Recombinant Canine Parvovirus VP2 Protein, His-tagged

Cat.No:DAG2416

Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFOMATION

species	Canine parvovirus(CPV)
Applications	WB standard, antibody ELISA, immunogen, etc.
Storage	Before reconstitution, stable for 1 year at -20?C from the date of shipment. After reconstitution, stable for a month at 4?C. Nonhazardous. No MSDS required.
Antigen Description	Parvovirus CPV2 is a relatively new disease that appeared in the late 1970s. It was first recognized in 1978 and spread worldwide in one to two years. The virus is very similar to feline panleukopenia (also a parvovirus); they are 98% identical, differing only in two amino acids in the viral capsid protein VP2. It is also highly similar to mink enteritis, and the parvoviruses of raccoons and foxes. The early belief was that the feline panleukopenia mutated into CPV2. It is possible that CPV2 is a mutant of an unidentified parvovirus (similar to feline parvovirus (FPV)) of some wild carnivore. A strain of CPV2b (strain FP84) has been shown to cause disease in a small percentage of domestic cats, although vaccination for FPV seems to be protective. CPV2, however, does not cause disease in cats and does so only mildly in mink and raccoons, and is a virus almost exclusively affecting canines.
Concentration	N/A
Source	E. coli
Tag	His
Form	Each vial contains 100 µg of lyophilized protein in PBS with 8M Urea.
AA Sequence	a.a. 1-586
Purity	>95% , based on SDS PAGE
Dilutions	with 100 µl of Millipore water.

Background

Introduction	Canine parvovirus type 2 (CPV2, colloquially parvo) is a contagious virus mainly affecting dogs. The disease is highly contagious and is spread from dog to dog by direct or indirect contact with their feces. It can be especially severe in puppies that are not protected by maternal antibodies or vaccination. It has two distinct presentations, a cardiac and intestinal form. The common signs of the intestinal form are severe vomiting and dysentery. The cardiac form causes respiratory or cardiovascular failure in young puppies. Treatment often involves veterinary hospitalization. Vaccines can prevent this infection, but mortality can reach 91% in untreated cases. Canine parvovirus will not infect humans.
Keywords	Parvoviridae; Parvovirus; Canine Parvovirus; Parvo; VP2 protein

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