

Datasheet: 7950-0004

BATCH NUMBER 165545

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	<p>Goat anti respiratory syncytial virus polyclonal antibody recognizes respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) a negative-sense, single-stranded RNA virus and member of the <i>Paramyxoviridae</i> family. RSV causes respiratory tract infections in patients of all ages, but particularly affects infants and the immunosuppressed.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The F protein is thought to be the principal antigen responsible for inducing an immune response.</p> <p>Goat anti respiratory syncytial virus does not react with Parainfluenza 1-3, Influenza A and B, Adenovirus or uninfected HEp-2 or WI-38 cells. Goat anti respiratory syncytial virus polyclonal antibody is neutralizing and reacts well with bovine isolates.</p>
References	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Culley, F.J. <i>et al.</i> (2006) Role of CCL5 (RANTES) in viral lung disease. J Virol. 80: 8151-7. 2. Numata, M. <i>et al.</i> (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. <i>et al.</i> (2008) Sub-nucleocapsid nanoparticles: a nasal vaccine against respiratory syncytial virus. PLoS One. 3: e1766. 4. Olszewska, W. <i>et al.</i> (2011) Antiviral and lung protective activity of a novel RSV fusion inhibitor in a mouse model. Eur Respir J. 38: 401-8. 5. Fonseca AM <i>et al.</i> (2012) Primary airway epithelial cultures from children are highly permissive to respiratory syncytial virus infection. Thorax. 67 (1): 42-8. 6. Ryzhakov, G. <i>et al.</i> (2011) IL-17 Boosts Proinflammatory Outcome of Antiviral Response in Human Cells. J Immunol. 187: 5357-62. 7. Fricke J <i>et al.</i> (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. <i>et al.</i> (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. <i>et al.</i> (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. <i>et al.</i> (2016) Cathelicidins Have Direct Antiviral Activity against Respiratory Syncytial Virus <i>In Vitro</i> and Protective Function <i>In Vivo</i> in Mice and Humans. J Immunol. 196 (6): 2699-710. 11. Kinnear, E. <i>et al.</i> (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 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 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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