

Datasheet: 7950-0004 **BATCH NUMBER 165369**

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.

Target Species	Viral
Product Form	Purified IgG - liquid
Buffer Solution	Phosphate buffered saline
Preservative Stabilisers	0.1% Sodium Azide (NaN ₃)
Approx. Protein Concentrations	IgG concentration 5.0 mg/ml

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

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- 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. <u>PLoS One. 3: e1766.</u>
- 4. Olszewska, W. *et al.* (2011) Antiviral and lung protective activity of a novel RSV fusion inhibitor in a mouse model. <u>Eur Respir J. 38: 401-8.</u>
- 5. Fonceca AM *et al.* (2012) Primary airway epithelial cultures from children are highly permissive to respiratory syncytial virus infection. <u>Thorax. 67 (1): 42-8.</u>
- 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. <u>J Virol. 89 (17): 8974-81.</u>
- 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. <u>J. Immunol.</u> 196 (6): 2699-710.
- 11. Kinnear, E. *et al.* (2017) Airway T cells protect against RSV infection in the absence of antibody. <u>Mucosal Immunol. May 24. [Epub ahead of print]</u>

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 This product is shipped at ambient temperature. It is recommended to aliquot and store at -20°C on receipt. When thawed, aliquot the sample as needed. Keep aliquots at 2-8°C for short term use (up to 4 weeks) and store the remaining aliquots at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended. Guarantee 12 months from date of despatch **Health And Safety** Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10040 available at: Information 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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To find a batch/lot specific datasheet for this product, please use our online search tool at: bio-rad-antibodies.com/datasheets 'M414077:221130'

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