

Recombinant Trypanosoma Cruzi 1F8 (25.8 kDa), His-tagged

Cat.No:DAG446

Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Storage	Store lyophilized product at 2-8oC. After reconstitution, aliquot and store at -70oC. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.
Source	E. coli.
Buffer	Lyophilized from 20mM HEPES, pH 8 containing 300mM Sodium chloride, 376mM Imidazole and 2% sucrose
Concentration	1mg/ml
Applications	Specific methodologies have not been tested using this product.
Molecular weight	25.8 kDa
Form	Purified, Liquid
Preservative	None
Purity	90-95% pure (SDS-PAGE 15%). Metal affinity chromatography
Key words	Trypanosoma cruzi; T. cruzi; Trypanosoma cruzi 1F8; T. cruzi 1F8; Trypanosomatida; Trypanosoma; Trypanosoma cruzi epitope antigen; Chagas Antigen 1F8

Background

Introduction

Trypanosoma cruzi is a species of parasitic euglenoid trypanosomes. This species causes the trypanosomiasis diseases in humans and animals in America. Transmission occurs when the reduviid bug deposits feces on the skin surface and subsequently bites; the human host then scratches the bite area, which facilitates penetration of the infected feces. Human American trypanosomiasis, or Chagas disease, has two forms, a trypomastigote found in human blood and an amastigote found in tissues. The acute form usually goes unnoticed and may present as a localized swelling at the site of entry. The chronic form may develop 10 to 20 years after infection. This form affects internal organs (e.g., the heart, the esophagus, the colon, and the peripheral nervous system). Affected people may die from heart failure. Acute cases are treated with nifurtimox and benznidazole, but there is currently no effective therapy for chronic cases.