Datasheet for ABIN4369779

anti-RSV antibody

3 Publications

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Overview

Quantity:	1 mL
Target:	RSV
Reactivity:	Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)
Host:	Goat
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This RSV antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	ELISA, Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p))

Product Details

Purpose:	Goat polyclonal antibody raised against native Respiratory Syncytial Virus.
Immunogen:	Native purified of human respiratory syncytial virus.
Isotype:	IgG
Specificity:	All RSV viral antigens including RSV-A and RSV-B. Reacts well with bovine isolates. Does not react with Para 1-3, Influenza A & B or Adenovirus by IFA. Does not react with HEp-2 cells and WI-38 cells.
Cross-Reactivity:	Virus

Target Details

Target:	RSV
Alternative Name:	Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV Products)

Target Details

Target Type:	Virus

Application Details

Application Notes:	The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Buffer:	In 10 mM PBS, pH 7.2 (0.09 % sodium azide)
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Publications

Product cited in:	Wright, Ikizler, Gonzales, Carroll, Johnson, Werkhaven: "Growth of respiratory syncytial virus in primary epithelial cells from the human respiratory tract." in: **Journal of virology**, Vol. 79, Issue 13, pp. 8651-4, (2005) (PubMed). Monick, Cameron, Staber, Powers, Yarovinsky, Koland, Hunninghake: "Activation of the epidermal growth factor receptor by respiratory syncytial virus results in increased inflammation and delayed apoptosis." in: **The Journal of biological chemistry**, Vol. 280, Issue 3, pp. 2147-58, (2005) (PubMed). Monick, Staber, Thomas, Hunninghake: "Respiratory syncytial virus infection results in activation of multiple protein kinase C isoforms leading to activation of mitogen-activated protein kinase." in: **Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. : 1950)**, Vol. 166, Issue 4, pp. 2681-7, (2001) (PubMed).