Product Name

Mouse Anti-Flavobacterium psychrophilum Fluorescein Isothiocyanate Conjugated Monoclonal **Antibody**

CAT No. CC0116F

LOT No. 35967C

Quantity 140µg

Applications

Immunofluorescence (IF) See references for detailed applications of this antibody

Antibody Concentration / Working Dilution

0.73 mg/mL / use at 1/100 - 1/500

Source

Protein G purified from bioreactor concentrated supernatant

Host/Isotype/Clone ID

Mouse, IgG2b, FL43

Reconstitution

Add 140µL of deionized water to lyophilized sample to yield 1mg/mL solution

Background

There is strong evidence that Flavobacterium psychrophilum, the etiologic agent of coldwater disease (CWD), is transmitted vertically and it has been hypothesized that disease management at hatchery facilities may be improved through broodstock screening and implementation of culling programs. FL43 was selected for assay development and shown to react with 67 F. 31 psychrophilum isolates tested, but did not react with two strains of Flavobacterium columnare or 32 one strain each of F. pectinovorum, F. aquatile, F. branchiophilum, and F. saccharophilum.

Species Cross Reactivity / Specificity

MAb FL43 exhibited specificity to F. psychrophilum isolates CSF 259-93 and ATCC 49418. No cross reactivity was observed with F. columnare GA-02 or ATCC 23463.

Formulation

Buffer: 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium

Chloride, pH 7.2

Stabilizer: 10 mg/mL Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA), IgG

and Protease free

Preservative: 0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide



Recommended Dilutions

Optimal titres for applications should be determined by the researcher. Range 1/100-1/500

Stability/storage

+4°C (do not freeze) stable 6 months after reconstitution. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

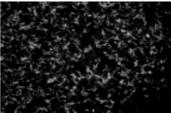
Immunogen

Outer membrane fractions (OMF) of F. 116 psychrophilum CSF 259-93 were prepared following the method of Filip et al. (1973)

Sample Data - IF

Flavobacterium psychrophilum stained with MAb FL43 conjugated to AlexaFluor-488 and viewed on a glass slide. F. columnare and F. pectinovorum served as negative controls. The images were viewed with epifluorescent microscope housing a FITC filter. Photomicrographs are at 100x magnification.

F. psychrophilum



F. columnare



References

Lindstrom, N. M., Call, D. R., House, M. L., Moffitt, C. M., and Cain, K. D. A quantitative enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and filtration-based 1 fluorescent antibody test (FAT) as potential tools to screen broodstock for 2 Flavobacterium psychrophilum infection. Journal of Aquatic Animal Health 2009; 21: 43-56

Filip, C., Fletcher, G., Wulff, J.L. & Earhart, C.F. (1973). Solubilisation of the cytoplasmic membrane of Escherichia coli by the ionic detergent sodium-lauryl sarcosinate. Journal of Bacteriology 115, 717-722.

Product Name

Mouse Anti-Flavobacterium psychrophilum Fluorescein Isothiocyanate Conjugated Monoclonal Antibody



CAT No.

LOT No. 35967C

Quantity 140μg

Fluorescent Antibody Test

- * Bacteria should be grown in a broth culture and harvested during the exponential growth phase to ensure optimal results from this procedure.
- 1. Prepare a solution of PBS + 0.5% (w/v) non-fat dry milk (NFDM). You will need 100 μ l per sample being processed.
- 2. Mix 100 μ l of exponentially growing bacteria with 100 μ l of PBS + NFDM in a 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube.
- 3. Incubate the solution at room temperature for 15 minutes.
- 4. Dilute MAb FL-43:FITC 1:100 in PBS + NFDM. The amount of diluted antibody added to the sample will be equal to the total sample volume. For example, 200 μl of diluted antibody is mixed with 200 μl of sample (100 μl sample and 100 μl PBS).
- 5. Incubate the mixture in the dark at room temperature for 30 minutes.
- 6. Spin the culture at 3500 x q for 10 minutes.
- 7. Remove the supernatant and wash the pellet in an equal volume of PBS.
- 8. Repeat the spin and washing of the pellet 2 times. After the last spin, remove the supernatant and resuspend the pellet in $100 \mu l$ PBS.
- 9. Pipet 10 μ l of the solution on to a slide and place a coverslip over it.
- 10. Slide should be analyzed immediately with an epifluorescence microscope equipped with a FITC filter.