



# Anti-MNSV polyclonal antibody [AP] (CABT-BL6247)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Immunogen</b>	Antiserum is developed in rabbit using purified virus as immunogen.
<b>Source/Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Purification</b>	caprylic acid purified
<b>Conjugate</b>	AP
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Size</b>	200 µl, 1 ml
<b>Buffer</b>	In 0.05 M TRIS buffer, pH 8.0.
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	The antibody should be stored at 2-8°C. For storage longer than one year, the solution may be frozen at -20°C. Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. The solution may be frozen in aliquots if necessary. The antibody has a shelf-live of 2 years after date of purchase.

## BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	Melon necrotic spot virus (MNSV) is a virus that belongs to the Carmovirus genus of viruses in the Tombusviridae family. It has been observed in several countries of the Americas, Africa, Asia, and Europe. It is considered to be an endemic virus in greenhouses and field productions of Cucurbitaceae crops, including melon ( <i>Cucumis melo</i> ), cucumber ( <i>Cucumbis sativus</i> ), and watermelon ( <i>Citrullus lanatus</i> ). MNSV is mainly spread through infected soil, seedlings, insects,
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and by the root-inhabiting fungus vector *Oidium bornovanus*. Symptoms vary between Curbitaceae crops, but generally consist of chlorosis, brown necrotic lesions, leaf wilt, fruit decay, and plant death. Management of the disease consists of preventing infection by rotating fields and crops, steam sterilization, and disposal of infected plants. Also, treated seeds with heat or chemicals are efficient in preventing infection. MNSV is important in melon plants as it causes vast economical damage worldwide reducing significant yields.

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**Keywords**

Melon necrotic spot virus; MNSV

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