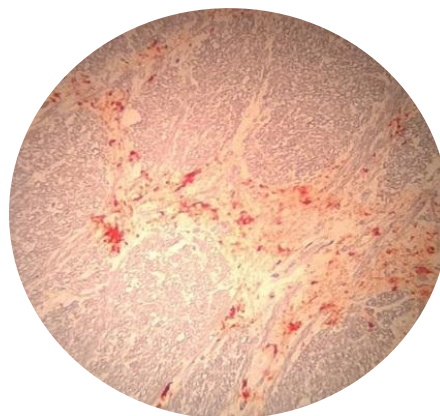


CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

F99

(Cell Culture Supernatant) Monoclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No. / Cell Line:</b>	F99/97.6.1
<b>Lot:</b>	P110524-001
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG <sub>1</sub>



**Specificity:**

Recognizes a conserved epitope (QYQRES) on the ruminant prion protein in tissues from sheep, cattle, mule deer, elk and white-tailed deer. Agents of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs), including sheep scrapie, bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), and chronic wasting disease (CWD).

**Known Applications:**

Detecting agents of TSEs in ruminant species. Techniques include immunoassays of fresh and formalin-fixed tissues, including Western immunoblot (performs better than F89/160.1.5), immunohistochemistry, and ELISA.

**Description:**

This monoclonal antibody is produced as cell culture supernatant, clarified by centrifugation, and filtered through a 0.2 µm filter. The antibody concentration is 1.0 mg/ml, in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), stabilized with 4 mg/ml bovine serum albumin (BSA), and preserved with 0.09% sodium azide (NaN<sub>3</sub>).

**Quality Control Method:**

F99/97.6.1 cell max was evaluated by immunohistochemistry (IHC) of brain and lymphoid tissues from scrapie-infected sheep, and a negative tissue sample from a sheep with no known exposure to scrapie. The antibody was diluted to 1.0 µg/ml and run according to the kit insert for VMRD Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Antigen Test Kit, Immunohistochemistry (catalog no. 298). The concentration was tested in RID with a mouse Immunoglobulins kit IgG<sub>1</sub>.

**Specific Reaction:** There was no staining of the tissue from the sheep with no exposure to scrapie. Staining for the scrapie-infected sheep was 4+ on the brain tissue and 2-3+ on the lymphoid tissue. RID results showed a concentration of 1.4 mg/ml.

**Other Comments:** NA

**Storage:**

When the vial is stored at 2-7°C, it should be stable for one year.

**References:**

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Spraker, T.R., *et al.* Validation of monoclonal antibody F99/97.6.1 for immunohistochemical staining of brain and tonsil in mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) with chronic wasting disease. *J. Vet. Diagn. Invest.* 14(1):3-7 (Jan. 2002).

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- Hamir, A.N., *et al.* First and second cattle passage of transmissible mink encephalopathy by intracerebral inoculation. *Vet. Pathol.* 43(2):118-126 (Feb. 2006).