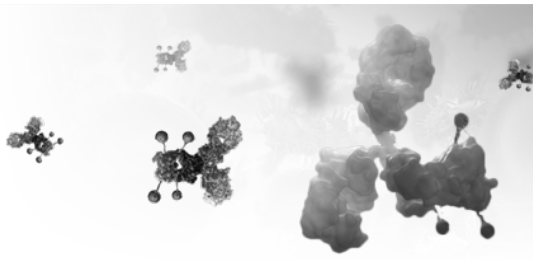

# Rabbit Anti-ASFV/P54 (aa32-183) Polyclonal Antibody (CABT-Z891R)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

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|---|---|
| **Specificity** | Recognizes African swine fever virus P54 (32-183). |
| **Immunogen** | Recombinant ASF/P54 (aa32-183). |
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Source/Host** | Rabbit |
| **Species Reactivity** | ASFV |
| **Purification** | Protein A purified |
| **Conjugate** | Unconjugated |
| **Applications** | WB<br>Recommended concentration:<br>WB: 1.0 µg/ml |
| **Format** | Liquid |
| **Concentration** | Lot specific |
| **Size** | 100 µl |
| **Buffer** | HEPES with 0.15M NaCl, 0.01% BSA, 0.03% sodium azide, and 50% glycerol. |
| **Preservative** | 0.03% Sodium Azide |
| **Storage** | Store at 4°C for short time. For longer storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. |
| **Ship** | Wet ice |

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# BACKGROUND

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| **Introduction** | African swine fever virus (ASFV) is a large, double-stranded DNA virus in the Asfarviriase family. It is the causative agent of African swine fever (ASF). The virus causes a haemorrhagic faver with high mortality rates in domestic pigs; some isolates can cause death of animals as quickly as a week after infection. It persistently infects its natural hosts, warhogs, bushpigs, and soft ticks of the genus Ornithodoros, which likely act as a vector, with no disease signs. It does not cause disease in humans. ASFV replicates in the cytoplasm of infected cells. It is the only virus with a double-stranded DNA genome known to be transmitted by arthropods. ASFV is a large, icosahedral, double-stranded DNA virus with a linear genome of 189 kb containing more than 180 genes. The number of genes differs slightly among different isolates of the virus. ASFV has similarities to the other large DNA viruses, e.g., poxvirus, iridovirus, and mimivirus. In common with other viral hemorrhagic fevers, the main target cells for replication are those of monocyte, macrophage lineage. Entry of the virus into the host cell is receptor-mediated, but the precise mechanism of endocytosis is presently unclear. The clinical symptoms of ASFV infection are very similar to classical swine fever, and the two diseases normally have to be distinguished by laboratory diagnosis. This diagnosis is usually performed by an ELISA or isolation of the virus from either the blood, lymph nodes, spleen, or serum of an infected pig. |
| **Keywords** | ASFV phosphoprotein p54;African swine fever Virus;ASFV;ASFV p54 |

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