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[Marker Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-IBDV/Biotin Conjugated antibody

Catalog Number: SL10050R-Bio

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	Anti-IBDV/Biotin
Immunogen:	Infectious Bursal Disease Vaccine
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-5000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	(predicted:Infectious Bursal Disease virus)
Background:	background: Infectious bursal disease (also known as IBD, Gumboro Disease, Infectious Bursitis and Infectious Avian Nephrosis) is a highly contagious disease of young chickens caused by infectious bursal disease virus (IBDV), characterized by immunosuppression and mortality generally at 3 to 6 weeks of age. IBDV is a double stranded RNA virus that has a bi-segmented genome and belongs to the genus Avibirnavirus of family Birnaviridae. There are two distinct serotypes of the virus, but only serotype 1 viruses cause disease in poultry. At least six antigenic subtypes of IBDV serotype 1 have been identified by in vitro cross-neutralization assay. Viruses belonging to one of these antigenic subtypes are commonly known as variants, which were reported to break through high levels of maternal antibodies in commercial flocks, causing up to 60 to 100 percent mortality rates in chickens. With the advent of highly sensitive molecular techniques, such as reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and

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	restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP), it became possible to detect the vvIBDV, to differentiate IBDV strains, and to use such information in studying the molecular epidemiology of the virus. Important **Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications. An acute fulminating infectious disease of chickens caused by infectious bursal disease virus (IBDV) of the family Birnaviridae, with a double-stranded RNA genome. It is characterized by necrosis of bursal lymphoid tissue and lymphocytes, with high morbidity and mortality. In surviving chickens, damage to bursal tissue leads to immunosuppression, affecting the immune efficacy of other vaccines and often resulting in immune failure. The natural hosts of IBDV are only chicks and turkeys. IBDV isolated from chickens infects only chickens; turkeys infected do not develop disease but can produce antibodies. Similarly, virus isolated from turkeys infects only turkeys and does not infect chickens. Chickens of all breeds are susceptible. Chickens negative for IBD maternal antibodies can become infected and develop disease within 1 week of age, while chickens with maternal antibodies mostly become infected and develop disease when maternal antibodies decline to a low level. Chickens aged 3–6 weeks are most susceptible. There are also reports of disease in chickens over 15 weeks of age. The disease can occur throughout the year, with no obvious seasonality. The feces of diseased chickens contain large amounts of virus，Sick chickens are the main source of infection.。Chickens can transmit the disease indirectly through direct contact and through feed, drinking water, bedding, dust, equipment, vehicles, personnel, clothing, etc. contaminated with IBDV; mice and beetles can also transmit it indirectly. A strain of virus was isolated from mosquitoes and considered to be a naturally attenuated IBDV strain, suggesting that insect vectors may be involved in the transmission of the disease. The virus can be transmitted not only through the digestive and respiratory tracts, but also through eggshells contaminated with the virus; however, there is no evidence of transovarial transmission. In addition, it can also be transmitted through the conjunctiva of the eye.