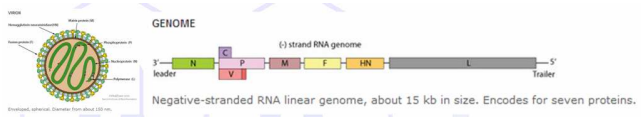
ALPHA DIAGNOSTIC INTERNATIONAL

Product Specification Sheet

Sendai virus (SeV/parainfluenza 2/3) Antibodies and Controls

☐ **Cat #** SEND23-S **Goat** Anti- Sendai virus (SeV/parainfluenza 2/3) IgG **SIZE**: 100 ul

Animals, just like humans, are susceptible to various bacterial and viral infections. Animals are used widely in biomedical research. Laboratory animal infections may compromise the health of the animals and ultimately the research data derived from them. Microbial infections alter not only the animal behavior but also the biological responses. Apart from the use of whole animals for experimentations, numerous animal cell lines and proteins are also derived from animals and used in biomedical research. Animals or animal-derived products are transported from one part of the world to another in a matter of days. So there is great potential for the diseases to spread very quickly. Many infections are asymptomatic and without any overt clinical symptoms. Detection of microbial infections has relied largely on serological screening and presence of microbial antigens or antibodies.



Sendai virus (SeV), also known as murine parainfluenza virus type 1 or hemagglutinating virus of Japan (HVJ), is a negative sense, single-stranded RNA virus of the family Paramyxoviridae,[1] a group of viruses featuring, notably, the genera Morbillivirus and Rubulavirus. SeV is a member of the paramyxovirus subfamily Paramyxovirinae, genus Respirovirus, members of which primarily infect mammals Sendai virus (SeV) is highly contagious in causing respiratory infection in mice, hamsters, guinea pigs, rats, and occasionally pigs. SeV is transmitted by aerosol and respiratory secretion contact, with clinical symptoms of pneumonia, including dyspnea, chattering teeth, and death in young mice. Susceptibility to severe disease is strain-dependent, e.g., DBA/2 mice are very susceptible, C57BL/6 are resistant.

SeV infection may be diagnosed by ELISA, measuring rapidly rising antibody titers (8-12 days after infection) to SeV antigen. Mice infected with SeV are not suitable for animal research; in addition to lung changes, SeV may predispose to secondary bacterial infection, cause infertility, and death in susceptible strains. Besides infecting animals, SeV may also contaminate cell lines, transplantable tumors and other biological products; these should be tested by mouse antibody production (MAP), using ELISA to detect anti-SeV after immunization. SeV is a parainfluenza virus, group P1 (RNA enveloped, 15 Kb, codes for 7 proteins).

Source of Antigen and Antibodies

Antigen	Purified inactivated parainfluenza virus type 3 (human isolate) IgG
Ab Host/type	Goat, Polyclonal antiserum (Cat # SEND23-S) supplied in 0.05% azide as preservative.
2-Ab	**Rabbit Anti-goat IgG-HRP conjugate** Cat # 30220 (AP, biotin, FITC conjugates also available)
-ve control IgG	# 20011-1, Goat (non-immune) IgG, purified, suitable for ELISA, Western, IHC as –ve control

Form & Storage of Antibodies/Peptide Control

Antiserum

☐ 100 ul ☐ solution ☐ lyophilized powder

Buffer: PBS+0.05% azide

Reconstitute powder 100 ul of PBS.

Storage

Short-term: unopened, undiluted vials for less than a week at 4oC.

Long-term: at –20C or below in suitable aliquots after reconstitution. Do not freeze and thaw and store working, diluted solutions.

Stability: 6-12 months at –20oC or below.
Shipping: 4oC for solutions and room temp for powder.

Recommended Usage

Western Blotting: An initial dilution of 1:500-2K is recommended for Western. Users must optimize antibody dilution depending upon the nature of samples and other technical conditions.

ELISA (1:10-50K; using 50-100 ng antigen/well).

Histochemistry & Immunofluorescence: not tested.

Specificity & Cross-reactivity

The antisera (#SEND23-S) is made against whole virus type 3 so it may detect antibodies to several antigenic Sev proteins. The antiserum does not react with HEp-2 cell or monkey kidney (Vero) cells by indirect IFA. It is specific for parainfluenza virus type 3 and cross-react with parainfluenza virus type 1 2 but no significant reactivity with parainfluenza virus type 1 by IFA. Some cross-reactivity with bovine para-3 (≤ 1:400) & canine para [≤1,000].

References: Faisca P (2006) Res. Vet. Sci. 82, 115-125; Kraft V (1986) Lab. Animl. 36, 271-276; Eaton GJ (1982) Lab. Anim. Sci. 32, 384-386; Schioda T (1983) Nucl. Acid. Res. 11, 7317-7330; Parker JC (1979) C. Clin. Microbiool. 9, 444-447; Ishida N (1978) Adv. Vir. Res. 23, 349-383; Fox JG (1984) Lab. Anim. Med. pp62-65; Wan C-H (1995) J. Clin. Microbiol. 2007-2011

*This product is for In vitro research use only.

Related material available from ADI

Catalog#	ProdDescription
SEND23-MNC	Mouse Anti-Sendai/(SeV/Parainfluenza virus 1) antibody negative control serum
SEND23-MPC	Mouse Anti-Sendai/(SeV/Parainfluenza virus 1) antibody positive control serum
SEND23-S	Chicken Anti-Sendai/(SeV/Parainfluenza virus 1) antiserum
SEND23-RNC	Rat Anti-Sendai/(SeV/Parainfluenza virus 1) antibody negative control serum
SEND23-RPC	Rat Anti-Sendai/(SeV/Parainfluenza virus 1) antibody positive control serum
SEND23-S	Goat Anti-Sendai/(SeV/Parainfluenza virus 1) antiserum
SEND13-M	Monoclonal Anti-Sendai(SeV/Parainfluenza virus 1) IgG
SEND21-M	Monoclonal Anti-Parainfluenza virus 3 IgG
SEND22-M	Monoclonal Anti-Parainfluenza virus 2 IgG
SEND23-S	Goat Anti-Sendai (Sev/Parainfluenza virus 2/3) antiserum
AE-300600-1	Mouse Sendai/(SeV/Parainfluenza virus 1) Antibody ELISA Kit, 96 tests
AE-300610-1	Rat Sendai/(SeV/Parainfluenza virus 1) Antibody ELISA Kit, 96 tests
SEND23-S	121126A

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