



Rabbit Anti-Classical swine fever virus antibody

SL4752R

Product Name:	Classical swine fever virus
Chinese Name:	猪瘟病毒抗体
Alias:	CSFV
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	CSFV
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:50-200 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	430kDa
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	whole cell protein of Classical swine fever virus:
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	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.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Classical swine fever(CSF) is a kind of acute and intense contagious disease in swine, it material damages swine industry. CSF could cause swine appearing disseminated hemorrhage in systemic organ and tissue, degeneration and necrosis in small vascular and capillary endothelial cells. Classical swine fever virus (CSFV) belongs to genera Pestivirus, family Flaviviridae, it's genome total length is 12.3Kb,including a big ORF, encoding 11 structural and nonstructural proteins. SWISS:

P19712

Gene ID:

920146

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 920146](#) CSFVA

[SwissProt: P19712](#) CSFVA

Important Note:

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

猪瘟(Classical Swine

Fever,CSF)是由猪瘟病毒(CSFV)引起的猪急性高度接触性传染性疾病,是严重威胁养猪业,具有重要经济意义的病毒性疾病之一,猪瘟可引起猪的全身组织器官弥漫性出血,小血管和毛细vascular endothelial

cell发生变性、坏死。猪瘟病毒为黄病毒科(Flaviviridae)瘟病毒属(Pestivirus)成员,基因组大小约12.3kb,含一个大的开放阅读框(ORF),由11

个编码结构蛋白与非结构蛋白的基因组成。猪瘟病毒对血管组织具有亲嗜性,病理组织学检查时发现,组织器官的出血斑点主要是由于小血管和毛细vascular endothelial

cell发生肿胀、变性和坏死;梗死灶的发生主要是由于小动脉管endothelial

cells发生变性、坏死、剥脱后,血管内膜粗糙,官腔内血栓形成,导致官腔狭窄或闭塞所致。此外,还可见到心肌呈实质变性,但病猪的肾脏等器官的实质细胞没有变性、坏死等病理变化。