

FeLV p27 (CM1): sc-65730

BACKGROUND

Feline leukemia virus (FeLV), a retrovirus that infects cats, is usually transmitted between infected cats through saliva or nasal secretions, though it can also be transmitted via urine, feces or milk. Once transmitted, the virus infects the epithelial cells, tonsillar B lymphocytes and macrophages of the cat, and subsequently enters the blood stream, eventually causing viremia. If the virus passes into the bone marrow, it will remain in the body of the cat for life. FeLV causes immunosuppression and kills about 30% of infected cats. Four subgroups of FeLV exist: FeLV-A, -B, -C and -T, but only subgroup A is transmissible between cats. p27 represents the major core protein of FeLV and may be useful in detection of the virus.

REFERENCES

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2. Snyder, H.W., et al. 1984. Clearance of feline leukemia virus from persistently infected pet cats treated by extracorporeal immunoadsorption is correlated with an enhanced antibody response to FeLV gp 70. *J. Immunol.* 132: 1538-1543.
3. Faix, P.H., et al. 2002. Host range and receptor binding properties of vectors bearing feline leukemia virus subgroup B envelopes can be modulated by envelope sequences outside of the receptor binding domain. *J. Virol.* 76: 12369-12375.
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5. Nolen, R.S. 2004. Feline leukemia virus threatens endangered panthers. *J. Am. Vet. Med. Assoc.* 224: 1721-1722.
6. Endo, Y., et al. 2005. Prevalence of canine distemper virus, feline immunodeficiency virus and feline leukemia virus in captive African lions (*Panthera leo*) in Japan. *J. Vet. Med. Sci.* 66: 1587-1589.
7. Gomes-Keller, M.A., et al. 2005. Shedding of feline leukemia virus RNA in saliva is a consistent feature in viremic cats. *Vet. Microbiol.* 112: 11-21.
8. Torres, A.N., et al. 2005. Re-examination of feline leukemia virus: host relationships using real-time PCR. *Virology* 332: 272-283.
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STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.

SOURCE

FeLV p27 (CM1) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against FeLV p27.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG_{2b} in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

FeLV p27 (CM1) is recommended for detection of Gag p27 of FeLV origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000); may cross-react with higher molecular weight Gag precursors containing p27.

Molecular Weight of FeLV p27: 28 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended:
 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.