FeLV p27 (8.F.192): sc-57733

**APPLICATIONS**

FeLV p27 (8.F.192) 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 SECONDARY REAGENTS**

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP: sc-2005 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:32,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP: sc-2031 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048.

**STORAGE**

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

**RESEARCH USE**

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

**PROTOCOLS**

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

**REFERENCES**


**SOURCE**

FeLV p27 (8.F.192) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against FeLV p27.

**PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG1 in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

**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.