

**MOUSE ANTI-RSV FUSION PROTEIN
MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY**

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| CATALOG NUMBER: | MAB8599 | QUANTITY: | 100 µg |
| LOT NUMBER: | | CONCENTRATION: | 1 mg/mL |
| CLONE NAME: | 131-2A | HOST/ISOTYPE: | Ms IgG _{2ak} |
| BACKGROUND: | RSV is a labile paramyxovirus that produces a characteristic fusion of human cells in tissue culture--the syncytial effect. Two subtypes, A and B, have been identified. Subtype B are characterized as the asymptomatic strains of the virus. The more severe clinical illnesses involve Subtype A strains. | | |
| SPECIFICITY: | Reacts with RSV fusion protein, specifically epitope F1a of RSV F-protein {Sominiina AA, et al Vestn Ross Akad Med Nauk. 1995;(9):49-54} found on all A & B strains of RSV. | | |
| IMMUNOGEN: | A2 RSV cell extract | | |
| APPLICATIONS: | Flow Cytometry (FACS) ELISA Immunofluorescence: acetone fixed cell preparations Immunoblotting: using purified F protein preparations, clone identified a ~70kDa band, Tripp, RA et al 2003. | | |
| SPECIES REACTIVITY: | Human | | |
| PRESENTATION: | Protein A purified immunoglobulin in 0.02M phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, 0.1% Na ₃ pH 7.6. | | |
| STORAGE/HANDLING: | Maintain at 2-8° C in undiluted aliquots for up to 6 months. Avoid repeated warm/cool cycles. | | |
| REFERENCES: | <p>Agrawal, Amit, <i>et al</i> (2005). Real-time detection of virus particles and viral protein expression with two-color nanoparticle probes. <i>J Virol</i> 79: 8625-8. (Applications: Flow Cytometry (FACS))</p> <p>Tripp, Ralph A.; (Decatur, GA), Jones; Les; Anderson, Larry J. (2005). Compositions and methods for modulating RSV infection and immunity. <i>Poster</i>. (Applications: Flow Cytometry(FACS))</p> <p>Harcourt, Jennifer L, <i>et al</i> (2004). Anti-G protein antibody responses to respiratory syncytial virus infection or vaccination are associated with inhibition of G protein CX3C-CX3CR1 binding and leukocyte chemotaxis. <i>J Infect Dis</i> 190: 1936-40.</p> <p>Tripp, Ralph A, <i>et al</i> (2003). The G glycoprotein of respiratory syncytial virus depresses respiratory rates through the CX3C motif and substance P. <i>J Virol</i> 77: 6580-4. (Applications: Immunoblotting (Western))</p> <p>Haynes, L M, <i>et al</i> (2001). Involvement of toll-like receptor 4 in innate immunity to respiratory syncytial virus. <i>J Virol</i> 75: 10730-7. (Applications: Immunofluorescence)</p> | | |

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Tripp, R A, *et al* (1999). Respiratory syncytial virus G and/or SH protein alters Th1 cytokines, natural killer cells, and neutrophils responding to pulmonary infection in BALB/c mice. *J Virol* **73**: 7099-107.

Sominina, A A, *et al* (1995). [Characteristics of monoclonal antibodies to RS virus in immunoenzyme and immunofluorescence techniques]. *Vestn Akad Med Nauk SSSR* : 49-54.

Hierholzer, J C, *et al* (1994). Subgrouping of respiratory syncytial virus strains from Australia and Papua New Guinea by biological and antigenic characteristics. *Arch Virol* **136**: 133-47. **(Applications: Enzyme Immunoassay (ELISA))**

Important Note: *During shipment, small volumes of product will occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial. For products with volumes of 200 μ L or less, we recommend gently tapping the vial on a hard surface or briefly centrifuging the vial in a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container's cap.*

For research use only; not for use as a diagnostic.

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