

Datasheet: 7950-0104

Description:	GOAT ANTI RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS:Biotin
Specificity:	RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS
Other names:	RSV
Format:	Biotin
Product Type:	Polyclonal Antibody
Isotype:	Polyclonal IgG
Quantity:	1 ml

Product Details

Applications

This product has been reported to work in the following applications. This information is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information. For general protocol recommendations, please visit www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols.

	Yes	No	Not Determined	Suggested Dilution
Immunohistology - Frozen	▪			
Immunohistology - Paraffin			▪	
ELISA	▪			
Functional Assays	▪			

Where this product has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does not necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrates the product for use in their own system using appropriate negative/positive controls.

Target Species	Viral
Product Form	Purified IgG conjugated to Biotin - liquid
Buffer Solution	Phosphate buffered saline
Preservative Stabilisers	0.1% Sodium Azide (NaN ₃)
Approx. Protein Concentrations	IgG concentration 4.0 mg/ml
Immunogen	Human RSV isolate.

Specificity

Goat anti respiratory syncytial virus polyclonal antibody recognizes respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) a negative-sense, single-stranded RNA virus and member of the *Paramyxoviridae* family. RSV causes respiratory tract infections in patients of all ages, but particularly affects infants and the immunosuppressed.

RSV encodes three envelope glycoproteins, a small hydrophobic (SH) protein of unknown function, a glycoprotein (G) known as the attachment protein, and a fusion (F) protein. The F

protein directs fusion of viral and cellular membranes, resulting in viral penetration, and can lead to the formation of syncytia.

The F protein is thought to be the principal antigen responsible for inducing an immune response.

Goat anti respiratory syncytial virus does not react with Parainfluenza 1-3, Influenza A and B, Adenovirus or uninfected HEp-2 or WI-38 cells. Goat anti respiratory syncytial virus polyclonal antibody is neutralizing and reacts well with bovine isolates.

References

1. Culley, F.J. *et al.* (2006) Role of CCL5 (RANTES) in viral lung disease. [J Virol. 80: 8151-7.](#)
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3. Roux, X. *et al.* (2008) Sub-nucleocapsid nanoparticles: a nasal vaccine against respiratory syncytial virus. [PLoS One. 3: e1766.](#)
4. Olszewska, W. *et al.* (2011) Antiviral and lung protective activity of a novel RSV fusion inhibitor in a mouse model. [Eur Respir J. 38: 401-8.](#)
5. Fonseca AM *et al.* (2012) Primary airway epithelial cultures from children are highly permissive to respiratory syncytial virus infection. [Thorax. 67 \(1\): 42-8.](#)
6. Ryzhakov, G. *et al.* (2011) IL-17 Boosts Proinflammatory Outcome of Antiviral Response in Human Cells. [J Immunol. 187: 5357-62.](#)
7. Fricke J *et al.* (2013) p38 and OGT sequestration into viral inclusion bodies in cells infected with human respiratory syncytial virus suppresses MK2 activities and stress granule assembly. [J Virol. 87 \(3\): 1333-47.](#)
8. Kipper, S. *et al.* (2015) New host factors important for respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) replication revealed by a novel microfluidics screen for interactors of matrix (M) protein. [Mol Cell Proteomics. 14 \(3\): 532-43.](#)
9. Russell, R.F. *et al.* (2015) Partial Attenuation of Respiratory Syncytial Virus with a Deletion of a Small Hydrophobic Gene Is Associated with Elevated Interleukin-1 β Responses. [J Virol. 89 \(17\): 8974-81.](#)
10. Currie, S.M. *et al.* (2016) Cathelicidins Have Direct Antiviral Activity against Respiratory Syncytial Virus *In Vitro* and Protective Function *In Vivo* in Mice and Humans. [J Immunol. 196 \(6\): 2699-710.](#)
11. Kinnear, E. *et al.* (2017) Airway T cells protect against RSV infection in the absence of antibody. [Mucosal Immunol. May 24. \[Epub ahead of print\]](#)
12. Bajimaya, S. *et al.* (2017) Cholesterol is required for stability and infectivity of influenza A and respiratory syncytial viruses. [Virology. 510: 234-41.](#)

Storage

Store at +4°C or at -20°C if preferred.
Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended.
This product should be stored undiluted. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.

Shelf Life

18 months from date of despatch.

Health And Safety Information

Material Safety Datasheet Documentation #10303 available at: <https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/uploads/MSDS/10303.pdf>

Regulatory

For research purposes only

Related Products

Recommended Secondary Antibodies

STREPTAVIDIN (STAR119...) [APC](#)

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