolutionary and developmental aspects. *FEMS Microbiol. Lett.* 245: 249-255.
7. Cai, H.Y., Bell-Rogers, P., Parker, L. and Prescott, J.F. 2005. Development of a real-time PCR for detection of *Mycoplasma bovis* in bovine milk and lung samples. *J. Vet. Diagn. Invest.* 17: 537-545.
8. Alberti, A., Addis, M.F., Chessa, B., Cubeddu, T., Profiti, M., Rosati, S., Ruiu, A. and Pittau, M. 2006. Molecular and antigenic characterization of a *Mycoplasma bovis* strain causing an outbreak of infectious keratoconjunctivitis. *J. Vet. Diagn. Invest.* 18: 41-51.
9. Gevaert, D. 2006. The importance of *Mycoplasma bovis* in bovine respiratory disease. *Tijdschr. Diergeneeskd.* 131: 124-126.

SOURCE

Mycoplasma bovis (204) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against *Mycoplasma bovis* cells.

PRODUCT

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

APPLICATIONS

Mycoplasma bovis (204) is recommended for detection of *Mycoplasma bovis* 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.