Datasheet for ABIN925149

Guinea Pig Complement (Lyophilized) With Diluent

2 Images

Go to Product page

Overview

Quantity:	5 mL
Host:	Guinea Pig

Product Details

Protein Source:	Complement
Characteristics:	Strain: Guinea Pig - Mixed Sex: Male
Sterility:	Non-sterile
Components:	Guinea Pig Complement (Lyophilized) With Diluent
Lysate Type:	Normal

Application Details

Application Notes:	pH: normal Immunoelectrophoresis: normal Hemoglobin: normal IgG Concentration: normal
Comment:	Special processing techniques are used to yield products with high complement activity and low background cytotoxicity. Guinea Pig Complement is suitable for CFT and SRH
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

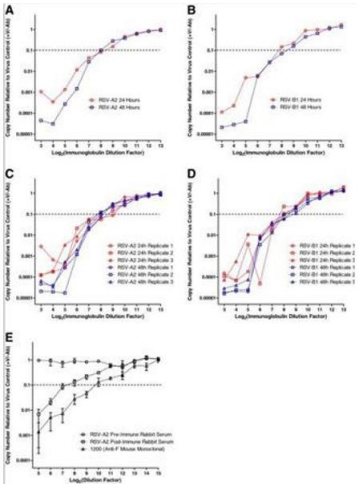
Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Reconstitution Buffer: Restore with deionized water (or equivalent), Reconstitution Volume: 5.0 mL

Handling

Concentration:	57.0mg/ml
Handling Advice:	Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. COMPLEMENT IS A TEMPERATURE SENSITIVE PRODUCT. IMPROPER STORAGE WILL INACTIVATE COMPLEMENT ACTIVITY.
Storage:	4 °C
Expiry Date:	12 months

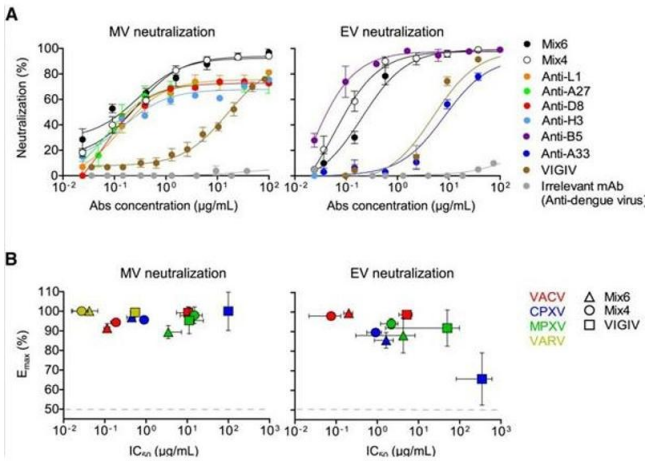
Images



Neutralization

Image 1. qRT-PCR-based microneutralization of RSV (qPCR-MN). Vero cells were seeded in 96-well culture plates (15,000 cells per well). On the following day, a two-fold dilution series was prepared from a pooled human immunoglobulin reference standard (designated as RSV-Lot 1) starting from an initial concentration of 1 % . The virus inoculum (500 TCID50 per well of RSV-A2 or RSV-B1) was mixed with an equal volume of RSV-Lot 1 dilution and incubated for 1 hour at 37 °C. After incubation, the mixture was transferred to the plate of seeded Vero cells. At 24 or 48 hours post-infection, cell lysates were prepared using Bio-Rad SPR and subjected to qRT-PCR analysis. RNA copy numbers were normalized to the mean value obtained from virus-infected control wells in the absence of neutralizing immunoglobulin. The neutralization titer was defined as the reciprocal of the highest dilution factor of RSV-Lot 1 necessary to inhibit the PCR signal by 90 % (or below the threshold of 10 % of the virus control wells indicated by the dotted line). (A) RSV-A2 neutralization assessed at 24 or 48 hours post-infection (each point represents the mean, n = 3). (B) RSV-B1 neutralization assessed at 24 or 48 hours post-infection (each point represents the mean, n = 3). The individual experimental replicates assessed independently (n = 3) are shown for neutralization experiments with (C)

RSV-A2 and (D) RSV-B1. Additional neutralization experiments (E) with RSV-A2 assessed at 24 hours post-infection were also performed with a monoclonal antibody with known specificity to the RSV F protein (1200) as well as rabbit sera generated pre- and post-immunization with RSV-A2 (each point represents the mean with corresponding range, n = 3). Figure 4. PMID: 23767960.



Neutralization

Image 2. Mixtures of Four or Six mAbs Possess High Cross-Neutralizing Activity for VACV, CPXV, MPXV, and VARV. Neutralizing activity of mAbs or VIGIV was assessed using MV- and EV-neutralization assays. mix6 included anti-L1, anti-H3, anti-A27, anti-D8, anti-B5, and anti-A33 mAbs. mix4 included anti-L1, anti-A27, anti-B5, and anti-A33 mAbs. (A) VACV neutralization by individual mAbs or their mixtures, compared with VIGIV. (B) Cross-neutralizing activity of mix4, mix6 and VIGIV for VACV, CPXV, MPXV, or VARV (only the MV form was tested for VARV). Data represent one of two independent experiments, shown as mean ± SD of assay triplicates. Neutralization of VACV, CPXV, and MPXV MV particles, and MPXV EV particles was performed using 10 % guinea pig complement (p/n C200-0005). Neutralization of VACV EV was performed using 10 % baby rabbit complement, and neutralization of VARV MV was performed without complement. Figure 3. PMID: 27768891.