



# Anti-NDV Monoclonal antibody, Clone C328M (DMAB4005)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Specificity</b>	Viral glycoprotein hemagglutinin-neuraminidase
<b>Target</b>	NDV
<b>Immunogen</b>	Newcastle Disease Virus (La-sota strain)
<b>Isotype</b>	IgM
<b>Source/Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	NDV
<b>Clone</b>	C328M
<b>Affinity Constant</b>	Not determined
<b>Purification</b>	95% pure (SDS-PAGE). Protein G chromatography
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	Suitable for ELISA and hemagglutinin inhibition test. Recommended as a capture antibody. Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.
<b>Format</b>	Purified, Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	Lot specific
<b>Size</b>	1 mg

<b>Buffer</b>	PBS, pH 7.4
<b>Preservative</b>	0.1% Sodium Azide
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 2-8°C.

## BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	<p>Newcastle disease is a highly contagious bird disease affecting many domestic and wild avian species, most notably in domestic poultry. Newcastle disease is caused by Newcastle disease virus (NDV) a negative sense single stranded RNA virus. Transmission occurs by exposure to faecal and other excretions from infected birds. Exposure to humans can cause mild conjunctivitis and influenza like symptoms, but otherwise causes no hazard to health. NDV has the potential to be used as an anti-cancer agent. There are many different strains of NDV, and they have been classified as either lytic or nonlytic for human cells. Lytic strains and nonlytic strains both appear to replicate much more efficiently in human cancer cells than they do in most normal human cells, however, both classifications of NDV have the ability to selectively kill human tumour cells with limited toxicity to normal cells.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	<p>Newcastle Disease Virus; Newcastle Disease virus; NDV; Newcastle disease virus; Avulavirus; Paramyxoviridae; Group V; Mononegavirales;</p>