Poliovirus, often called polio or infantile paralysis, is an acute viral infectious disease spread from person to person, primarily via the fecal-oral route. Spinal polio is the most common form, characterized by asymmetric paralysis that most often involves the legs. The term poliomyelitis is used to identify the disease caused by any of the three serotypes of poliovirus. Type 1 (Brunhilde): often with severe symptoms Type 2 (Lansing): with milder symptoms Type 3 (Leon): rare, but with severe symptoms. Antibodies to poliovirus can be diagnostic, and are generally detected in the blood of infected patients early in the course of infection.

Poliomyelitis Virus 1 (LSc,2ab strain) antiserum, neutralizing

### Antigen

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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Highly purified Poliomyelitis Virus 1 (LSc,2ab strain) grown in Vero cells</td>
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**Recommended Usage**

**Virus Neutralization** - We recommend the microtiter neutralization method using Vero cells grown in 96-wells. Mix 25 ul of test virus containing 100 TCID50 in 25 ul (or serial dilutions of the virus) and add 25 ul of the neutralizing antibodies and 2-4 fold serial dilutions containing 0.1% BSA or culture medium. Follow the protocol for observing CPE (cytopathic effect) and correlation with the virus type and neutralization ability of the antisera. Antiserum titer (virus neutralization is typically ≥1:320 or specified on the vials).

**Identification of the test Virus** - neutralization antibody titration to contain 20 TCID50 units (50% tissue culture infectious dose) We recommend the microtiter neutralization method using Vero cells grown in 96-wells. Mix 25 ul of test virus containing 100 TCID50 in 25 ul (or serial dilutions of the virus) and add 25 ul of the neutralizing antibodies and 2-4 fold serial dilutions. Follow the protocol for observing CPE (cytopathogenic effect) and correlation with the virus type and neutralization ability of the antisera.

**Notes** - Filed strains of poliovirus are difficult to neutralize. Bovine serum used for cell culture or the culture medium must be used as a control to determine any non-specific viral neutralization.

**Specificty & Cross-reactivity**

Antibodies are specific to poliovirus strain Lsc,2ab with no reactivity with heterologous entroviruses. Antibodies are not toxic to Vero cells or GMK cells.


**Related items available from ADI**

- **970-100-PHG** Human Anti-Poliomyelitis Virus 1-3 IgG ELISA
- **970-120-PMG** Mouse Anti-Poliomyelitis Virus 1-3 IgG ELISA
- **970-130-PGR** 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, lyophilized (no preservatives added)
- **POLV11-S** Anti-Poliomyelitis Virus 1-3 antisemum
- **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
- **POLV14-M** Mouse monoclonal Anti-Poliomyelitis Virus 1 IgG, aff pure
- **POLV15-R-10** Recombinant (E. Coli) Poliomyelitis Virus 1 Viral Protein 1 (Sabin; POLV1-VP1, 302-aa; full length; >95%)
- **POLV15-S** Anti-Poliomyelitis Virus 1 Viral Protein 1 (Sabin; POLV1-VP1)
- **POLV16-S** Anti-Poliomyelitis Virus 1 (Lsc,2ab strain) antisemur, neutralizing
- **POLV17-S** Anti-Poliomyelitis Virus 1 (sabin strain, native) antisemur
- **POLV21-M** Mouse monoclonal Anti-Poliomyelitis Virus 2 IgG, aff pure
- **POLV22-S** Anti-Poliomyelitis Virus 2 (P712-Ch,2ab strain) antisemur
- **POLV23-S** Anti-Poliomyelitis Virus 2 (sabin strain, native) antisemur
- **POLV31-M** Mouse monoclonal Anti-Poliomyelitis Virus 3 IgG, aff pure
- **POLV32-S** Anti-Poliomyelitis Virus 3 (Leon,1,2ab strain) antisemur
- **POLV33-S** Anti-Poliomyelitis Virus 3 (sabin strain, native) antisemur, neutralizing