



# SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

## Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!  
See the following pages for more information!



### Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

### Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

### SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

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Mouse anti-Giardia lamblia, clone EBS-I-039 (Monoclonal)

Clone no. EBS-I-039

MONOSAN

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|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product name              | Mouse anti-Giardia lamblia, clone EBS-I-039 (Monoclonal) |
| Host                      | Mouse  |
| Applications              | ELISA, FC, IHC-fr, IF                                    |
| Species reactivity        | Giardia lamblia  |
| Conjugate                 | -  |
| Immunogen                 | Giardia lamblia  |
| Isotype                   | IgG1-K   |
| Clonality                 | Monoclonal   |
| Clone number              | EBS-I-039  |
| Size                      | 100 ug   |
| Concentration             | 100 ug/ml  |
| Format                    | -  |
| Storage buffer            | PBS with 0.02% sodium azide                              |
| Storage until expiry date | 2-8°C  |

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

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**Additional info**

Giardiasis is a diarrheal illness caused by a single celled microscopic protozoan parasite, Giardia lamblia, also known as Giardia intestinalis. Giardia lamblia exists in two forms, an active form called a trophozoite, and an inactive form called a cyst. The active trophozoite attaches to the lining of the small intestine and is responsible for causing the signs and symptoms of giardiasis. The trophozoite cannot live long outside of the body and spread of infection is via the cyst, which is excreted in the host's feces. When it is ingested, stomach acid activates the cyst, and the cyst develops into the disease causing trophozoite in the new host. Giardiasis is diagnosed by finding cysts or trophozoites in the feces.

**References**

1. Misra, V, et al, Indian J. Pathol. Microbiol. 49: 519-523 (2006)
2. -
3. -
4. -
5. -

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