



## Rabbit Anti-Porcine parvovirus VP2/FITC Conjugated antibody

SL2309R-FITC

<b>Product Name:</b>	Anti-Porcine parvovirus VP2/FITC
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	FITC标记的猪细小病毒VP2蛋白抗体
<b>Alias:</b>	PPV-VP2; Porcine parvovirus VP2; PPV VP2.
<b>Organism Species:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species:</b>	Porcine parvovirus
<b>Applications:</b>	IF=1:50-200 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	64kDa
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen:</b>	Recombinant Porcine Parvovirus VP2 protein
<b>Lsotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Purification:</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
<b>Product Detail:</b>	<b>background:</b> Porcine Parvovirus Infection (PPV) is the most common and important cause of infectious infertility. Porcine parvovirus is a fairly tough virus that multiplies normally in the intestine of the pig without causing clinical signs. It is world-wide in its distribution. If you test for it in your pig herd it is almost certain it will be present unless your herd is less than 100 sows when it might have died out. It is therefore an infection you have to live with and manage. Whereas most viruses do not survive outside the host for any great period of time PPV is unusual in that it can persist outside

the pig for many months and it is resistant to most disinfectants. This perhaps explains why it is so widespread and so difficult to remove from the pig environment.

**Important Note:**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

**猪细小病毒(Porcine**

parvovirus,PPV)是引起猪繁殖障碍的重要病毒性传染病。病毒经口、鼻等黏膜感染是其主要感染途径。怀孕母猪感染后可通过胎盘感染引起母猪流产、死胎、木乃伊胎及新生仔猪死亡。因该病流行面广,危害严重,给养猪业带来重大经济损失。PPV基因组编码3种结构蛋白,分别是VP1、VP2、VP3,其中VP2是构成病毒粒子的主要衣壳蛋白,约占病毒衣壳蛋白总量的80%,VP2蛋白携带主要的抗原决定簇,可诱导机体产生中和抗体,VP2对病毒感染、发挥其致病性方面亦起关键作用。因此,PPV-VP2蛋白在PPV诊断和免疫防治等有着很重要的意义。

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