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Product datasheet for AR31041PU-N

Respiratory Syncytial Virus / RSV (strain Long) Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Native Proteins
Description:	Respiratory Syncytial Virus / RSV strain Long protein, 0.1 mg
Protein Source:	MA104
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>90% by Sucrose gradient (30-60%) purification
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 0.05M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0 containing 0.1M Sodium Chloride, 5 mM EDTA and 0.09% Sodium Azide, 0.005% Thimerosal as preservative
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Applications:	**ELISA.**
Protein Description:	Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) Long Strain Source: MA104 Cells, inoculated with Respiratory Syncytial virus, strain Long.
Note:	Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents. Caution: No test guarantees a product to be non-infectious. All materials should be handled as if potentially infectious. Generally accepted laboratory practices appropriate for infectious materials should be employed when handling this product.
Storage:	Store the protein at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.

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Summary:

Infectious diseases are the leading cause of death worldwide. AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), malaria, diarrhoeal and respiratory infections account for 78% of deaths caused by infectious disease. As many infectious diseases are controlled, new diseases emerge and old diseases become resistant to current drugs. Many infectious diseases have been associated with an increase risk of carcinoma.

Influenza continues to attract researchers as new stains appear by the ability of the influenza gene to mix with different forms of the virus. Recently, research on SARS and West Nile virus has risen due to the increased number of infections. These antibodies assist in research by detecting the infectious disease agent.

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.