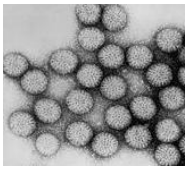
Product Specification Sheet

Reovirus (Reo-3/REOV) Sigma 3

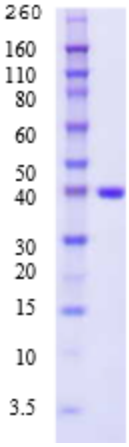
Cat # REOV11-S Rabbit Anti-Reovirus Sigma 3 (Reo-3/REOV) protein Antiserum **SIZE**: 100 ul

Members of the Reoviridae family are non-enveloped dsRNA. This family includes mammalian orthoreoviruses (reoviruses), orbiviruses, and rotaviruses. Reoviruses have a wide geographic distribution and can infect virtually all mammals, including humans. Avian reoviruses also have been isolated. For reoviruses, the viral proteins are designated according to the size of the encoding genome segment: sigma (σ) for proteins encoded by small (S) genome segments, mu (μ) by medium (M) segments, and lambda (λ) by large (L) segments. The name "**Reo-**" is derived from respiratory enteric **o**rphan viruses. There are 3 major reovirus serotypes, which are differentiated by the capacity of antisera to neutralize viral infectivity and inhibit hemagglutination. **Three reovirus** serotypes (Reo 1-3) have been recognized based on neutralization and hemagglutination profiles. Each is represented by a prototype strain, type 1 Lang (T1L), type 2 Jones (T2J), and type 3 Dearing (T3D), which differ primarily in sigma1 sequence. The pathogenesis of reovirus infections has been most extensively studied using newborn mice, in which serotype-specific patterns of disease have been identified. Reoviruses can affect the gastrointestinal system (such as Rotavirus) and respiratory tract. Serotype 1 strains spread hematogenously and cause hydrocephalus. Serotype 3 strains spread to the central nervous system (CNS) by neural routes and cause lethal encephalitis. Reoviruses also replicate in the heart and liver and cause myocarditis and biliary atresia.



Reovirus type 3 (Reo-3) can infect numerous rodent species and induces the clinical syndrome 'oily skin disease' in neonatal mice, and is a common contaminant of biological materials. Reo-3 appears to be transmitted between animals by aerosol and fecal–oral routes, and fomite transmission is thought to occur due to the environmental stability of reoviruses. Therefore rapid diagnosis is essential to prevent transmission of infection throughout a research animal facility.

Source of Antigen



Reovirus (Reo-3/REOV) Sigma 3 Protein **(REOV15-R-10)** was expressed in E. Coli as his-tag fusion protein (purity >95%, ~42 KDa). Purified protein is supplied in 50 mM Tris-HCl [pH 8.0], 0.25 M NaCl, 5 mM β-ME, 0.5 mM EDTA, 8 M Urea and 0.25M Imidazole. (or see lot specific concentration on the vial).

Storage

Short-term: unopened, undiluted vials for less than a week at 4°C.

Long-term: at -20°C or below in suitable aliquots after reconstitution. Do not freeze and thaw and store working, diluted solutions.

Stability: 6-12 months at -20°C or below.
Shipping: 4°C for solutions and room temperature for lyophilized powder.

Recommended Usage

Western Blotting:

ELISA: 1K-10K

IHC:

General References: Bosra J (1979) J. Gen. Virol. 45, 161-170.

*This product is for In vitro research use only.

Related material available from ADI

Catalog#	Description
AE-310700-1	Recombivirus Mouse Reovirus sigma-3 (Reo-3/REOV) IgG ELISA Kit, 96 tests
AE-310710-1	Recombivirus Rat Reovirus sigma-3 (Reo-3/REOV) IgG ELISA Kit, 96 tests
AE-310720-1	Recombivirus Rabbit Reovirus sigma-3 (Reo-3/REOV) IgG ELISA Kit, 96 tests
REOV11-C	Recombinant (E. Coli) Reovirus (Reo-3/REOV) Sigma 3 Protein Control for Western Blot

REOV11-S 262608IA

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☎ (800) 786-5777; (210) 561-9515; **Fax**: (210) 561-9544; **Web Site**: www.4adi.com