**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 canines and cats. In addition, Sulfadimethoxine provides an important antimicrobial in aquaculture, allowing the treatment of bacterial disease in a wide variety of fish.

**REFERENCES**


**SOURCE**

Sulfadimethoxine (CH-2027) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against Sulfadimethoxine.

**PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 100 µl ascites containing IgG$_1$ in PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide.

**APPLICATIONS**

Sulfadimethoxine (CH-2027) is recommended for detection of Sulfadimethoxine by solid phase ELISA (starting dilution to be determined by researcher, dilution range 1:30-1:5000); non cross-reactive with other sulfa antibiotics (e.g. sulfamethazine and sulfathiazole), other classes of antibiotics, or milk and serum proteins.

**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.

**PROTOCOLS**

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