

ARG83075 Canine Parvovirus (CPV) ELISA Kit

Package: 96 wells

Store at: 4°C

Summary

Product Description	ARG83075 Canine Parvovirus (CPV) ELISA Kit is an Enzyme Immunoassay kit for the quantification of Canine Parvovirus in dog serum.
Tested Reactivity	Dog
Tested Application	ELISA
Target Name	Canine Parvovirus
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 Parvovirus, CPV, CPV2, parvo

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 parvovirus is a contagious virus mainly affecting dogs. CPV is highly contagious and is spread from dog to dog by direct or indirect contact with their feces. Vaccines can prevent this infection, but mortality can reach 91% in untreated cases. Treatment often involves veterinary hospitalization. Canine parvovirus often infects other mammals including foxes, wolves, cats, and skunks. Felines (cats) are also susceptible to panleukopenia, a different strain of parvovirus.
Function	Dogs that develop the disease show signs of the illness within three to ten days. The signs may include lethargy, vomiting, fever, and diarrhea (usually bloody). Generally, the first sign of CPV is lethargy. Secondary signs are loss of weight and appetite or diarrhea followed by vomiting. Diarrhea and vomiting result in dehydration that upsets the electrolyte balance and this may affect the dog critically. Secondary infections occur as a result of the weakened immune system. Because the normal intestinal lining is also compromised, blood and protein leak into the intestines, leading to anemia and loss of protein, and endotoxins escape into the bloodstream, causing endotoxemia. Dogs have a distinctive odor in the later stages of the infection. The white blood cell level falls, further weakening the dog. Any or all of these factors can lead to shock and death. Younger animals have worse survival rates.