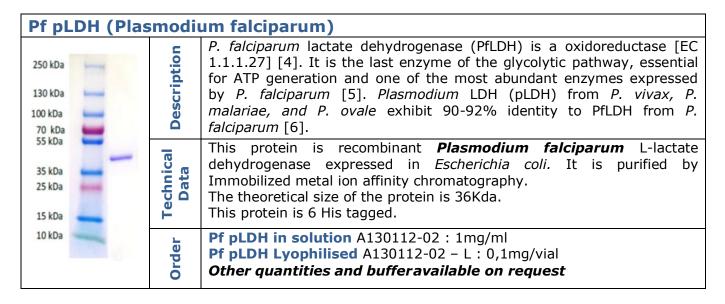
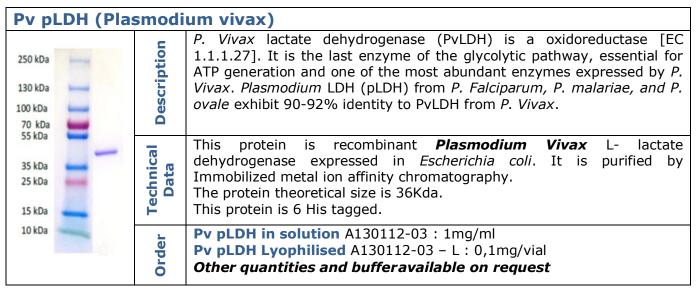
pLDH

Background

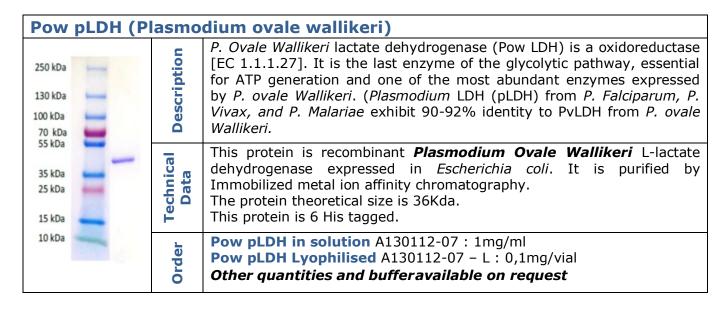
Malaria is the most lethal parasitic disease in the world, annually affecting approximately 500 million people and resulting in 800,000 deaths, mostly in African sub-Saharan countries [1]. The disease is transmitted most commonly by an infected female *Anopheles* mosquito. Five species of *Plasmodium* can infect and be spread among humans.[2] Most deaths are caused by *P. falciparum* because *P. vivax, P. ovale*, and *P. malariae* generally cause a milder form of malaria [2] [3]. Malaria is typically diagnosed by the microscopic examination of blood using blood films, or with antigen-based rapid diagnostic tests [2]. There are currently over 20 such tests commercially available (WHO product testing 2008). Antigens suitable as target for Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDTs) are Glutamate dehydrogenase (pGluDH), Histidine Rich Protein





Pm pLDH (Plasmodium malariae)						
250 kDa	I	cription	P. Malariae lactate dehydrogenase (PmLDH) is a oxidoreductase [EC 1.1.1.27]. It is the last enzyme of the glycolytic pathway, essential for ATP generation and one of the most abundant enzymes expressed by P.			
130 kDa 100 kDa		Descr	Malariae. (Plasmodium LDH (pLDH) from P. Falciparum, P. Vivax, and P. ovale exhibit 90-92% identity to PvLDH from P. Malariae.			
70 kDa 55 kDa			·			
35 kDa 25 kDa	-	Technical Data	This protein is recombinant Plasmodium Malariae L-lactate dehydrogenase expressed in <i>Escherichia coli</i> . It is purified by Immobilized metal ion affinity chromatography. The protein theoretical size is 36Kda.			
15 kDa	-	Te	This protein is 6 His tagged.			
10 kDa		Order	Pm pLDH in solution A130112-05 : 1mg/ml Pm pLDH Lyophilised A130112-05 - L : 0,1mg/vial Other quantities and bufferavailable on request			

Poc pLDH (Plasmodium ovale curtisi)						
250 kDa 130 kDa 100 kDa 70 kDa		Description	P. Ovale Curtisi lactate dehydrogenase (Poc LDH) is a oxidoreductase [EC 1.1.1.27]. It is the last enzyme of the glycolytic pathway, essential for ATP generation and one of the most abundant enzymes expressed by P. ovale curtisi. (Plasmodium LDH (pLDH) from P. Falciparum, P. Vivax, and P. Malariae exhibit 90-92% identity to PvLDH from P. ovale curtisi.			
35 kDa 35 kDa 25 kDa		Technical Data	This protein is recombinant <i>Plasmodium Ovale Curtitsi</i> L-lactate dehydrogenase expressed in <i>Escherichia coli</i> . It is purified by Immobilized metal ion affinity chromatography. The protein theoretical size is 36Kda. This protein is 6 His tagged.			
10 kDa		Order	Poc pLDH in solution A130112-06 : 1mg/ml Poc pLDH Lyophilised A130112-06 - L : 0,1mg/vial Other quantities and bufferavailable on request			



Pk pLDH (Plasmodium knowlesi)						
250 kDa 130 kDa 100 kDa		escription	P. Knowlesi lactate dehydrogenase (Pow LDH) is a oxidoreductase [EC 1.1.1.27]. It is the last enzyme of the glycolytic pathway, essential for ATP generation and one of the most abundant enzymes expressed by P. Knowlesi (Plasmodium LDH (pLDH) from P. Falciparum, P. Vivax, and P. Malariae) exhibit 90-92% identity to PvLDH from P. Knowlesi.			
70 kDa		Ω				
55 kDa 35 kDa 25 kDa 15 kDa		Technical Data	This protein is recombinant Plasmodium Knowlesi L-lactate dehydrogenase expressed in <i>Escherichia coli</i> . It is purified by Immobilized metal ion affinity chromatography. The protein theoretical size is 36Kda. This protein is 6 His tagged.			
10 kDa		Order	Pk pLDH in solution A130112-08 : 1mg/ml Pk pLDH Lyophilised A130112-08 - L : 0,1mg/vial Other quantities and bufferavailable on request			

Analytical

- 1) Western Blot/Dot Blot
- 2) ELISA
- 3) Lateral flow assay control

Application

This product can be used by RDT manufacturers

Literature

1) W.H.O. (2010) World Malaria Report 2010.