

## Datasheet: MCA1893

**BATCH NUMBER 165715**

<b>Description:</b>	MOUSE ANTI CANINE DISTEMPER VIRUS
<b>Specificity:</b>	CANINE DISTEMPER VIRUS
<b>Format:</b>	Purified
<b>Product Type:</b>	Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Clone:</b>	DV2-12
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG2b
<b>Quantity:</b>	0.25 mg

## 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](http://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols).

	Yes	No	Not Determined	Suggested Dilution
Flow Cytometry			▪	
Immunohistology - Frozen	▪			
Immunohistology - Paraffin (1)	▪			
ELISA	▪			
Immunoprecipitation			▪	
Western Blotting	▪			

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 appropriate negative/positive controls.

**(1) This product requires antigen retrieval using heat treatment prior to staining of paraffin sections. Serotec target unmasking fluid (STUF) product code [BUF025A/B/C](#) is recommended for this purpose.**

<b>Target Species</b>	Viral
<b>Product Form</b>	Purified IgG - liquid
<b>Preparation</b>	Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein A from tissue culture supernatant
<b>Buffer Solution</b>	Phosphate buffered saline

<b>Preservative Stabilisers</b>	<0.1% Sodium Azide (NaN <sub>3</sub> )
<b>Approx. Protein Concentrations</b>	IgG concentration 1.0mg/ml
<b>RRID</b>	AB_323083
<b>Specificity</b>	<p><b>Mouse anti canine distemper virus antibody, clone DV2-12</b> recognizes canine distemper virus nucleoprotein. In western blots the antibody recognizes bands of ~76 kDa, 68 kDa, 54 kDa and 32 kDa under reducing conditions.</p> <p>Mouse anti canine distemper virus antibody, clone DV2-12 is useful for the detection of CDV in immunofluorescence procedures, in which the staining seen has a cytoplasmic pattern in infected cells. It is also effective in paraffin embedded material.</p> <p>Mouse anti canine distemper virus antibody, clone DV2-12 is anti morbillivirus specific and reacts with phocine distemper virus, raccoon distemper virus and human measles virus. It does not cross react with CAV2, CCV, CPI or CPV.</p>
<b>References</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liang, C.T. <i>et al.</i> (2007) A non-biotin polymerized horseradish-peroxidase method for the immunohistochemical diagnosis of canine distemper. <a href="#">J Comp Pathol. 136 (1): 57-64.</a></li> <li>Sánchez-Migallón Guzmán, D. <i>et al.</i> (2008) Aleutian disease serology, protein electrophoresis, and pathology of the European mink (<i>Mustela lutreola</i>) from Navarra, Spain. <a href="#">J Zoo Wildl Med. 39: 305-13.</a></li> <li>Bathen-Noethen, A. <i>et al.</i> (2008) Magnetic resonance imaging findings in acute canine distemper virus infection. <a href="#">J Small Anim Pract. 49: 460-7.</a></li> <li>Guvenc, T. <i>et al.</i> (2008) Immunohistochemical distribution of alpha B-crystallin in the cerebellum of dogs infected with canine distemper virus. <a href="#">Acta Vet Hung. 56: 117-23.</a></li> <li>Headley, S.A. and Sukura, A. (2009) Naturally occurring systemic canine distemper virus infection in a pup Braz J Vet Pathol 2: 95-101.</li> <li>Headley, S.A. <i>et al.</i> (2009) Molecular detection of Canine distemper virus and the immunohistochemical characterization of the neurologic lesions in naturally occurring old dog encephalitis. <a href="#">J Vet Diagn Invest. 21: 588-97.</a></li> <li>Headley, S.A. <i>et al.</i> (2009) Diagnostic exercise: Tyzzer's disease, distemper, and coccidiosis in a pup. <a href="#">Vet Pathol. 46: 151-4.</a></li> <li>Spitzbarth, I. <i>et al.</i> (2010) Immunohistochemical characterization of inflammatory and glial responses in a case of necrotizing leucoencephalitis in a French bulldog. <a href="#">J Comp Pathol. 142 (2-3): 235-41.</a></li> <li>Woo, G.H. <i>et al.</i> (2010) Canine distemper virus infection in fennec fox (<i>Vulpes zerda</i>). <a href="#">J Vet Med Sci. 72 (8): 1075-9.</a></li> <li>Kubo, M. <i>et al.</i> (2010) Meningoencephalitis associated with Sarcocystis spp. in a free-living Japanese raccoon dog (<i>Nyctereutes procyonoides viverrinus</i>). <a href="#">J Comp Pathol. 143: 185-9.</a></li> <li>Kyöstilä, K. <i>et al.</i> (2012) A SEL1L mutation links a canine progressive early-onset cerebellar ataxia to the endoplasmic reticulum-associated protein degradation (ERAD) machinery. <a href="#">PLoS Genet. 8 (6): e1002759.</a></li> <li>Szentiks, C.A. <i>et al.</i> (2013) Polar bear encephalitis: establishment of a comprehensive</li> </ol>

next-generation pathogen analysis pipeline for captive and free-living wildlife. [J Comp Pathol. 2014 May;150\(4\):474-88.](#)

13. Rentería-Solís, Z. *et al.* (2014) Canine distemper outbreak in raccoons suggests pathogen interspecies transmission amongst alien and native carnivores in urban areas from Germany. [Vet Microbiol. 174 \(1-2\): 50-9.](#)

14. Bak, E.J. & , Woo, G.H. (2016) Canine Distemper in Albino Ferrets (*Mustela putorius furo*). [J. Comp Path. 154 \(1\): 121.](#)

15. Çomaklı, S. *et al.* (2020) Canine distemper virus induces downregulation of GABA<sub>A</sub>, GABA<sub>B</sub>, and GAT1 expression in brain tissue of dogs. [Arch Virol. 165 \(6\): 1321-31.](#)

16. Iribarnegaray, V. *et al.* (2024) Droplet Digital PCR Enhances Sensitivity and Accuracy in Canine Distemper Virus Detection [Preprints 18 Sept \[Epub ahead of print\].](#)

17. Garcia, P.A.T. *et al.* (2022) Distribution of canine distemper virus and nectin-4 in raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) skin. [Vet Pathol. 59 \(5\): 782-786.](#)

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**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.

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**Guarantee** 12 months from date of despatch

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**Health And Safety Information** Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10040 available at: <https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/SDS/MCA1893>  
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**Regulatory** For research purposes only

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## Related Products

### Recommended Secondary Antibodies

Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR12...) [RPE](#)  
Goat Anti Mouse IgG IgA IgM (STAR87...) [HRP](#)  
Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR76...) [RPE](#)  
Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR70...) [FITC](#)  
Goat Anti Mouse IgG (H/L) (STAR117...) [Alk. Phos.](#), [DyLight@488](#), [DyLight@550](#),  
[DyLight@650](#), [DyLight@680](#), [DyLight@800](#),  
[FITC](#), [HRP](#)  
Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR13...) [HRP](#)  
Goat Anti Mouse IgG (Fc) (STAR120...) [FITC](#), [HRP](#)  
Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR9...) [FITC](#)  
Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR77...) [HRP](#)

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