

## Rotavirus Antigen (Strain SA-11) - Lysate

**Catalog No.:** AR00124SU-N

**Quantity:** 1 ml

**Background:** Rotaviruses, members of the family Reoviridae, are a major cause of diarrhoea in young mammals. Rotavirus infections also result in economic losses in agriculture due to diarrhoea in calf, pig, sheep, and poultry rearing. Diarrhoea (or scours) due to the rotavirus Nebraska Calf Diarrhea Virus can affect calves up to 30 days of age or older. Diarrhoea begins 2 to 3 days after exposure. Diagnosis is by history, lesions (ulcers on the tongue, lips, and mouth) and diagnostic laboratory tests. Mortality rates may be as high as 50 percent, depending on the secondary bacteria present. Human rotaviruses, the major aetiological agents of severe infantile diarrhoea worldwide, display surprisingly diverse and complex serotypic specificities. Rotaviruses are 70 nm, non enveloped viruses comprised of a triple layered protein capsid; Outer capsid proteins are VP4 and VP7, Inner capsid -VP6 and Core -VP2. The immunity acquired from exposure to rotavirus appears to be type specific following initial infection; therefore, multiple serotypes of rotavirus mean multiple opportunities for infection. The combination of animal reservoirs for the virus and rotavirus gene reassortment provides the potential for dramatic genetic shifts (similar to influenza virus) which could give rise to altered host ranges and viral virulence.

**Source:** MA104 cells, MA104 Cells

**Format:** **State:** Liquid Lysate  
**Purity:** MA104 cellular monolayer was infected with rotavirus particles. Crude lysate was harvested and partially clarified.  
**Buffer System:** PBS

**Applications:** ELISA.  
After complete thawing, vortex the antigen gently and keep it on ice prior to use. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.

**Description:** Rotavirus Antigen (Strain SA-11)  
**Inactivation:** Inactivated by exposing to UV light. Effectiveness is determined when no plaques are observed in inoculated MA104 cell monolayers. Result: no plaque detected.

**Storage:** Store the protein at -70°C.  
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.  
Shelf life: one year from despatch.

**Caution:** No test guarantees a product to be non-infectious. All materials should be handled as if potentially infectious. Generally accepted laboratory practices appropriate for infectious materials should be employed when handling this product.