

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Important Note:	Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.		
Catalog #:	B65820G	Lot #:	9J29322
Description:	Goat anti RSV Goat Antibody to Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) Biotin Conjugated		
Specificity:	All RSV viral antigens. Reacts well with bovine isolates. Does not react with Para 1-3, Influenza A & B or Adenovirus by IFA. Negative against HEp-2 cells and WI-38 cells.		
Host Animal:	Goat		
Immunogen:	Human RSV isolate, confirmed.		
Format:	Biotin, Liquid		
Purification:	IgG fraction covalently coupled with the N-Hydroxysuccinimide ester of biotin under mild conditions to give a high degree of substitution.		
Concentration:	4–5 mg/mL (OD280nm, E ^{0.1%} = 1.4)		
Buffer:	0.01 M Phosphate Buffered Saline, pH 7.2 Product contains no stabilizing proteins.		
Preservative:	0.1% Sodium Azide		
Applications:	Suitable for use in ELISA, IFA, Immunohistochemistry (paraffin sections) and Neutralizing. Ethanol-fixation is not recommended. Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.		
Storage:	Short-term (up to 6 months) store at 2–8°C. Long term, aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.		
Safety Notes (s):	Refer to the appropriate Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information.		

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References:

The references listed below are for research purposes only:

1. McLellan, J.S., et al., (2010), "Structure of a more antigenic site on the Respiratory Syncytial Virus fusion glycoprotein in complex with neutralizing antibody 101F", Journal of Virology, **84**(23): 12236-12244.
2. Bitko, V., et al., (2007), "Nonstructural Proteins of Respiratory Syncytial Virus Suppress Premature Apoptosis by an NF- κ B-Dependent, Interferon-Independent Mechanism and Facilitate Virus Growth", Journal of Virology, **81**(4): 1786-1795.
3. Weltzin, R., et al., (1994), "Intranasal Monoclonal Immunoglobulin A against Respiratory Syncytial Virus Protects against Upper and Lower Respiratory Tract Infections in Mice", Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, **38**(12): 2785-2791.
4. Ramaswamy, M., et al., (2004), "Specific Inhibition of Type I Interferon Signal Transduction by Respiratory Syncytial Virus", Am. J. Respir. Cell Mol. Biol., **30**: 893-900.
5. Gitiban, N., et al., (2005), "Chinchilla and Murine Models of Upper Respiratory Tract Infections with Respiratory Syncytial Virus", Journal of Virology, **79**(10): 6035-6042.
6. Wright, P.F., et al., (2005), "Growth of Respiratory Syncytial Virus in Primary Epithelial Cells from the Human Respiratory Tract", Journal of Virology, **79**(13): 8651-8654.
7. Monick, M.M., et al., (2001), "Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infection Results in Activation of Multiple Protein Kinase C Isoforms Leading to Activation of Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase", The Journal of Immunology, **166**: 2681-2687.
8. Monick, M.M., et al., (2005), "Activation of the Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor by Respiratory Syncytial Virus Results in Increased Inflammation and Delayed Apoptosis", The Journal of Biological Chemistry, **280**(3): 2147-2158.

Quality Signature:



19 Oct 2022

FOR RESEARCH OR FURTHER MANUFACTURING USE ONLY