BACKGROUND

Rotaviruses belong to the Reoviridae family and have a genome of 11 double-stranded RNA segments surrounded by a distinctive three-layered icosahedral protein capsid. Rotaviruses generally infect gastrointestinal epithelial cells at the tip of the villus where they are ingested by the cell in endocytosis via the endosome. Proteins on the surface of the virus disrupt the membrane of the endosome and produce a difference in the Ca\(^{2+}\) concentration which leads to structural changes of the epithelial cell and diarrhea. Rotavirus infection leads to gastroenteritis, a self-limiting, mild to severe disease characterized by vomiting, watery diarrhea, low-grade fever and a possible temporary lactose intolerance.

REFERENCES


SOURCE

Rotavirus (0521) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against Rotavirus.

STORAGE

Store at 4\(^{\circ}\)C. **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG\(_2\) in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

Rotavirus (0521) is recommended for detection of Rotavirus by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000).

Molecular Weight of Rotavirus: 42 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP: sc-2005 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:32,000) or Cruz Marker\textsuperscript{TM} compatible goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP: sc-2031 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker\textsuperscript{TM} Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.