

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

**Important Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

**Catalog #:** B65830G **Lot #:** 5C08520  
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**Description:** Goat anti RSV  
Goat Antibody to Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)  
Fluorescein 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:** FITC, Liquid

**Purification:** IgG fraction covalently coupled with highly purity Isomer I of fluorescein isothiocyanate. Care is taken to ensure complete removal of any free fluorescein from the final product.

**Concentration:** 4-5 mg/mL (OD280nm, E<sup>0.1%</sup> = 1.4)

**Buffer:** 0.01 M Phosphate Buffered Saline, pH 7.2 containing 10 mg/mL BSA.

**Preservative:** 0.1% Sodium Azide

**Applications:** Suitable for use in ELISA, Western Blot, Flow Cytometry, Direct IFA and Immunohistochemistry (paraffin). 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 under subdued light. Long term, aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

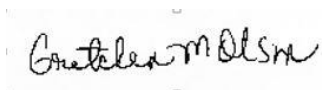
**Safety Note(s):** Refer to the appropriate Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information.

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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- $\kappa$ 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, MM., 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, MM., 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.



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