

ARG82912 Canine Distemper Virus ELISA Kit

Package: 96 wells

Store at: 4°C

Summary

Product Description	ARG82912 Canine Distemper Virus ELISA Kit is an Enzyme Immunoassay kit for the quantification of Canine Distemper Virus in dog serum.
Tested Reactivity	Dog
Tested Application	ELISA
Target Name	Canine Distemper Virus
Conjugation	HRP
Conjugation Note	Substrate: TMB and read at 450 nm.
Detection Range	Cut-off
Sample Type	Serum
Sample Volume	100 µl
Alternate Names	Canine distemper

Application Instructions

Assay Time	~2 hour
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Properties

Form	96 well
Storage instruction	Store the kit at 2-8°C. Keep microplate wells sealed in a dry bag with desiccants. Do not expose test reagents to heat, sun or strong light during storage and usage. Please refer to the product user manual for detail temperatures of the components.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Background	Canine distemper virus (CDV) (sometimes termed “footpad disease”) is a viral disease that affects a wide variety of mammal families, including domestic and wild species of dogs, coyotes, foxes, pandas, wolves, ferrets, skunks, raccoons, and felines, as well as pinnipeds, some primates, and a variety of other species.
Function	In canines, CDV affects several body systems, including the gastrointestinal and respiratory tracts, the spinal cord, and the brain. Common symptoms include high fever, eye inflammation and eye/nose discharge, labored breathing and coughing, vomiting and diarrhea, loss of appetite and lethargy, and hardening of the nose and footpads. The viral infection can be accompanied by secondary bacterial infections and can eventually present serious neurological symptoms. Canine distemper is caused by a single-stranded RNA virus of the family Paramyxoviridae (the same family of viruses that causes measles, mumps, and bronchiolitis in humans). The disease is highly contagious via inhalation. Morbidity and mortality may vary greatly among animal species, with up to 100% mortality in unvaccinated populations of ferrets. In domestic dogs, while the acute generalized form of distemper has a high mortality rate, disease duration and severity depend mainly on the animal's age, immune status, and the virulence of the infecting strain of the virus. Despite extensive vaccination in many

regions, it remains a major disease in dogs and was the leading cause of infectious disease death in dogs prior to a vaccine becoming available.