

Trichomonas vaginalis (7121): sc-58206

BACKGROUND

Trichomonas vaginalis is an anaerobic parasite causative of trichomoniasis, an infection of the genitourinary tract. The most common pathogenic protozoan infection of humans, *Trichomonas vaginalis* also retains many enzymes that catalyze reactions important to the study of protein function. Although *Trichomonas vaginalis* lacks the mitochondria and other cytochromes necessary to carry out oxidative phosphorylation, it can alternatively capture nutrients by phagocytosis. *Trichomonas vaginalis* also maintains energy requirements through glycolysis, including the conversion of pyruvate and malate to hydrogen and acetate in the hydrogenosome, a specialized organelle. *Trichomonas vaginalis* is among the most persistent protozoan trophozoites, able to survive for up to 24 hours in urine, semen or even water samples.

REFERENCES

- Hobbs, M.M., Lapple, D.M., Lawing, L.F., Schwebke, J.R., Cohen, M.S., Swygard, H., Atashili, J., Leone, P.A., Miller, W.C. and Seoa, A.C. 2006. Methods for detection of *Trichomonas vaginalis* in the male partners of infected women: implications for control of trichomoniasis. *J. Clin. Microbiol.* 44: 3994-3999.
- Mukherjee, M., Sievers, S.A., Brown, M.T. and Johnson, P.J. 2006. Identification and biochemical characterization of serine hydroxymethyl transferase in the hydrogenosome of *Trichomonas vaginalis*. *Eukaryot. Cell* 5: 2072-2078.
- Kang, J.H., Song, H.O., Ryu, J.S., Shin, M.H., Kim, J.M., Cho, Y.S., Alderete, J.F., Ahn, M.H. and Min, D.Y. 2006. *Trichomonas vaginalis* promotes apoptosis of human neutrophils by activating caspase-3 and reducing Mcl-1 expression. *Parasite Immunol.* 28: 439-446.
- Lau, A.O., Smith, A.J., Brown, M.T. and Johnson, P.J. 2006. *Trichomonas vaginalis* initiator binding protein (IBP39) and RNA polymerase II large subunit carboxy-terminal domain interaction. *Mol. Biochem. Parasitol.* 150: 56-62.
- Fang, S.L., Xiao, J.C. and Lun, Z.R. 2006. Detection of *Mycoplasma hominis* in *Trichomonas vaginalis* by PCR. *Zhongguo Ji Sheng Chong Xue Yu Ji Sheng Chong Bing Za Zhi* 24: 144-145.
- Azargoon, A. and Darvishzadeh, S. 2006. Association of bacterial vaginosis, *Trichomonas vaginalis* and vaginal acidity with outcome of pregnancy. *Arch. Iran. Med.* 9: 213-217.
- Westrop, G.D., Goodall, G., Mottram, J.C. and Coombs, G.H. 2006. Cysteine biosynthesis in *Trichomonas vaginalis* involves cysteine synthase utilizing O-phosphoserine. *J. Biol. Chem.* 281: 25062-25075.
- Limoncu, M.E., Kilimciolu, A.A., Kurt, O., Ostan, I., Ozkutuk, N. and Ozbilgin, A. 2007. Two novel serum-free media for the culture of *Trichomonas vaginalis*. *Parasitol. Res.* 100: 599-602.
- Schirm, J., Bos, P.A., Roozeboom-Roelfsema, I.K., Luijt, D.S. and Miller, L.V. 2007. *Trichomonas vaginalis* detection using real-time TaqMan PCR. *J. Microbiol. Methods* 68: 243-247.

RESEARCH USE

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

SOURCE

Trichomonas vaginalis (7121) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against *Trichomonas vaginalis*.

PRODUCT

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

APPLICATIONS

Trichomonas vaginalis (7121) is recommended for detection of *Trichomonas vaginalis* origin by immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

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 for detailed protocols and support products.