

Product datasheet for **BM3194**

Rotavirus (capsid protein) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 521]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	521
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Suitable for use in ELISA and Western blot.
Reactivity:	Rotavirus
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Strain MR bovine rotavirus
Specificity:	This antibody recognizes the p41 capsid protein of monkey, porcine and human isolates.
Formulation:	0.01 M PBS, pH 7.2 containing 0.09% sodium azide as preservative and no stabilizers. State: Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction (>90% pure).
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein A chromatography.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
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.