



Sulfadimethoxine (1.BB.945): sc-73080

BACKGROUND

Sulfadimethoxine, a white, almost tasteless and odorless compound, is a controversial molecule used to treat some bacterial infections occurring in pet animals. Sulfadimethoxine inhibits enzymes in the folic acid pathway, subsequently inhibiting bacterial thymidine synthesis. Readily absorbed in the gut, Sulfadimethoxine undergoes excretion through urine or metabolism in the liver. Felines specifically excrete it as acetylsulfadimethoxine in their bile. Sulfadimethoxine targets Gram-positive bacteria that are generally susceptible. Sulfadimethoxine remains effective against a variety of organisms, such as *Streptococci*, *Klebsiella*, *Proteus*, *Shigella*, *Staphylococci*, *Escherichia*, *Nocardia* and *Salmonella*. These organisms appear in respiratory, genitourinary, enteric and soft tissue infections of dogs and cats. In addition, Sulfadimethoxine provides an important antimicrobial in aquaculture, allowing the treatment of bacterial disease in a wide variety of fish.

REFERENCES

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STORAGE

For immediate and continuous use, store at 4° C for up to one month. For sporadic use, freeze in working aliquots in order to avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. If turbidity is evident upon prolonged storage, clarify solution by centrifugation.

RESEARCH USE

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

SOURCE

Sulfadimethoxine (1.BB.945) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against Sulfadimethoxine.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µl ascites containing IgG₁ with PBS and < 0.1% sodium azide.

APPLICATIONS

Sulfadimethoxine (1.BB.945) is recommended for detection of Sulfadimethoxine by solid phase ELISA (starting dilution to be determined by researcher, dilution range 1:30-1:3000); non cross-reactive with other sulfa antibiotics (sulfamethazine and sulfathiazole for example), other classes of antibiotics, or milk and serum proteins.

PROTOCOLS

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