BACKGROUND

Yellow Fever (also known as yellow jack, or American Plague) is acquired through an arbovirus of the family Flaviviridae. A tropical disease identified by high fever, jaundice, heart and kidney failure, and haemorrhagic diathesis, the Yellow Fever Virus is one of the smallest RNA viruses isolated. Human infection initiates only after an infected arthropod, regularly a mosquito, deposits viral particles through the skin. After infection, the virus initiates replication locally, succeeded by transportation to the rest of the body via the lymphatic system. Following the infection of the lymphatic system, the virus proceeds to establish itself throughout organ systems, including the adrenal glands, kidneys, heart and the parenchyma of the liver. During infection, necrotic masses known as Councilman bodies appear in the cytoplasm of hepatocytes indicating high viral loads are also present in the blood. Molecular epidemiologic data suggests there are seven different genotypes of Yellow Fever Virus that are separated geographically. Outbreaks of the disease are correlated with particular genotypes.

REFERENCES


SOURCE

Yellow Fever (3576) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a Yellow Fever cell preparation.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG2a in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

Yellow Fever (3576) is recommended for detection of Yellow Fever of Yellow Fever Virus origin by solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000); non cross-reactive with other Flaviviruses.

STORAGE

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

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS


RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

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