Anti-Schistosoma mansoni Circulating Cathodic Antigen (CCA) Monoclonal Antibody (3 lines)

Published date: Nov. 13, 2017

Technology description

Schistosoma mansoniis one of three parasitic neglected tropical diseases that causes Schistosomiasis. Infection occurs when skin comes in contact with contaminated freshwater in which certain types of snails that carry schistosomes are living. Circulating Cathodic Antigen (CCA) can be used as a diagnostic tool by being present in urine in infected patients withS. mansoni. an anti-Circulating Cathodic Antigen (CCA) monoclonal antibody that binds to this circulating antigen in serum from individuals with a low level of infection of Schistosoma mansoni, and does not cross-react with Lewis x epitope. **Validated as a qualitative and quantitative method for the diagnosis ofS. mansoniin individuals with very low level / pre-symptomatic infection byS. mansoni**

Reagent Description

Reacts with and strongly binds to CCA ofS. mansoni. Very sensitive to even low levels of infection.

Antigen:	Circulating Cathodic Antigen (CCA) ofSchistosoma mansoni
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Clone Name:	12D3.F2 (IgM); 16D7.C10 (IgM); 5F4.B4 (IgG1k)
Reactivity:	S. mansoni
Immunogen:	Protein/peptide
Species Immunized:	Mouse
Purification Method:	Protein G
Buffer:	Cell culture supernatant
Tested Applications:	ELISA

References

Grenfell RF, Coelho PM, Taboada D, de Mattos AC, Davis R, Harn DA. Newly established monoclonal antibody diagnostic assays for Schistosomamansonidirect detection in areas of low endemicity. PLoS One. 2014 Jan 31;9(1):e87777

Grenfell R, Harn DA, Tundup S, Da'dara A, Siqueira L, Coelho PM. New approaches with different types of circulating cathodic antigen for the diagnosis of patients with lowSchistosoma mansoniload. PLoS Negl Trop Dis.2013;7(2):e2054

Application area

Validated for ELISA applications.

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