

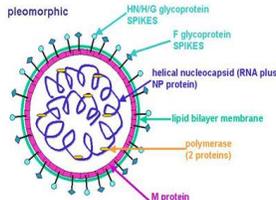
Product Specification Sheet

Mumps virus (Enders) Antibody

□ Cat # MUMS21-S

Rabbit Anti-Mumps virus (Enders) antibody, IgG fraction

SIZE: 100 ul



Mumps and epidemic parotitis is a viral disease of the human species, caused by the mumps virus. Painful swelling of the salivary glands (classically the parotid gland) is the most typical presentation. Painful testicular swelling (orchitis) and rash may also occur. The

symptoms are generally not severe in children. The disease is generally self-limited, running its course before receding, with no specific treatment apart from controlling the symptoms with pain medication. Mumps is a contagious disease that is spread from person to person through contact with respiratory secretions such as saliva from an infected person. Mumps can also be spread by sharing food and drinks. A person infected with mumps is contagious from approximately 6 days before the onset of symptoms until about 9 days after symptoms start.

A physical examination confirms the presence of the swollen glands. Usually the disease is diagnosed on clinical grounds and no confirmatory laboratory testing is needed. If there is uncertainty about the diagnosis, a test of saliva, or blood may be carried out; a newer diagnostic confirmation, using real-time nested polymerase chain reaction (PCR) technology, has also been developed. An estimated 20%-30% of cases are asymptomatic.

Before the development of vaccination and the introduction of a vaccine, it was a common childhood disease worldwide. The most common preventative measure against mumps is immunization with a mumps vaccine. The vaccine may be given separately or as part of the MMR immunization vaccine which also protects against measles and rubella. The efficacy of the vaccine depends on the strain of the vaccine, but is usually around 80%. The Jeryl Lynn strain is most commonly used in developed countries but has been shown to have reduced efficacy in epidemic situations. The Leningrad-Zagreb strain commonly used in developing countries appears to have superior efficacy in epidemic situations

MMR II vaccine (Merck) is a live virus vaccine for vaccination against measles (rubeola), mumps, and rubella (German measles). MUMPSVAX* (Mumps Virus Vaccine Live), the Jeryl Lynn** (B level) strain of mumps virus propagated in chick embryo cell culture.

Source of Antigen and Antibodies

Immunogen: Mumps grade 2 antigen (Strain: Enders)

Host: Rabbit

Form: IgG fraction

Purification: Ammonium sulfate followed by Protein G purification

Recommended Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-Rabbit IgG-HRP

Negative Control: Non-immune Rabbit IgG (ADI cat# 20009-1).

Form & Storage of Antibody

IgG Fraction

□ Solution 100 ul Supplied in PBS + 0.1% azide

□ Lyophilized **Reconstitute powder** in 100 ul distilled water

Storage

Short-term: 1 month at 4°C

Long-term: -20°C-80°C for 1 year

Stability: 12 months at -20°C or below.

Shipping: 4°C for solutions and room temp for powder

Recommended Usage

QC: Titer was assessed in an indirect ELISA against 1 ug/ml of coated Mumps grade 2 antigen. The OD450 was approximately 1.0 at a dilution of 1:100K.

Western Blotting: 1:25,00-1:50,000.

ELISA: Assay dependent concentration.

Above concentrations are a suggestion, user's must optimize conditions based on their own assay. Antibodies may work in other applications such as Flow Cytometry, IF, or IHC. These methods have not been tested by ADI.

This product is for in vitro research use only.

Related Material available for ADI

Catalog#	Description
MUMS11-S	Anti-Mumps virus (Enders) Virus antiserum
MUMS12-M IgG	Monoclonal Anti-Mumps virus (Enders) Virus IgG
520-100-HMG	Human Anti-Mumps Virus (parotitis) IgG ELISA
520-110-HMM	Human Anti-Mumps Virus (parotitis) IgM ELISA
520-120-HMA	Human Anti-Mumps Virus (parotitis) IgA ELISA
520-130-MMG	Mouse Anti-Mumps Virus (parotitis) IgG ELISA
520-140-MMG	Mouse Anti-Mumps Virus (parotitis) IgM ELISA
520-150-MMG	Mouse Anti-Mumps Virus (parotitis) IgA ELISA

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