

## Anti-Human respiratory syncytial virus(RSV) Fusion glycoprotein/RSV-F Neutralizing Antibody

E-AB-V1272

<b>Application</b>	Microneutralization/ELISA	<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.	<b>Clone No.</b>	R338

**Important Note** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

### Product Details

<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant RSV (A2) Fusion glycoprotein / RSV-F Protein (His Tag)
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clone No.</b>	R338
<b>Reactivity</b>	RSV
<b>Dilution</b>	ELISA 1:1000-1:10000
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	Ships on ice packs. Store at -20°C
<b>Description</b>	This antibody was obtained from a rabbit immunized with purified Recombinant RSV (A2) Fusion glycoprotein / RSV-F Protein (His Tag). And the antibody was purified by Protein A Affinity.

### Antigen Information

**Alternate Names** F,HRSVgp08

**Background** Human respiratory syncytial virus (HRSV) is the most common etiological agent of acute lower respiratory tract disease in infants and can cause repeated infections throughout life. It is classified within the genus pneumovirus of the family paramyxoviridae. Like other members of the family, HRSV has two major surface glycoproteins (G and F) that play important roles in the initial stages of the infectious cycle. The G protein mediates attachment of the virus to cell surface receptors, while the F protein promotes fusion of the viral and cellular membranes, allowing entry of the virus ribonucleoprotein into the cell cytoplasm. The fusion (F) protein of RSV is synthesized as a nonfusogenic precursor protein (F), which during its migration to the cell surface is activated by cleavage into the disulfide-linked F1 and F2 subunits. This fusion is pH independent and occurs directly at the outer cell membrane, and the F2 subunit was identified as the major determinant of RSV host cell specificity. The trimer of F1-F2 interacts with glycoprotein G at the virion surface. Upon binding of G to heparan sulfate, the hydrophobic fusion peptide is unmasked and induces the fusion between host cell and virion membranes. Notably, RSV fusion protein is unique in that it is able to interact directly with heparan sulfate and therefore is sufficient for virus infection. Furthermore, the fusion protein is also able to trigger p53-dependent apoptosis.

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Applications: Activ- Activation; Block- Blocking; Separation- Cell Separation ; Cell Sep-Neg- Cell Separation by Negative Selection; FA- Functional Assay; Neut- Neutralization; Stim- Stimulation; FCM- Flow Cytometry; ICFM: Intracellular Staining for Flow Cytometry; WB- Western Blotting; IHC- Immunohistochemistry; IF- Immunofluorescence; IP- Immunoprecipitation