

Anti-Sea Louse Antigen 4 [A68 P5B7*E4]

Catalogue number: 158038

Sub-type:

Images:

Contributor

Inventor: Abdo Alnabulsi

Institute: Vertebrate Antibodies Limited

Images:

Tool details

***FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

Name: Anti-Sea Louse Antigen 4 [A68 P5B7*E4]

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 to monitor sea louse development and the 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 4

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 to monitor sea louse development and the host-invasion mechanism.

Molecular weight: 22

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