

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

E-AB-V1275

Application	ELISA	Host	Rabbit
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.		

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	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	RSV
Dilution	ELISA 1:5000-1:10000
Storage Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS
Stability & Storage	Ships on ice packs. Store at -20°C
Description	This antibody was produced in rabbits immunized with purified Recombinant RSV (A, rsb1734) glycoprotein G / RSV-G Protein (95% Homology) (His Tag). And the antibody was purified by HRSV glycoprotein G affinity chromatography..

Antigen Infomation

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; ICFCM: Intracellular Staining for Flow Cytometry; WB- Western Blotting; IHC- Immunohistochemistry; IF- Immunofluorescence; IP- Immunoprecipitation