

The logo for AQUATIC Diagnostics Ltd features the word "AQUATIC" in a bold, white, sans-serif font, set against a solid blue rectangular background. Below this, the words "Diagnostics Ltd" are written in a blue, sans-serif font. The entire logo is centered on a light blue background with decorative wavy lines in shades of blue and white.

AQUATIC
Diagnostics Ltd

*Anti-White Spot Syndrome
Virus (WSSV)*
monoclonal antibody

Product no: P13

Product Information



Product Description

The monoclonal antibody (Mab) against the Vp28 protein of White Spot Syndrome Virus (WSSV) is specific for this virus. The specificity of the Mab has been tested against a range of viral pathogens that infect fish, including Infectious Hypodermal and Hematopoietic Necrosis Virus (IHHNV), Hepatopancreatic Parvovirus (HPV), Infectious Myonecrosis Virus (IMNV), Taura Syndrome Virus (TSV), Yellow Head Syndrome Virus (YHS), Baculovirus penaei Virus (BPV) and Monodon Baculovirus (MBV).



Use of product

The Mab is recommended for use in immunohistochemistry (IHC), but can also be used in IFAT. The optimal conditions for use of this product vary depending on the procedure used. The user must determine the suitability of the product for a particular procedure. This product is for in vitro use only.



Vial Contents

Each vial contains 200 μ g of lyophilised protein prepared from bovine-free culture medium and contains no animal-derived stabilisers. This is sufficient for between 100-200 tests depending on the area of tissue to be screened in IHC.

The product should be reconstituted as follows:

- Add 1 ml of phosphate buffered saline (PBS) (see buffers) to the vial and store as aliquots. Dilute 1/10 in PBS before use.



Storage

Store at -20°C prior to reconstitution. For prolonged storage, the Mab solution should be stored at -20°C, or below, as working aliquots. Repeated freeze/thawing of the product should be avoided.



Protocol

Suggested protocol for the detection of WSSV in fixed tissue sections by immunohistochemistry

This procedure has been developed to work on tissues fixed in 10 % buffered formalin for 24 hours. Individual protocols may have to be developed depending upon the tissue examined, fixation etc.

Procedure

- “ Prepare paraffin-embedded tissue sections.
- “ Dewax and rehydrate sections in xylene (2 x 5min), 100% ethanol (5 min), 70% ethanol (3 min), then rinse in distilled water.
- “ Place slides in a humid chamber.
- “ Keep sections moist at all times - do not allow them to dry out.
- “ Mark rings around the tissue sections using a wax PAP pen.
- “ Block endogenous peroxidase activity by incubating the slides for 10 min at room temperature ($\approx 22^{\circ}\text{C}$) with H_2O_2 in methanol (see buffers).
- “ Wash the slides three times with Tris buffered saline (TBS (see buffers).

- “ Block non-specific binding sites with normal goat serum diluted 1/10 in TBS for 10 min at room temperature.
- “ Pour off the serum and remove excess serum tapping the slide edges on a paper towel.
- “ Place 50-100 μ l of reconstituted anti-WSSV Mab onto the tissue sections (the volume added will depend on the size of sample to be covered) and incubate for 60 min at room temperature in a humid chamber.
- “ Use appropriate controls i.e. known positive tissue as a positive control and uninfected tissue as a negative control; these should both be incubated with the reconstituted Mab and PBS separately.
- “ Wash slides three times with TBS.
- “ Add goat anti-mouse IgG horse radish peroxidase (HRP) conjugate (1/50 in TBS) to the slides for 30 min
- “ Wash slides three times with TBS
- “ To visualise the reaction, incubate the slides for 10 min with DAB solution (see buffers) or with a commercially available True Blue staining kit following the manufactures instructions.
- “ If stained with DAB stop the reaction by immersing the slides in tap water and counter-stain them with haematoxylin for 3-4 min.
- “ Rinse in tap water for 10 minutes.
- “ Dehydrate the slides in 70% ethanol (3 min), 100% ethanol (5 min), xylene (2 x 5 min)
- “ Mount the slides with Pertex and leave in fume cupboard to set.
- “ Examine tissue under a light microscope –cells infected with the virus appear golden brown in colour when stained with DAB.



Buffers

Phosphate buffered saline (PBS)

0.02M Phosphate, 0.15M NaCl pH adjusted to 7.2 with HCl

$\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0.876g/l

$\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 2.56g/l

NaCl 8.77g/l

Tris buffered saline (TBS)

Trisma base 2.42g

NaCl 29.24g

Dissolve in approximately 900 ml distilled water, adjust pH to 7.2 using HCl and make up to 1 litre

10% (v/v) Hydrogen peroxide in methanol

Add 1ml H₂O₂ (30% v/v solution) to 9 ml methanol

3,3'-Diaminobenzidinetetrahydrochloride (DAB)

Dissolve one 10mg tablet DAB in 6.67mls TBS

Place 0.5 ml aliquots of the solution into bijoux bottles, store at -20°C.

For use add 5mls TBS and 0.1ml 1 % H₂O₂ to 0.5 ml aliquot

NB. DAB is a possible carcinogen



Certificate of Analysis

Anti-White Spot Syndrome Virus (WSSV) monoclonal antibody

Product no. P13

Batch no.

Date of expiry

Activity in IHC: Cells infected with the virus appear golden brown in colour when stained with DAB.



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