BACKGROUND

Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) is a major cause of respiratory illness in children who have not received the vaccine or treatment. Respiratory Syncytial Virus is a negative sense, enveloped, RNA virus. The virion has an average diameter between 120 and 300 nm. The fusion protein of the RSV 2 strain (subtype A) directs fusion of viral and cellular membranes, results in viral penetration, and can form syncytia or multi-nucleated giant cells. The matrix protein plays a role in viral assembly and has been observed to traffic into and out of the nucleus at specific times during the respiratory infectious cycle. The matrix protein has also been shown to be able to inhibit transcription, which may be a key to respiratory pathogenesis.

REFERENCES


SOURCE

Respiratory Syncytial Virus NP (B023) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against Respiratory Syncytial Virus strains 127, SNK and 9007 of cow origin and human Respiratory Syncytial Virus strains A2, Long, Randall and 8/60 of human origin.