BACKGROUND

Lyme disease is a vector-borne, multisystem inflammatory disease caused by the spirochete Borrelia burgdorferi, which is transmitted to humans by the bite of ticks of the Ixodes ricinus complex. B. burgdorferi is divided into at least 11 species including Borrelia garinii. B. garinii is one of the two major strains found in Europe and is Gram-negative and helical in shape. The neurological symptoms of Lyme disease such as back and leg pains and partial facial paralysis are caused by B. garinii, which usually resides in the cerebrospinal fluid of infected mammals. Outer surface protein A and B as well as the cell bound proteoglycans are involved in the attachment of B. garinii to neuronal cells. Patients infected with B. garinii tend to be older, with skin lesions often located on the trunk. B. garinii has a shorter incubation time compared with other Borrelia strains, and it is more often associated with certain local systemic symptoms and abnormal liver function.

REFERENCES


SOURCE

Borrelia burgdorferi Osp B (0561) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against Borrelia burgdorferi bacterial lysate.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG1 in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

Borrelia burgdorferi (0561) is recommended for detection of Borrelia burgdorferi by immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-mouse IgG-FITC: sc-2010 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-mouse IgG-TR: sc-2781 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.