

# Anti-Sea Louse Antigen 2 [A8 P1G1\*E2]

**Catalogue number:** 158037

**Sub-type:**

**Images:**

## Contributor

**Inventor:** Abdo Alnabulsi

**Institute:** Vertebrate Antibodies Limited

**Images:**

## Tool details

**\*FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

**Name:** Anti-Sea Louse Antigen 2 [A8 P1G1\*E2]

**Alternate name:**

**Class:** Monoclonal

**Conjugate:** Unconjugated

**Description:** The salmon louse (*Lepeophtheirus salmonis*) is an ectoparasitic copepod with a complex life cycle. It feeds on the mucus, skin and blood of salmonid fish species, causes significant losses in salmon aquaculture. The parasite can persist on the surface of the fish without any effective control being exerted by the host immune system. Given the challenges with currently available methods, vaccination appears as an attractive, environmentally sound strategy. The challenge of developing vaccines against ectoparasites arises from the need to understand the complex molecular interactions between vertebrate hosts and ectoparasites, which require the discovery of key pathway molecules that mediate ectoparasite-host interactions. This is a research tool useful in monitoring of sea louse development and host-invasion mechanism.

**Purpose:**

**Parental cell:**

**Organism:**

**Tissue:**

**Model:**

**Gender:**

**Isotype:** IgG

**Reactivity:** Sea Louse

**Selectivity:**

**Host:** Mouse

**Immunogen:** Ovalbumin-conjugated synthetic peptide

**Immunogen UNIPROT ID:**

**Sequence:**

**Growth properties:**

**Production details:**

**Formulation:**

**Recommended controls:** ELISA: peptide immunogen WB: recombinant protein

**Bacterial resistance:**

**Selectable markers:**

**Additional notes:**

## Target details

**Target:** Sea Louse (*Lepeophtheirus salmonis*) antigen 2

**Target alternate names:**

**Target background:** The salmon louse (*Lepeophtheirus salmonis*) is an ectoparasitic copepod with a complex life cycle. It feeds on the mucus, skin and blood of salmonid fish species, causes significant losses in salmon aquaculture. The parasite can persist on the surface of the fish without any effective control being exerted by the host immune system. Given the challenges with currently available methods, vaccination appears as an attractive, environmentally sound strategy. The challenge of developing vaccines against ectoparasites arises from the need to understand the complex molecular interactions between vertebrate hosts and ectoparasites, which require the discovery of key pathway molecules that mediate ectoparasite-host interactions. This is a research tool useful in monitoring of sea louse development and host-invasion mechanism.

**Molecular weight:** 15

**Ic50:**

## Applications

**Application:** ELISA ; WB

**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

## Related tools

**Related tools:**

## References

**References:**

CancerTools.org