

Product Specification Sheet

Poliomyelitis Virus 2 Antibodies and Conjugates

□ Cat. # POLV21-M

Mouse Monoclonal Anti-Poliomyelitis Virus 2 IgG

SIZE: 100 ul

Poliomyelitis, often called polio or infantile paralysis, is an acute viral infectious disease spread from person to person, primarily via the fecal-oral route. Although around 90% of polio infections cause no symptoms at all, affected individuals can exhibit a range of symptoms if the virus enters the blood stream. Spinal polio is the most common form, characterized by asymmetric paralysis that most often involves the legs. Bulbar polio leads to weakness of muscles innervated by cranial nerves. Bulbospinal polio is a combination of bulbar and spinal paralysis.

The term poliomyelitis is used to identify the disease caused by any of the three serotypes of poliovirus. Type 1 (Brunnhilde): often with severe symptoms Type 2 (Lansing): with milder symptoms Type 3 (Leon): rare, but with severe symptoms. Two basic patterns of polio infection are described: a minor illness which does not involve the central nervous system (CNS), sometimes called abortive poliomyelitis, and a major illness involving the CNS, which may be paralytic or non-paralytic. A laboratory diagnosis is usually made based on recovery of poliovirus from a stool sample or a swab of the pharynx. Antibodies to poliovirus can be diagnostic, and are generally detected in the blood of infected patients early in the course of infection. Analysis of the patient's cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), which is collected by a lumbar puncture ("spinal tap"), reveals an increased number of white blood cells (primarily lymphocytes) and a mildly elevated protein level. Detection of virus in the CSF is diagnostic of paralytic polio, but rarely occurs.

Source of Antigen and Antibodies

Antigen	In activated purified polio virus 2
Ab Host/type	Mouse, monoclonal IgG2a purified from mouse ascites supplied in PBS, pH 7.4, in liquid or powder. Reconstitute powder in water and store frozen or add 0.05% azide or other bacteriostatic reagents.
2-Ab	Goat Anti-mouse IgG-HRP conjugate Cat # 40320 (AP, biotin, FITC conjugates also available)
-ve	Cat # 20008-1, Mouse (non-immune) Serum IgG, purified, suitable for ELISA, Western, IHC as -ve control

Isotype Controls for mouse IgG2a

Catalog#	ProdDescription
20102-102	Mouse IgG2a isotype control, purified
20102-102-B	Mouse IgG2a-Biotin conjugate (isotype control)
20102-102-F	Mouse IgG2a-FITC conjugate (isotype control)
20102-102-FP	Mouse IgG2a-FITC-PE conjugate
20102-102-HP	Mouse IgG2a-HRP conjugate (isotype control)
20102-102-PC5	Mouse IgG2a-PE-Cy5 conjugate (isotype control)
20102-102-PE	Mouse IgG2a-PE conjugate (isotype control)

Recommended Usage

IFA: 1:50:1:200 dilution

Specificity & Cross-reactivity

Antibodies react with Polio virus type 2 only with no reactivity with type 1 or 3.. Recognized the P1 protein of polioviruses 1-3 (sabin strain).

Reference: Hogle J (2002) Ann. Rev. Microbiol. 56, 677-702; Blatimore D (1981) PNAS 78, 4887-4894; Kitmaura N (1981) Nature 291, 547-553; Mendelsohn CI (1989) Cell 56, 855-865;

Related items available from ADI

Recombinant Poliovirus 1, VP1 protein (Sabin) and antibodies

Catalog# ProdDescription

970-100-PHG	Human Anti-Poliomyelitis Virus 1-3 IgG ELISA
970-120-PMG	Mouse Anti-Poliomyelitis Virus 1-3 IgG ELISA
970-130-PRG	Rabbit Anti-Poliomyelitis Virus 1-3 IgG ELISA
970-140-PRM	Rabbit Anti-Poliomyelitis Virus 1-3 IgM ELISA
970-150-PMG	Monkey Anti-Polio Virus 1-3 IgG ELISA Kit,
3POLV11-S	Anti-Poliomyelitis Virus 1-3 antiserum
POLV21-M	Mouse monoclonal Anti-Polio Virus 1-3 IgG,
POLV13-A	Anti-Poliomyelitis Virus 1-3 IgG
POLV13-BTN	Anti-Polio Virus 1-3 IgG-Biotin Conjugate
POLV13-FITC	Anti-Polio Virus 1-3 IgG-FITC Conjugate
POLV13-HRP	Anti-Polio Virus 1-3 IgG-HRP Conjugate

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