

RSV Antigen

DAG3087 RSV

Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product overviewRSV AntigenDescriptionRSV AntigenSourceHep-2 Cells

Species RSV

Applications immunogen

Usage For Research or Further Manufacturing Use Only Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures

PACKAGING

Storage -70°C or below

Concentration 1 mg/ml

BACKGROUND

Introduction Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is a major cause of respiratoryillness in young children. RSV

infection produces a variety of signs and symptomsinvolving different areas of the respiratory tract, from the nose to the lungs.RSV is a negative sense, enveloped RNA virus. The virion is variable in shapeand size with average diameter of between 120 and 300 nm. The 63 kD RSV fusion protein of the RSS 2 strain (subtype A) directs fusion of viral and cellular membranes, results in viral penetration, and can direct fusion of infected cells with adjoining cells, resulting in the formation of syncytia or multi

nucleated giant cells.

Keywords RSV; RS virus; Human respiratory syncytial virus; Paramyxoviridae

REFERENCES

- 1. Kuzik, BA; Al-Qadhi, SA; Kent, S; Flavin, MP; Hopman, W; Hotte, S; Gander, S (2007). "Nebulized hypertonic saline in the treatment of viral bronchiolitis in infants". The Journal of pediatrics 151 (3): 266–70, 270.e1.
- 2. Mandelberg, A.; Tal, G; Witzling, M; Someck, E; Houri, S; Balin, A; Priel, IE (2003). "Nebulized 3% Hypertonic Saline Solution Treatment in Hospitalized Infants With Viral Bronchiolitis". Chest 123 (2): 481–7.
- 3. Bourke TW, Shields MD. Bronchiolitis. BMJ Clinical Evidence. 2011;04:308
- ^ Handforth, J.; Sharland, M; Friedland, JS (2004). "Prevention of respiratory syncytial virus infection in infants". BMJ 328 (7447): 1026–7.