Stony Brook University is actively seeking companies interested in licensing a *Francisella tularensis* infection-derived monoclonal antibody for use in detecting infectious diseases and bioterrorism related to tularemia.

**Technology Description:**

*Francisella tularensis* is an intracellular, gram-negative bacterium that invades macrophages and attacks the human immune system. Tuleremia, commonly known as “rabbit fever” can be communicated across several species including rabbits, rodents and humans. Developed by Jorge L. Benach, Ph.D., director of the Center for Infectious Diseases in the Centers for Molecular Medicine, and chair of the Department of Molecular Genetics and Microbiology at Stony Brook University, this murine, IgG, monoclonal antibody recognizes a native epitope of *Francisella tularensis* “Live Vaccine Strain”; monoclonal antibody clone 163 against a native epitope of *Francisella tularensis* protein bacterioferritin, Bfn. Additional research efforts may reveal this antibody's involvement in the attenuation of bacterial infection.

**Applications:**
- Western blot
- ELISA
- Immunoprecipitation
- Immunofluorescence assays

**Publications:**
- *Francisella Tularensis Infection-Derived Monoclonal Antibodies Provide Detection, Protection, And Therapy.*
  

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