Datasheet: 7950-0004

BATCH NUMBER 148891

Description:	GOAT ANTI RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS
Specificity:	RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS
Other names:	RSV
Format:	Purified
Product Type:	Polyclonal Antibody
Isotype:	Polyclonal IgG
Quantity:	1 ml

Product Details

Applications

This product has been reported to work in the following applications. This information is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information. For general protocol recommendations, please visit www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols.

	Yes	No	Not Determined	Suggested Dilution
Flow Cytometry			▪	
Immunohistology - Frozen	▪			
Immunohistology - Paraffin			▪	
ELISA	▪			
Immunofluorescence	▪			
Functional Assays (1)	▪			

Where this product has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does not necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrates the product for use in their own system using the appropriate negative/positive controls.

(1)**This product contains sodium azide, removal by dialysis is recommended prior to use in functional assays. Bio-Rad recommend the use of EQU003 for this purpose.**

Target Species	Viral
Product Form	Purified IgG - liquid
Buffer Solution	Phosphate buffered saline
Preservative Stabilisers	0.1% Sodium Azide (NaN_3)
Approx. Protein	IgG concentration 4.0 mg/ml

Concentrations	
Immunogen	Human RSV isolate.
RRID	AB_620536
Specificity	**Goat anti respiratory syncitial virus polyclonal antibody** recognizes respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) a negative-sense, single-stranded RNA virus and member of the *Paramyxoviridae* family. RSV causes respiratory tract infections in patients of all ages, but particularly affects infants and the immunosuppressed. RSV encodes three envelope glycoproteins, a small hydrophobic (SH) protein of unknown function, a glycoprotein (G) known as the attachment protein, and a fusion (F) protein. The F protein directs fusion of viral and cellular membranes, resulting in viral penetration, and can lead to the formation of syncytia. The F protein is thought to be the principal antigen responsible for inducing an immune response. Goat anti respiratory syncitial virus does not react with Parainfluenza 1-3, Influenza A and B, Adenovirus or uninfected HEp-2 or WI-38 cells. Goat anti respiratory syncitial virus polyclonal antibody is neutralizing and reacts well with bovine isolates.
References	1. Culley, F.J. *et al.* (2006) Role of CCL5 (RANTES) in viral lung disease. J Virol. 80: 8151-7. 2. Numata, M. *et al.* (2010) Pulmonary surfactant phosphatidylglycerol inhibits respiratory syncytial virus-induced inflammation and infection. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 107: 320-5. 3. Roux, X. *et al.* (2008) Sub-nucleocapsid nanoparticles: a nasal vaccine against respiratory syncytial virus. PLoS One. 3: e1766. 4. Olszewska, W. *et al.* (2011) Antiviral and lung protective activity of a novel RSV fusion inhibitor in a mouse model. Eur Respir J. 38: 401-8. 5. Fonceca AM *et al.* (2012) Primary airway epithelial cultures from children are highly permissive to respiratory syncytial virus infection. Thorax. 67 (1): 42-8. 6. Ryzhakov, G. *et al.* (2011) IL-17 Boosts Proinflammatory Outcome of Antiviral Response in Human Cells. J Immunol. 187: 5357-62. 7. Fricke J *et al.* (2013) p38 and OGT sequestration into viral inclusion bodies in cells infected with human respiratory syncytial virus suppresses MK2 activities and stress granule assembly. J Virol. 87 (3): 1333-47. 8. Kipper, S. *et al.* (2015) New host factors important for respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) replication revealed by a novel microfluidics screen for interactors of matrix (M) protein. Mol Cell Proteomics. 14 (3): 532-43. 9. Russell, R.F. *et al.* (2015) Partial Attenuation of Respiratory Syncytial Virus with a Deletion of a Small Hydrophobic Gene Is Associated with Elevated Interleukin-1β Responses. J Virol. 89 (17): 8974-81. 10. Currie, S.M. *et al.* (2016) Cathelicidins Have Direct Antiviral Activity against Respiratory Syncytial Virus *In Vitro* and Protective Function *In Vivo* in Mice and Humans. J Immunol. 196 (6): 2699-710. 11. Kinnear, E. *et al.* (2017) Airway T cells protect against RSV infection in the absence of

antibody. Mucosal Immunol. May 24. [Epub ahead of print]
12. Bajimaya, S. *et al.* (2017) Cholesterol is required for stability and infectivity of influenza A and respiratory syncytial viruses. Virology. 510: 234-41.
13. Choi, E.J. *et al.* (2018) Exchange Proteins Directly Activated by cAMP and Their Roles in Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infection. J Virol. Sep 05 [Epub ahead of print].

Storage	Store at +4°C or at -20°C if preferred. Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended. This product should be stored undiluted. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.
Guarantee	12 months from date of despatch
Health And Safety Information	Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10040 available at: https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/SDS/7950-0004 10040
Regulatory	For research purposes only

Related Products

Recommended Secondary Antibodies

Rabbit Anti Goat IgG (Fc) (STAR122...) FITC, HRP

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