CSFV is diagnosed by histology or the presence of antibodies by ELISA. Infected piglets born to infected but sub clinical sows help maintain the disease within a population. Other signs can include lethargy, fever, immunosuppression, chronic diarrhea and secondary respiratory infections. Preventive State Regulations usually assume 21 days as the outside limit of the incubation period. Animals with an acute infection can survive 2 to 3 months before their eventual death. Eradicating CSF is problematic. Current programs revolve around rapid detection, diagnosis and slaughter. This may possibly be followed by emergency vaccination (ATCvet codes: QI09AA06 for the inactivated viral vaccine, QI09AD04 for the live vaccine). Vaccination is only used where the virus is widespread in the domestic pig population and/or in wild or feral pigs. In the latter case a slaughter policy alone is usually impracticable. Possible sources for maintaining and introducing infection include the wide transport of pigs and pork products, as well as endemic CSF within wild boar and feral pig populations.

The disease is endemic in much of Asia, Central and South America, and parts of Europe and Africa. It was believed to have been eradicated in the United Kingdom by 1966 (according to the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs), but an outbreak occurred in East Anglia in 2000. It was eradicated in the USA by 1978, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Other regions believed to be free of CSF include Australia, Canada (1962), Ireland, New Zealand and Scandinavia.

Source of Antigen and Antibodies

**Antigen** | Recombinant purified CSFV Erns protein (cat# CSFVR15-R-10) | **Recombinant Classical Swine Fever Virus E2 protein (CSFV-E2) control for western blot**
| **Ab Host/type** | Rabbit, Polyclonal antiserum (Cat # CSFVR11-S) in 0.05% azide as preservative | **Rabbit anti-Classical Swine Fever Virus E2 protein (CSFV-E2) antiserum**
| **2-Ab** | Goat Anti-rabbit IgG-HRP cat # 20320 | **Recombinant Classical Swine Fever Virus E2 protein (CSFV-E2) (his tag, >95%) purified**
| **-ve control IgG** | #20005-1, Rabbit (non-immune) IgG, purified, suitable for ELISA, Western, IHC as –ve control | **Recombinant Classical Swine Fever Virus E2 protein (CSFV-E2) (his tag, >95%) purified**

Cat # CSFVR11-C, Positive Control

CSFV Erns protein was expressed in E. Coli with his-tag (full length, >95%, ~26 KDa). Purified protein for Western blot –ve control (Cat # CSFVR11-C-1) is supplied in SDS-PAGE, Store at -20°C in suitable size aliquots. SDS may crystallize in cold conditions. It should be re-solubilized by warming before taking it from the stock. It should be heated once prior to loading on gels. If the product has been stored for several weeks, then it may be preferable to add 5 ul of fresh 2x sample buffer per 10 ul of the product.

**Recommended Usage**

Western Blotting: An initial dilution of 1:500-2K is recommended for Western. Users must optimize antibody dilution depending upon the nature of samples and other technical conditions.

ELISA (1:10-50K; using 50-100 ng antigen/well).

**Histochernistry & Immunofluorescence:** not tested.

**Specificity & Cross-reactivity:** This Antibody reacts with CSFV protein and recombinant protein. Cross reactivity with other proteins has not been established. Antibodies and recombinant proteins to CSFV are available for control studies.


*This product is for In vitro research use only.*

**Related material available from ADI**

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<td>Recombinant (E.coli) Classical Swine Fever Virus E2 protein (CSFV-E2) (his tag, &gt;95%) purified</td>
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