

Product datasheet for **BP1055P**

Rotavirus (NCDV) Goat Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IF
Recommended Dilution:	Immunofluorescence (1/250). Also suitable for conjugation purposes.
Reactivity:	Nebraska Calf Diarrhoea Virus
Host:	Goat
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Purified Bovine Rotavirus (Nebraska Calf Diarrhoea Virus).
Specificity:	Recognizes ICPs & 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:	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2 State: Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction (>95% pure) Stabilizer: None Preservative: 0.09% Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Sodium Sulfate Precipitation and Ion Exchange Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
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 (NCDV) 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.