ARG83072
Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (FIV) ELISA Kit

Package: 96 wells
Store at: 4°C

Summary

Product Description	ARG83072 Feline FIV ELISA Kit is an Enzyme Immunoassay kit for the qualitative of feline immunodeficiency virus antibody in cat serum.
Tested Reactivity	Cat
Tested Application	ELISA
Target Name	Feline Immunodeficiency Virus
Conjugation	HRP
Conjugation Note	Substrate: TMB and read at 450 nm.
Detection Range	Cut - off
Sample Type	Serum
Sample Volume	100 µl
Precision	Intra-Assay CV: less than 4% Inter-Assay CV: less than 7%
Alternate Names	Feline immunodeficiency

Application Instructions

Assay Time	~2 hour

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	FIV was first isolated in 1986, by Niels C Pedersen and Janet K. Yamamoto at the UC Davis School of Veterinary Medicine in a colony of cats that had a high prevalence of opportunistic infections and degenerative conditions and was originally called Feline T-lymphotropic virus. It has since been identified in domestic cats. It has been suggested FIV originated in Africa and has since spread to feline species worldwide.
Function	FIV compromises the immune system of cats by infecting many cell types, including CD4+ and CD8+ T lymphocytes, B lymphocytes, and macrophages. FIV can be tolerated well by cats, but can eventually lead to debilitation of the immune system in its feline hosts by the infection and exhaustion of T-helper (CD4+) cells. FIV and HIV are both lentiviruses. However, humans cannot be infected by FIV, nor can cats be infected by HIV. FIV is transmitted primarily through deep bite wounds, where the virus present in the infected cat's saliva enters the body tissues of another cat. FIV+ cats can share water bowls, food

bowls (for both wet and dry cat food), and use the same litter box with low danger of transmitting the disease. A vigilant pet owner who treats secondary infections can allow an infected cat to live a reasonably long life. The chance that an FIV-infected cat will pass the virus to other cats within a household is low, unless there is fighting between cats, or wounds present that could allow entry of the virus from infected to non-infected cat.