

Datasheet: 7950-0304

Description:	GOAT ANTI RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS:HRP
Specificity:	RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS
Other names:	RSV
Format:	HRP
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
Immunohistology - Frozen	•			1/20 - 1/200
Immunohistology - Paraffin	-			
ELISA	-			1/200 - 1/1000
Western Blotting				
Immunofluorescence	-			1/20 - 1/200

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.

Target Species	Viral
Product Form	Purified IgG conjugated to Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) - liquid
Buffer Solution	Phosphate buffered saline
Preservative Stabilisers	0.002% Thiomersal 1% Bovine Serum Albumin
Approx. Protein Concentrations	1.0 mg/ml
Immunogen	Human RSV isolate.

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. <u>Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 107: 320-5.</u>
- 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. <u>J Virol. 87 (3): 1333-47.</u>
- 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. <u>Virology</u>. 510: 234-41.

	13. Choi, E.J. <i>et al.</i> (2018) Exchange Proteins Directly Activated by cAMP and Their Roin Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infection. <u>J Virol. Sep 05 [Epub ahead of print].</u>	les			
This product is shipped at ambient temperature. It is recommended to aliquot -20°C on receipt. When thawed, aliquot the sample as needed. Keep aliquot 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 #10095 available at: https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/SDS/7950-0304 10095				
Regulatory	For research purposes only				

Related Products

Recommended Useful Reagents

AbGUARD® HRP STABILIZER PLUS (BUF052A) AbGUARD® HRP STABILIZER PLUS (BUF052B) AbGUARD® HRP STABILIZER PLUS (BUF052C) TMB CORE (BUF056A)

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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 'M381584:210512'

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