

# LDH Monoclonal Antibodies: Validation and Performance

## LDH Antibody Overview

Our LDH rabbit monoclonal antibodies target the enzyme lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) from *Plasmodium* species, the parasites causing malaria. These antibodies are highly specific for detecting and differentiating *Plasmodium falciparum*, *vivax*, *malariae*, and *ovale*, making them valuable tools for research and diagnostics.

## Potency in Action: EC50 Data

The EC50 data, signifying the concentration at which an antibody attains 50% maximum binding, holds significant importance within immunoassays. This measure provides a direct glimpse into the antibody's strength, sensitivity, and binding affinity—key factors for optimizing assays. With our antibody displaying a lower EC50 value, denoting elevated sensitivity and affinity, it exhibited robust binding efficacy even at a minimal concentration. This data aids in refining assay conditions, ensuring precise detection even in scenarios involving low-concentration analytes. By steering the choice of optimal antibody concentration and enhancing sensitivity, the EC50 data bolsters the accuracy and efficiency of our immunoassay, reinforcing its trustworthiness in practical applications.

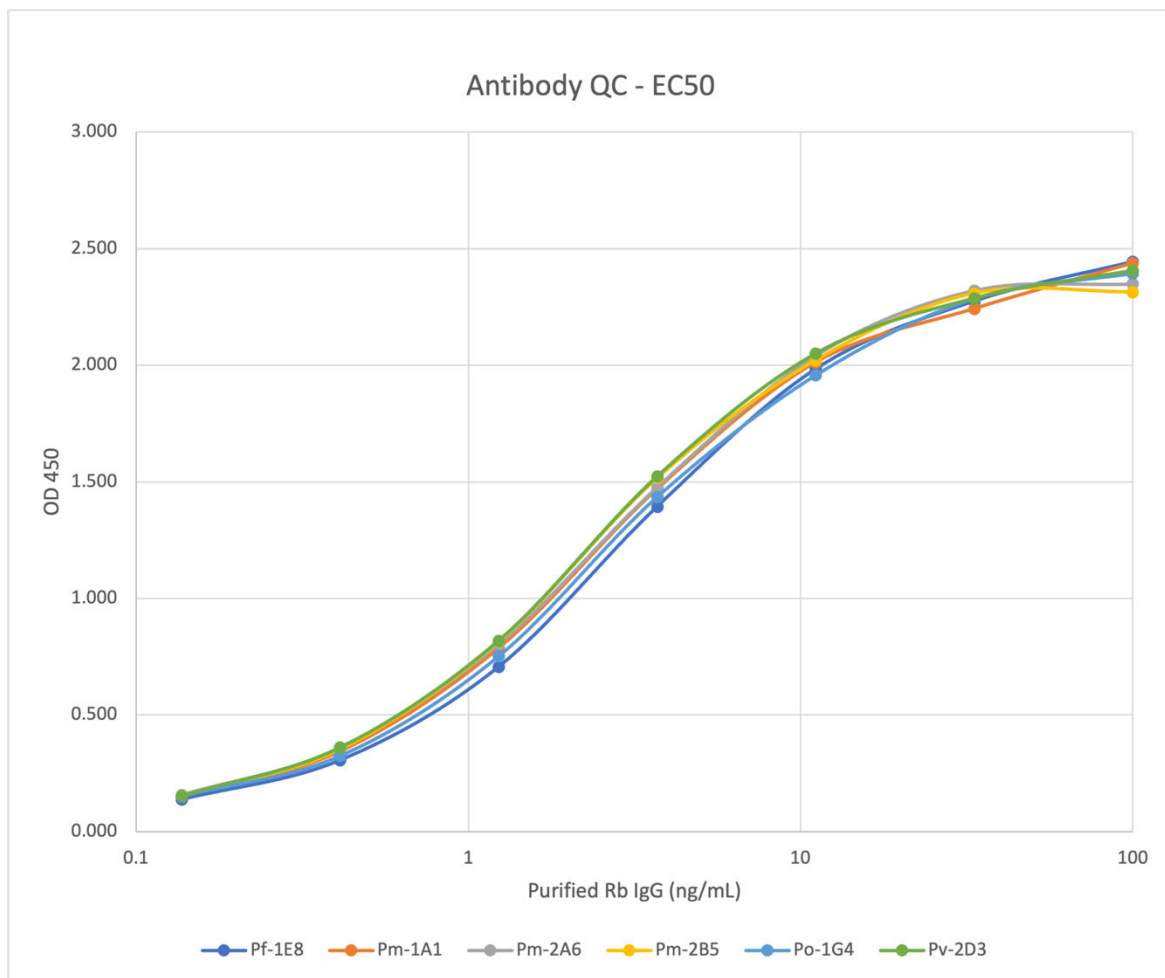


Figure A: EC50 data of the clones detecting all 4 strains, *Plasmodium falciparum*, *vivax*, *malariae*, and *ovale*.

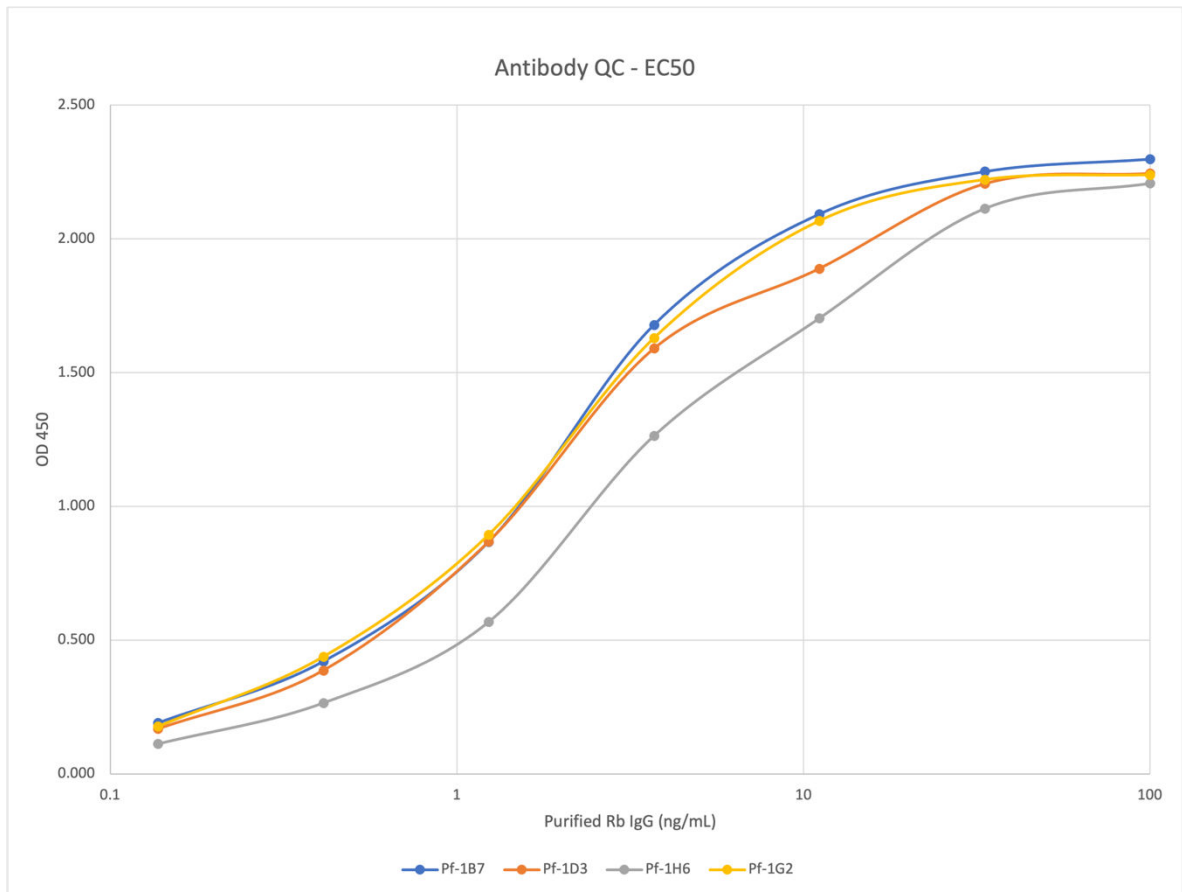


Figure B: EC50 data of the clones detecting *Plasmodium falciparum* strain.

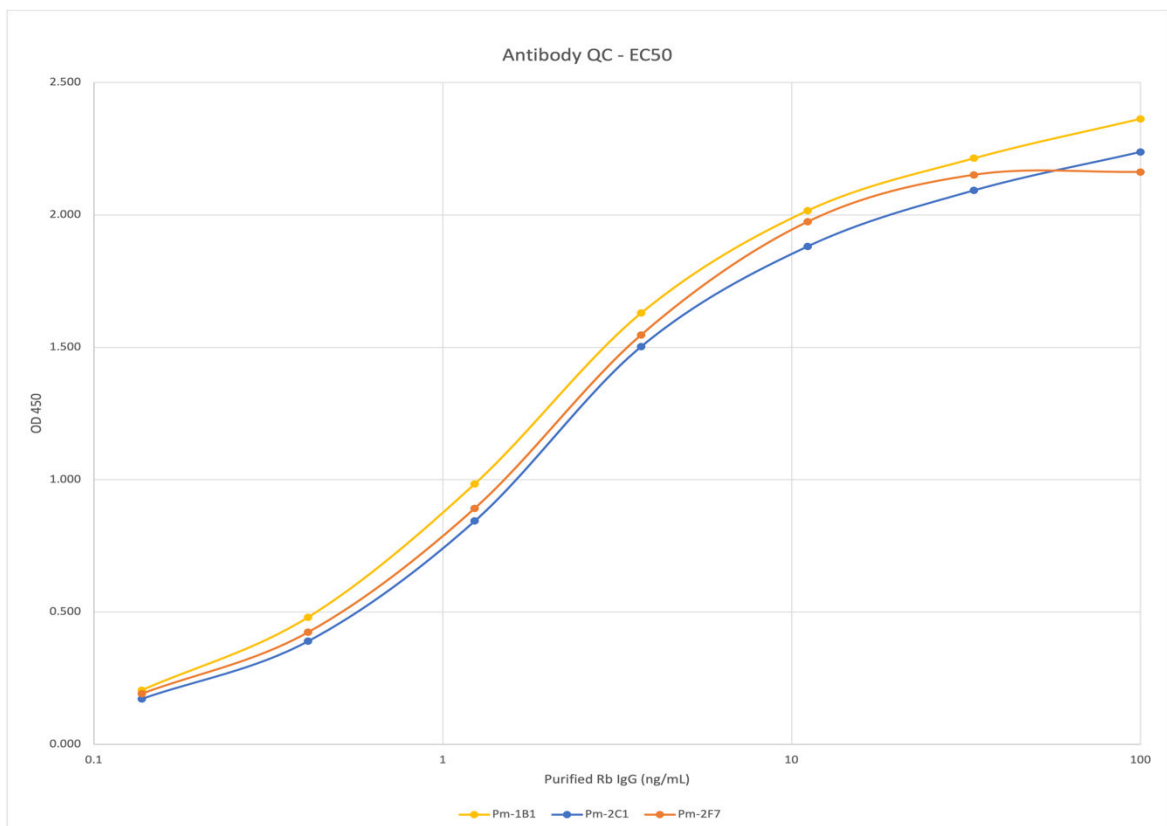


Figure C: EC50 data of the clones detecting *Plasmodium malariae* strain.

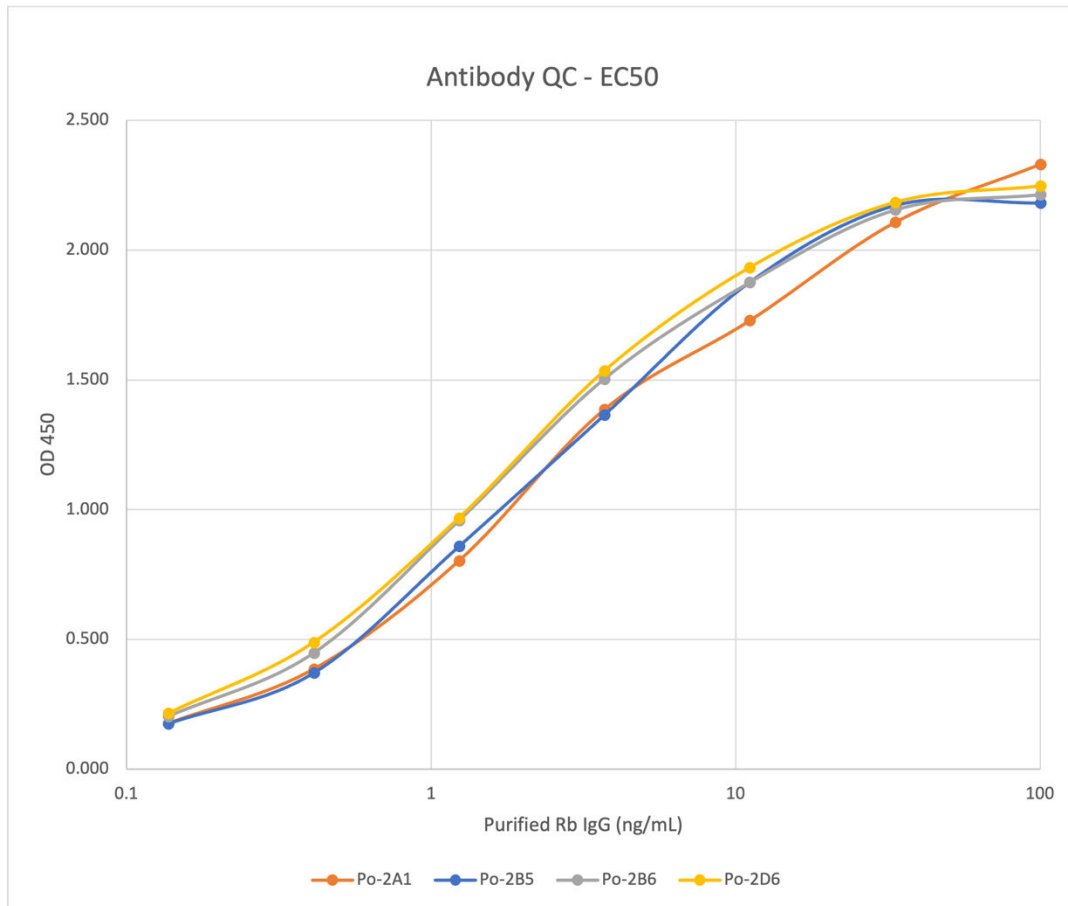


Figure D: EC50 data of the clones detecting *Plasmodium ovale* strain.

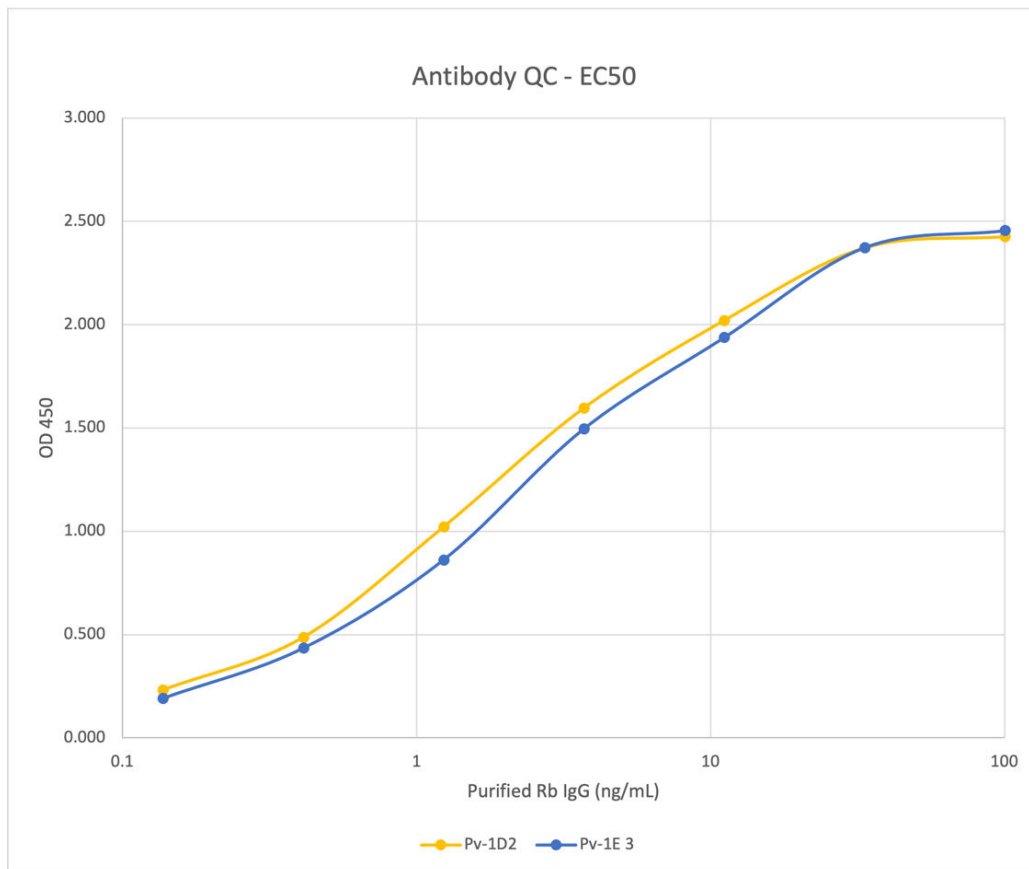


Figure E: EC50 data of the clones detecting *Plasmodium vivax* strain.