

AR02001PU-N**Aspergillus fumigatus - Liquid**

Quantity:	1 mg
Concentration:	0.31 mg/ml (Bradford)
Background:	The genus <i>Aspergillus</i> includes over 185 species. Around 20 species have been reported as causative agents of opportunistic infections in humans. Among these, <i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> is the most commonly isolated species, followed by <i>Aspergillus flavus</i>. <i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> is the major cause of aspergillosis. This organism causes both invasive and allergic aspergillosis. <i>Aspergillus</i> also produce fungal toxins called mycotoxins. Aflatoxin is produced by <i>Aspergillus flavus</i> as it grows on corn and peanuts. The toxin is poisonous to humans by ingestion and causes liver disease. <i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> can produce the mycotoxin sterigmatocystin. This toxin has been shown to produce liver and kidney damage in lab animals. <i>Aspergillus ochraceus</i>, found in grains, soil and salted food products can produce a kidney toxin called ochratoxin A, which may produce ochratoxicosis in humans. Ochratoxin may also be produced by other <i>aspergillus</i> and <i>penicillium</i> species. Other toxins that can be produced by this fungus include penicillic acid, xanthomegnin and viomellein. <i>Aspergillus</i> infections have a very high mortality rate. Their incidence is growing because of the increased number of immunocompromised patients. Previous to antibodies such as these, special stains were used to identify <i>aspergillus</i>.
Source:	Cell culture, (<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> culture, ATCC 42202)
Format:	State: Liquid partially purified protein Purity: Disrupted and clarified somatic material Buffer System: PBS without preservatives
Applications:	Specific methodologies have not been tested using this product. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
Description:	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> Antigen ATCC 42202 Inactivation: Disruption. Confirmation by attempted growth under original culture conditions.
Storage:	Store the antigen at -20°C to -80°C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles. Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Caution:	No test guarantees a product to be non-infectious. All materials should be handled as if potentially infectious. Generally accepted laboratory practices appropriate for infectious materials should be employed when handling this product.