

Polyclonal Antibody to Respiratory Syncytial Virus (Type A and B) - FITC

Alternate names: HRSV, RSV, RSV-A, RSV-B, RSVA, RSVB

Catalog No.: BP1054F
Quantity: 1 ml

Concentration: 4-5 mg/ml (OD280 nm, E0.1% = 1.4)

Background: Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is a major cause of respiratory illness in young children.

RSV infection produces a variety of signs and symptoms involving different areas of the respiratory tract, from the nose to the lungs. RSV is a negative sense, enveloped RNA virus. The virion is variable in shape and size with average diameter of between 120 and 300 nm. The 63 kD RSV fusion protein of the RSS 2 strain (subtype A) directs fusion of viral and cellular membranes, results in viral penetration, and can direct fusion of infected cells with

adjoining cells, resulting in the formation of syncytia or multi nucleated giant cells.

Host: Goat

Immunogen: Human RSV isolate, confirmed

Format: State: Liquid purified Ig fraction.

Buffer System: 0.01 M PBS, pH 7.2 containing 10 mg/ml BSA as stabilizer and 0.09 %

Sodium azide as preservative.

Label: FITC – Covalently coupled with high purity Isomer I of fluorescein isothiocyanate. Care is taken to ensure complete removal of any free fluorescein from the final product

Applications: Suitable for use in ELISA, direct IFA and immunohistochemistry (paraffin). Ethanol-fixation

is not recommended.

Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should

be determined by the user.

Specificity: All RSV viral antigens.

Reacts well with bovine isolates.

Does not react with Para 1-3, Influenza A & B or Adenovirus by IFA. Negative against HEp-2

cells and WI-38 cells.

Storage: Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer.

This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light.

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Shelf life: one year from despatch.

General References: 1. Bitko, V., et al., (2007), Nonstructural Proteins of Respiratory Syncytial Virus Suppress

Premature Apoptosis by an NF-kB-Dependent, Interferon-Independent Mechanism and

Facilitate Virus Growth, Journal of Virology, 81(4): 1786-1795

2. Weltzin, R., et al., (1994), Intranasal Monoclonal Immunoglobulin A against Respiratory Syncytial Virus Protects against Upper and Lower Respiratory Tract Infections in Mice,

For research and in vitro use only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic work.

Material Safety Datasheets are available at www.acris-antibodies.com or on request.



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- 3. Ramaswamy, M., et al., (2004), Specific Inhibition of Type I Interferon Signal Transduction by Respiratory Syncytial Virus, Am. J. Respir. Cell Mol. Biol., 30: 893-900 4. Gitiban, N., et al., (2005), Chinchilla and Murine Models of Upper Respiratory Tract Infections with Respiratory Syncytial Virus, Journal of Virology, 79(10): 6035-6042 5. Wright, P.F., et al., (2005), Growth of Respiratory Syncytial Virus in Primary Epithelial Cells from the Human Respiratory Tract, Journal of Virology, 79(13): 8651-8654 6. Monick, MM., et al., (2001), Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infection Results in Activation of Multiple Protein Kinase C Isoforms Leading to Activation of Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase, The Journal of Immunology, 166: 2681-2687
- 7. Monick, MM., et al., (2005), Activation of the Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor by Respiratory Syncytial Virus Results in Increased Inflammation and Delayed Apoptosis, The Journal of Biological Chemistry, 280(3): 2147-2158