



Anti-Bovine CORONAVIRUS Monoclonal Antibody labelled with Fluorescein Isothiocyanate

BIO 023

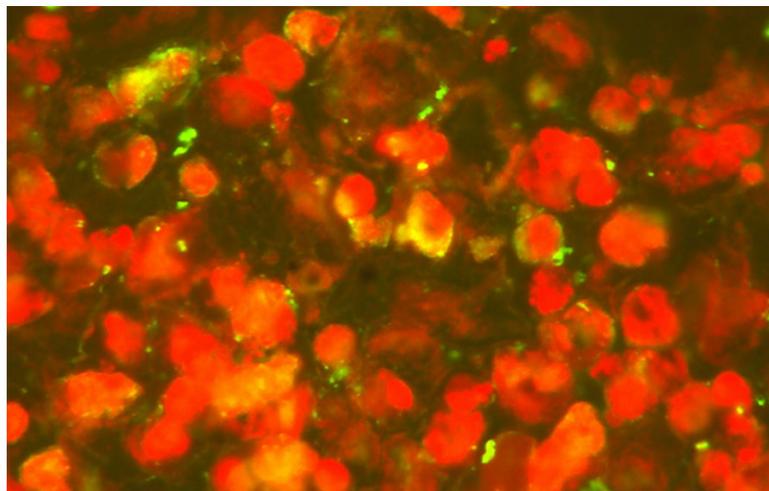
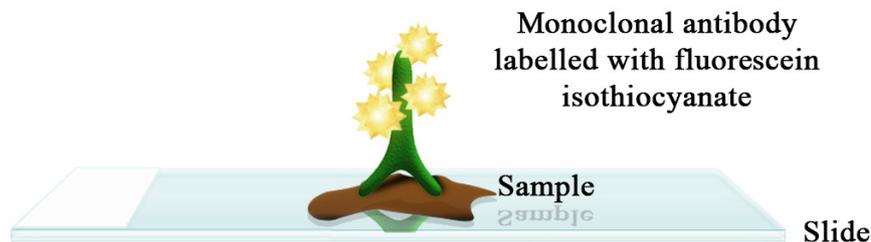
Reagent for direct immunofluorescence

REAGENT FOR DETECTION OF BOVINE CORONAVIRUS ON TISSUE SECTION OR CELL CULTURE

INTRODUCTION

Diarrhoea is a major cause of mortality in calves under the age of six months. Bovine neonatal gastroenteritis is a multifactor disease. It can be caused by viruses (coronavirus or rotavirus), bacteria (*Salmonella* or *E. coli* F5), and protozoa such as *Cryptosporidium parvum*. Coronavirus and rotavirus are often associated with episodes of neonatal diarrhoea. The direct immunofluorescence assay enables one to detect the presence of coronavirus in frozen tissue sections made from fragments of small intestine. The reagent can also be used to reveal the virus in lung tissue sections and infected cell cultures.

EXAMPLE OF RESULTS





Fix the cell preparation (cell cultures or tissue sections) for 15 minutes at room temperature with one of the following fixators :

- Paraformaldehyde 2 % in PBS
- Acetone solution (9 volumes of acetone and 1 volume of water).
- Isopropanol

Rince with PBS.

Dilute the conjugate twentyfold with a PBS-Evans blue solution made up according to the following formula:

PBS - Blue Evans

NaCl:	8 gr
KH ₂ PO ₄ :	0.2 gr
KCl:	0.2 gr
Na ₂ HPO ₄ . 2H ₂ O:	1.15 gr
Blue Evans:	0.01 gr
NaN ₃ :	0.1 gr
H ₂ O	1 L

Incubate the sample with the fluorescein-labelled conjugate for 1 hour at room temperature. At the end of this incubation period rinse the cell preparation with a PBS solution. Dry the cell preparation, then add the mounting medium prepared as follows:

Mounting medium

Glycerol	9 volumes
PBS	1 volume

Examine the cell preparation under a microscope equipped for detecting fluorescence.

COMPOSITION: One vial of 500 µl

STORING THE CONJUGATE: The conjugate must be stored at 4°C. It must never be frozen.

STABILITY: One year at 4°C

