

Product datasheet

Anti-Rotavirus antibody [A2] ab181695

★★★★★ [1 Abreviews](#) [6 References](#)

Overview

Product name	Anti-Rotavirus antibody [A2]
Description	Mouse monoclonal [A2] to Rotavirus
Host species	Mouse
Tested applications	Suitable for: WB, ICC/IF
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Rotavirus
Immunogen	Recombinant fragment corresponding to Rotavirus. Inner capsid protein VP6. Database link: P04509
General notes	<p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As</p>

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	Constituents: 0.75% Glycine, 2% Sucrose, 1.21% Tris
Purity	Protein A purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	A2
Isotype	IgG2b
Light chain type	kappa

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of ab181695 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		1/200 - 1/1000. Predicted molecular weight: 45 kDa.
ICC/IF	★★★★★ (1)	1/100 - 1/500.

Target

Relevance

Rotaviruses, members of the family Reoviridae, are a major cause of diarrhoea in young mammals. Rotavirus infections also result in economic losses in agriculture due to diarrhoea in calf, pig, sheep, and poultry rearing. Diarrhoea (or scours) due to the rotavirus Nebraska Calf Diarrhea Virus can affect calves up to 30 days of age or older. Diarrhoea begins 2 to 3 days after exposure. Diagnosis is by history, lesions (ulcers on the tongue, lips, and mouth) and diagnostic laboratory tests. Mortality rates may be as high as 50 percent, depending on the secondary bacteria present. Human rotaviruses, the major aetiological agents of severe infantile diarrhoea worldwide, display surprisingly diverse and complex serotypic specificities. Rotaviruses are 70 nm, non enveloped viruses comprised of a triple layered protein capsid; Outer capsid proteins are VP4 and VP7, Inner capsid -VP6 and Core -VP2. The immunity acquired from exposure to rotavirus appears to be type specific following initial infection; therefore, multiple serotypes of rotavirus mean multiple opportunities for infection. The combination of animal reservoirs for the virus and rotavirus gene reassortment provides the potential for dramatic genetic shifts (similar to influenza virus) which could give rise to altered host ranges and viral virulence.

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