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BP1002B Polyclonal Antibody to Borrelia burgdorferi - Biotin

Quantity: 1 ml

Concentration: 4-5 mg/ml (OD280 nm, E0.1% = 1.4)

Background: Borrelia burgdorferi is a spirochete and the cause of Lyme disease, a tick transmitted

illness of humans and animals. B. burgdorferi may persist in humans and animals for

months or years following initial infection, despite a robust humoral immune

response.

B. burgdorferi resembles other spirochetes in that it is a highly specialized, motile, two-membrane, spiral shaped bacteria which lives primarily as an extracellular pathogen. B. burgdorferi has an unusual genome compared with other eubacteria which includes a linear chromosome approximately one megabase in size and

numerous linear and circular plasmids.

Host: Rabbit

Immunogen: Whole cell preparation from *B. burgdorferi*.

Format: State: Liquid purified IgG fraction

Buffer System: 0.01M PBS, pH 7.2 **Preservatives:** 0.09% Sodium Azide

Stabilizers: None

Label: Biotin – Covalently coupled with the N-Hydroxysuccinimide ester of under mild

conditions to give a high degree of substitution

Applications: Immunohistochemistry on Formalin-Fixed Paraffin-Embedded Sections.

Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and

should be determined by the user.

Specificity: Reactive Western blot bands at 83 kDa, 41 kDa, 34 kDa, 31 kDa and additional low MW

bands.

Cross-reacts with Treponema pallidum, B. hermsii and B. parkerii.

Storage: Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer.

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Shelf life: one year from despatch.

Product Citations: Purchased from Acris:

Unconjugated antibody is cited in:

1. Eisendle K, Grabner T, Kutzner H, Zelger B. Possible role of Borrelia burgdorferi sensu lato infection in lichen sclerosus. Arch Dermatol. 2008 May;144(5):591-8. doi:

10.1001/archderm.144.5.591. PubMed PMID: 18490585.

General Readings: 1. Marques AR, Hornung RL, Dally L, Philipp MT. Detection of immune complexes is not

independent of detection of antibodies in Lyme disease patients and does not confirm active infection with Borrelia burgdorferi. Clin Diagn Lab Immunol. 2005

Sep;12(9):1036-40. PubMed PMID: 16148168.