

**BIN106****Chlamydia pneumoniae (TWAR Strain) - Lysate**

<b>Quantity:</b>	1 ml
<b>Concentration:</b>	1.39 mg/ml (Bio-Rad Dye Binding Assay)
<b>Background:</b>	<i>Chlamydia Pneumoniae</i> is a ubiquitous pathogen that causes acute respiratory disease. The spectrum of <i>C. Pneumoniae</i> infection has been extended to atherosclerosis and its clinical manifestations. A high proportion of adults from different countries are positive for antibodies to <i>C. Pneumoniae</i> , implying a high prevalence of these infections. The chlamydia are obligate intracellular bacteria characterized by a unique growth cycle.
<b>Source:</b>	HL cells, (TWAR strain CWL-029 cultured in HL cells)
<b>Format:</b>	<b>State:</b> Liquid lysate <b>Purity:</b> Optimally infected Cells are harvested and centrifuged to pellet cellular debris <b>Buffer System:</b> SPG buffer without preservatives
<b>Applications:</b>	Suitable for use in EIA and Western Blot. Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
<b>Description:</b>	<i>Chlamydia Pneumoniae</i> (TWAR Strain). <i>Chlamydia pneumoniae</i> (TWAR Strain) is a common respiratory pathogen, the causal agent of a variety of mild to moderate respiratory illnesses. <b>Inactivation:</b> Inactivated by gamma irradiation. The effectiveness of inactivation is tested by inclusion forming assay. If no inclusions are observed, the antigen is considered inactivated. Result: 0 IFU/mL. <b>Inactivation:</b> Inactivated by gamma irradiation. The effectiveness of inactivation is tested by inclusion forming assay. If no inclusions are observed, the antigen is considered inactivated. Result: 0 IFU/mL.
<b>Storage:</b>	Upon receipt, store (in aliquots) at -20°C to -80°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Shelf life: one year from despatch.
<b>Caution:</b>	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.