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Product datasheet for BP1055B

Rotavirus (NCDV) Goat Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IF, WB
Recommended Dilution:	**Immunofluorescence / ELISA** (>1/400). **Western blot.**
Reactivity:	Nebraska Calf Diarrhoea Virus
Host:	Goat
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Purified Bovine Rotavirus (Nebraska Calf Diarrhoea Virus).
Specificity:	The antibody detects ICP's and late structural (virion) antigens. Cross reactivity is >90% with Human Rotaviruses (reported). Uninfected cell reactivity is negative against HEp-2 cells and WI-38 cells by Indirect Immunofluorescence.
Formulation:	0.01 M PBS pH 7.2, 0.09% Sodium Azide as a preservative without stabilizing proteins Label: Biotin State: Liquid purified Ig fraction Label: Covalently coupled with the N-Hydroxysuccinimide ester of under mild conditions to give a high degree of substitution
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Store 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. Nebraska Calf Diarrhea Virus (NCVD) 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.