



Anti-BHV-1/IBR gC-gIII monoclonal antibody (CABT-BL8918)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	Reacts with Bovine Herpesvirus Type 1 glycoprotein C (gIII). Reacts at a different epitope than monoclonal antibody G2. Does not react with Bovine Herpesvirus 5.
Isotype	IgG2b
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Bovine Rhinotracheitis virus
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA, IHC, Neut, IF
Size	Increments of 0.1 mg. Please specify desired quantity and volume (i.e. 2 vials of 0.1 mg or 1 vial of 0.2 mg)
Buffer	This monoclonal antibody is produced as mouse ascites fluid, clarified by centrifugation, and filtered through a 0.2 micrometer filter. The concentration is 1.0 mg/ml in phosphate-buffered saline, preserved with sodium azide.
Preservative	See individual product datasheet
Storage	Store at 2-7 °C. Do not freeze!

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Bovine herpesvirus 1 (BoHV-1) is a virus of the family Herpesviridae and the subfamily Alpha herpesvirinae, known to cause several diseases worldwide in cattle, including rhinotracheitis, vaginitis, balanoposthitis, abortion, conjunctivitis, and enteritis. BoHV-1 is also a contributing factor in shipping fever, also known as bovine respiratory disease (BRD). It is spread horizontally through sexual contact, artificial insemination, and aerosol transmission and it may also be transmitted vertically across the placenta. BoHV-1 can cause both clinical and subclinical infections, depending on the virulence of the strain. Although these symptoms are mainly non-life-threatening it is an economically important disease as infection may cause a drop in
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production and affect trade restrictions. Like other herpesviruses, BoHV-1 causes a lifelong latent infection and sporadic shedding of the virus. The sciatic nerve and trigeminal nerve are the sites of latency. A reactivated latent carrier is normally the source of infection in a herd. The clinical signs displayed are dependent on the virulence of the strain. There is a vaccine available which reduces the severity and incidence of disease. Some countries in Europe have successfully eradicated the disease by applying a strict culling policy. Infection can occur in cattle of any age, but it is most commonly seen between the ages of 6 and 18 months.
