

## Product datasheet for **BIN014**

### Parainfluenza Virus 2 (Strain Greer) Protein

#### Product data:

<b>Product Type:</b>	Native Proteins
<b>Description:</b>	Parainfluenza Virus 2 (Strain Greer) protein, 1 ml
<b>Protein Source:</b>	Vero
<b>Concentration:</b>	lot specific
<b>Purity:</b>	Optimally infected monolayers are harvested, disrupted by sonication and subjected to low speed centrifugation. The clarified cell lysate is pooled with supernatant from the infected culture and concentrated using crossflow ultrafiltration. The resulting antigen preparation contains a high concentration of virus and viral components as well as some cellular material suspended in MEM. Sonication with a microtip prior to use is suggested.
<b>Buffer:</b>	Presentation State: Lysate State: Liquid lysate Buffer System: MEM buffer, containing no preservatives.
<b>Preparation:</b>	Liquid lysate
<b>Protein Description:</b>	Parainfluenza Type 2 Antigen
<b>Note:</b>	Caution: We are aware of no specific hazards associated with this product. The reagent has been inactivated and should contain no infectious material. Generally accepted good laboratory practices appropriate to biological reagents should be employed when handling this product.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at < -70°C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Stability:</b>	Shelf life: six months from despatch.



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**Summary:**

Human parainfluenza viruses (HPIV) were first discovered in the late 1950s. Over the last decade considerable knowledge about their molecular structure and function has been accumulated. This has led to significant changes in both the nomenclature and taxonomic relationships of these viruses. HPIV is genetically and antigenically divided into types 1 to 4. HPIV1 to HPIV3 are major causes of lower respiratory infections in infants, young children, the immunocompromised, the chronically ill, and the elderly. Each subtype can cause somewhat unique clinical diseases in different hosts. HPIV are enveloped and of medium size (150 to 250 nm), and their RNA genome is in the negative sense. These viruses belong to the Paramyxoviridae family, one of the largest and most rapidly growing groups of viruses causing significant human and veterinary disease. HPIV are closely related to recently discovered megamyxoviruses (Hendra and Nipah viruses) and metapneumovirus.