

Recombinant Anti-HeV G protein Antibody (V3S-1022-YC3712)

Cat. No.: V3S-1022-YC3712

Summary

Description	This product is a recombinant Human antibody provided by CreativeBiolabs. The antibody is specific for Hendra virus Glycoprotein G. It can be used for HeV G protein detection in Western Blot (WB). It was expressed in mammalian cells (293F or CHO) with antibody encoding genes and purified by affinity chromatography. Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by SDS-PAGE and SEC-HPLC analysis. For highly sensitive assays, we recommend the ultra-purified form of the product, which has a lower endotoxin limit than standard antibody, less than 1 EU/mg or even 0.1 EU/mg.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Host Species	Human
Target Species	Hendra virus (HeV)
Epitope	The epitope contains residue G183.
Affinity	The affinity is in nanomolar range, about 0.125 nM, determined by surface plasmon resonance.
Isotype	IgG
Isotype Control	C34555
Secondary Antibody	C32400; C75370; C10513; C51635

Property

Expression Species	HEK293F or CHO Cell line
Conjugation	Unconjugated, also available for Biotin, HRP, FITC and PE-labeled form.
Purity	>95%, determined by SDS-PAGE and SEC-HPLC
Endotoxin	<1 EU/mg, determined by LAL method
Purification	Purified with Protein A or G affinity chromatography
Sterility	0.2 µM filtered
Formulation	PBS, pH 7.4
Preservation	No preservatives
Stabilizer	No stabilizers
Storage	Store at 4°C within one or two weeks. Store at -20°C for long term. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Refer to the COA file for specifics.

For lab research use only, not for diagnostic, therapeutic or any *in vivo* human use.

Applications

Application WB

Target

Target HeV G protein

Alternative Name G; Glycoprotein G; Hendra virus G; Hendra virus

Gene ID [1446471](#)

UniProt [O89343](#)

Introduction Henipaviruses, Hendra virus (HeV) and Nipah virus (NiV), are recently emerged, highly pathogenic paramyxovirus zoonoses whose major reservoirs in nature are several species of pteropid fruit bats. Hendra virus (originally called "Equine morbillivirus") was discovered in September 1994 when it caused the deaths of thirteen horses, and a trainer at a training complex in Hendra, a suburb of Brisbane in Queensland, Australia.

Research Area Microbiology

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