bsm-41390M

[Primary Antibody]

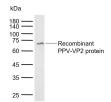
PPV-VP2 Mouse mAb



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– DATASHEET –		400-901-9800
Host: Mouse	Isotype: IgG	Applications: WB (1:500-2000) ELISA (1:5000-10000)
Clonality: Monoclonal	CloneNo.: 7E12	
Target: PPV-VP2		Reactivity: PPV
Immunogen: Recombinant PPV	/P2 protein: 1-579/579.	
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A		Predicted MW.: 64 kDa
Concentration: 1mg/ml		
Storage: Size : 50ul/100ul/200ul 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Size : 200ug (PBS only) 0.01M PBS Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
Background: 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.		

- VALIDATION IMAGES -



Sample: Lane 1: Recombinant PPV-VP2 protein Primary: Anti-PPV-VP2 (bsm-41390M) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Mouse IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 64 kDa Observed band size: 70 kDa

- SELECTED CITATIONS ------

• [IF=3.7] Xu Ning. et al. Porcine parvovirus infection induces necroptosis of porcine placental trophoblast cells via a ZBP1-mediated pathway. VET RES. 2024 Dec;55(1):1-12 WB ;Pig. 39614405