

抗炭疽保护性抗原的单克隆抗体I.杂交瘤细胞株的获得

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摘要 用炭疽保护性抗原免疫BALB/c小鼠, 取其脾细胞与小鼠骨髓瘤细胞NS-1融合, 融合剂为PEG1 000。用放谢免疫方法筛选分泌特异抗体的杂交瘤细胞后, 经有限稀释法及再克隆选择单克 隆细胞, 获4株能产生抗炭疽保护性抗原的单克隆抗体的杂交瘤细胞株。经染色体组型分析, 证明是杂交细胞。体外连续培养8个月, 仍能持续稳定地分泌抗体。其中, C17杂交细胞株, 从它冰冻保存的第20代细胞复苏后, 又传30多代, 并接种在小鼠腹腔内增殖, 仍能分泌特 异性抗体。用正向间接血凝法测定其培养上清液及腹水, 抗体滴度分别为1: 256~512, 1: 4, 096~6. 144。

关键词

分类号

The Monoclonal Antibody Against Protective Antigen From Bacillus anthracis I.Establishment of Hybridoma Cell Lines

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Abstract

Spleen cells from BALB/c mouse immunized with Bacillus anthracis protective anti gen were fused with mouse myelona cell line NS-1 by PEG 1000.Hybridoma cells pro ducing special antibody were screened with radioimmunoassay method and subcloned by limiting dilution method.Then four hybridoma cell lines producing monoclonal antibody against B.anthraxis protective antigen were obtained.By genome analysi s,they were proved to be hybrid cells.They still produced antibodies constantly after culture in vitro for 8 months.Among them,C17 line had been frozen at 20th generation before passing through 30 generations and inoculating into abdominal cavity of BALB/c mice.By testing with PHA method,the titres of medium supernatan t and ascitic fluid were 1: 256—512 and 1: 4,096—6,144 respectively.

Key words

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