

# Anti-Pfalciparum Aldolase [2B4. 5C9]

**Catalogue number:** 156422

**Tool type:**

## Contributor

**Inventor:**

**Institute:** Johns Hopkins University

**Images:**

## Tool details

**\*FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

**Name:** Anti-Pfalciparum Aldolase [2B4. 5C9]

**Alternate name:**

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**Class:** Monoclonal

**Conjugate:** Unconjugated

**Description:** The Hybridoma Clone 2B4. 5C9, produces monoclonal antibodies that are specific to an abundant malaria protein called aldolase, which recognizes all species of Plasmodium. The antibody can be used for diagnostic testing or immunohistochemical detection of the malaria parasite.

**Purpose:**

**Parental cell:**

**Organism:**

**Tissue:**

**Model:**

**Gender:**

**Isotype:**

**Reactivity:**

**Selectivity:**

**Host:**

**Immunogen:**

**Immunogen UNIPROT ID:**

**Sequence:**

**Growth properties:**

**Production details:**

**Formulation:**

**Recommended controls:**

**Bacterial resistance:**

**Selectable markers:**

**Additional notes:**

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## Patient details

**Cancer subtype:**

**Cancer stage/grade:**

**Biopsy site:**

**Patient ethnicity:**

**Treatment history:**

## Engraftment details

**Mice passaged?:**

**Engraftment site:**

**Sample type:**

**Host strain:**

**Histology:**

**Genetic data:**

## Target details

**Target:** aldolase

**Target alternate names:**

**Target background:** The Hybridoma Clone 2B4. 5C9, produces monoclonal antibodies that are specific to an abundant malaria protein called aldolase, which recognizes all species of Plasmodium. The antibody can be used for diagnostic testing or immunohistochemical detection of the malaria parasite.

**Molecular weight:**

**Ic50:**

## Applications

**Application:** IHC

**Application notes:**

## Handling

**Format:** Liquid

**Concentration:**

**Passage number:**

**Growth medium:**

**Temperature:**

**Atmosphere:**

**Volume:**

**Storage medium:**

**Storage buffer:**

**Storage conditions:**

**Shipping conditions:** Shipping at 4° C

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## Related tools

**Related tools:**

## References

**References:** Lee et al. 2006. J Clin Microbiol. 44(8):2773-8. PMID: 16891491.