

Product datasheet for **AM05066PU-N**

Rotavirus Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: B196M]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	B196M
Applications:	ELISA, IF, LF
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA. Immunofluorescence. Lateral Flow. Recommended pairs for sandwich immunoassay: Capture / Detection: AM05066PU-N / AM05065PU-N. AM05066PU-N / AM05067PU-N.
Reactivity:	Rotavirus
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2b
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Purified Rhesus Rotavirus (RRV)
Specificity:	This antibody reacts with intact virus of strains RRV, WA, SA-11 and bovine. Immunostains infected cells. Does not react with Influenza A, Influenza B, RSV, Parainfluenza 1, 2 & 3, Adenovirus, M pneumonia, H. pylori and Mammalian cells
Formulation:	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2 and 0.09% Sodium Azide State: Purified State: Liquid purified Ig Stabilizer: None
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	>90% pure. Protein A chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C. DO NOT FREEZE!
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.



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Background:

Rotaviruses, members of the family Reoviridae, are a major cause of diarrhoea in young mammals. Rotavirus infections also result in economic losses in agriculture due to diarrhoea in calf, pig, sheep, and poultry rearing. Diarrhoea (or scours) due to the rotavirus Nebraska Calf Diarrhea Virus can affect calves up to 30 days of age or older. Diarrhoea begins 2 to 3 days after exposure. Diagnosis is by history, lesions (ulcers on the tongue, lips, and mouth) and diagnostic laboratory tests. Mortality rates may be as high as 50 percent, depending on the secondary bacteria present.

Human rotaviruses, the major aetiological agents of severe infantile diarrhoea worldwide, display surprisingly diverse and complex serotypic specificities. Rotaviruses are 70 nm, non enveloped viruses comprised of a triple layered protein capsid; Outer capsid proteins are VP4 and VP7, Inner capsid -VP6 and Core -VP2. The immunity acquired from exposure to rotavirus appears to be type specific following initial infection; therefore, multiple serotypes of rotavirus mean multiple opportunities for infection. The combination of animal reservoirs for the virus and rotavirus gene reassortment provides the potential for dramatic genetic shifts (similar to influenza virus) which could give rise to altered host ranges and viral virulence.