Mouse Anti CAV-2, Manhattan strain Hybridoma [5I2-B8]

Anti CAV-2, Manhattan strain Hybridoma
Lot. No. (See product label)

CELL LINE INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat.No.</th>
<th>CSC-H1436</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>CAV-2, Manhattan strain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clone</td>
<td>5I2-B8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cell Line Description
Established by fusion of SP2/0-AG14 myeloma cells with BALB/c mouse spleen cells immunized with purified canine adenovirus type 2 (CAV-2, Manhattan strain); the secreted antibody (IgG2a) binds to and neutralizes CAV-2 and is type-specific confirmed as mouse with IEF of MDH, NP, PEP B. Cytogenetics: murine hypertetraploid/pentaploid karyotype with 5% polyploidy 91-98<4n> 3 centric fusion markers and 1-3 dmin present in most cells. Viruses: ELISA: reverse transcriptase negative; PCR: SMRV

Background
Infectious canine hepatitis is an acute liver infection in dogs caused by canine adenovirus type-1 (CAV-1). CAV-1 also causes disease in wolves, coyotes, and bears, and encephalitis in foxes. The virus is spread in the faeces, urine, blood, saliva, and nasal discharge of infected dogs. It is contracted through the mouth or nose, where it replicates in the tonsils. The virus then infects the liver and kidneys. The incubation period is 4 to 7 days. Symptoms include fever, depression, loss of appetite, coughing, and a tender abdomen. Corneal edema and signs of liver disease, such as jaundice, vomiting, and hepatic encephalopathy, may also occur. Severe cases will develop bleeding disorders, which can cause hematomas to form in the mouth. Death can occur secondary to this or the liver disease. However, most dogs recover after a brief illness, although chronic corneal edema and kidney lesions may persist. Diagnosis is made by recognizing the combination of symptoms and abnormal blood tests that occur in infectious canine hepatitis. A rising antibody titer to CAV-1 is also seen. The disease can be confused with canine parvovirus because both will cause a low white blood cell count and bloody diarrhea in young, unvaccinated dogs.

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Immunogen
Purified canine adenovirus type 2 (cav-2, manhattan strain)

Immunological Donor
BALB/c mouse spleen

Fusion Species
Mouse X Mouse Hybridoma

Growth Properties
suspension

Morphology
single cells in suspension

Propagation
Complete culture medium: 92.5% Dulbecco’s MEM (4.5 g/L glucose) + 5% horse serum + 2.5% h.i. FBS; at 37 °C with 5% CO2

Culture Medium
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Subculturing
Maintain at 0.5-1.0 x 10^6 cells/ml; optimal Split ratio of 1: 2 every 2-3 days
Harvest: maximum density at 1.0-1.5 x 10^6 cells/ml

Mycoplasma
Negative in DAPI, microbiological culture, RNA hybridization assays
## ANTIBODY INFORMATION

**Target**  
CAV-2, Manhattan strain

## SAFETY AND PACKAGING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Storage</strong></th>
<th>liquid nitrogen</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preservation</strong></td>
<td>Frozen with 75% medium, 10% horse serum, 5% FBS, 10% DMSO at about 5 x 10^6 cells/ampoule</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Safety Considerations**  
The following safety precautions should be observed.
1. Use pipette aids to prevent ingestion and keep aerosols down to a minimum.
2. No eating, drinking or smoking while handling the hybridoma.
3. Wash hands after handling the hybridoma and before leaving the lab.
4. Decontaminate work surface with disinfectant or 70% ethanol before and after working with hybridoma.
5. All waste should be considered hazardous.
6. Dispose of all liquid waste after each experiment and treat with bleach.

| **Ship** | Dry Ice |

## REFERENCES