

Anti-Human respiratory syncytial virus(RSV) Glycoprotein G/RSV-G Monoclonal Antibody

E-AB-V1274

Application	ELISA	Host	Mouse
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.	Clone No.	9H2G5C6

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

Product Details

Immunogen	Recombinant RSV (A, rsb1734) glycoprotein G / RSV-G Protein (95% Homology) (His Tag)
Isotype	IgG1
Host	Mouse
Clone No.	9H2G5C6
Reactivity	RSV
Dilution	ELISA 1:1000-1:2000
Storage Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS
Stability & Storage	Ships on ice packs. Store at -20°C
Description	This antibody was produced from a hybridoma resulting from the fusion of a mouse myeloma with B cells obtained from a mouse immunized with purified Recombinant RSV (A, rsb1734) glycoprotein G / RSV-G Protein (95% Homology) (His Tag). And the antibody was

Antigen Information

Alternate Names G,Glycoprotein

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. HRSV G protein is a type II glycoprotein of 289-299 amino acids (depending on the virus strain) with a signal/anchor hydrophobic domain and is extensively modified by the addition of both N-and O-linked oligosaccharides to achieve the mature form of 8-9 kDa. The C-terminal ectodomain of the G protein has a central region and four cysteines which are conserved in all HRSV isolates and have been proposed as the putative receptor binding site. The G protein mediates attachment of the virus to the host cell membrane by interacting with heparan sulfate, initiating the infection. As similar to mucins in amino acid compositions, the RSV G protein can interact with host CX3CR1, the receptor for the CX3C chemokine fractalkine, and thus modulates the immune response and facilitate infection. Secreted glycoprotein G helps RSV escape antibody-dependent restriction of replication by acting as an antigen decoy and by modulating the activity of leukocytes bearing Fcγ receptors. Unlike the other paramyxovirus attachment proteins, HRSV-G lacks both neuraminidase and hemagglutinating activities.

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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