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Rift Valley Fever Virus Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 4519

Specifications	
SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Virus
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA
APPLICATIONS:	RVF virus antibody can detect 10ng RVF virus peptide in ELISA at 1 ug/mL.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
IMMUNOGEN:	RVF virus antibody was raised against a 20 amino acid synthetic peptide near the center of the RVF virus. The immunogen is located within amino acids 360 - 410 of Rift Valley Fever Virus.
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit
Properties	
PURIFICATION:	Rift Valley Fever Virus Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	Rift Valley Fever Virus Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/mL
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Rift Valley Fever Virus antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgG
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated
Additional Info	
ALTERNATE NAMES:	Rift Valley Fever Virus Antibody: Envelope glycoprotein, M polyprotein, GP
ACCESSION NO.:	P03518
PROTEIN GI NO.:	1174956
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	RVFV_sM_gp1
GENE ID:	9538296
Background	
BACKGROUND:	Rift Valley Fever Virus Antibody: Rift Valley Fever (RVF) virus is an arthropod-borne virus endemic to Africa that infects humans and animals that is transmitted predominantly by mosquitoes. During human infections, symptoms can range from benign fever to severe encephalitis and fatal hepatitis with hemorrhagic fever. The Bunyaviridae family of viruses to which the RVF virus belongs are spherical enveloped viruses with a tripartite RNA genome of negative or ambisense polarity. The three segments are referred to as the L, M, and S segments. The L and M segments are negative polarity and code for the L-dependent RNA polymerase and glycoprotein precursor respectively. The S segment is of ambisense polarity and encodes the nucleoprotein and

non-structural proteins. This RVF virus antibody was derived from a peptide sequence near the center of the polyprotein precursor translated from the M segment. It will therefore detect both the precursor and the Glycoprotein G1.

REFERENCES:

- 1) Morrill JC and McClain DJ. Epidemiology and pathogenesis of the Rift Valley fever and other phleboviruses, p. 281-93 in H Fraenkel-Conrat and RR Wagner (ed.) The viruses. Plenum Press, New York, NY.
 - 2) Schmaljohn C and Hooper JW. Bunyaviridae: the viruses and their replication, 4th ed. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, Philadelphia, PA.
 - 3) Giorgi C, Accardi L, Nicoletti M, et al. Sequences and coding strategies of the S RNAs of Toscana and Rift Valley fever viruses compared to those of Punta Toro, Sicilian sandfly fever, and Uukuniemi viruses. *Virology* 1991; 180:738-53.
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