

Recombinant Anti-NoV CP (aa 472-514) Antibody (V3S-1022-YC4158)

Cat. No.: V3S-1022-YC4158

Summary

Description	This product is a recombinant Mouse antibody provided by CreativeBiolabs. The antibody is specific for Norovirus Capsid protein. It can be used for NoV CP 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	Mouse
Target Species	NoV GI
Epitope	The epitope contains residues E472, K514.
Isotype	IgG
Isotype Control	C35500
Secondary Antibody	C37557; C41360; C32672; C10001

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 NoV CP

Alternative Name Capsid protein; NoV GI Capsid protein; Norovirus GI

UniProt [Q6EAV2](#)

Introduction Noroviruses can genetically be classified into five different genogroups (GI, GII, GIII, GIV, and GV), which can be further divided into different genetic clusters or genotypes. Noroviruses (NoV) are a genetically diverse group of single-stranded positive-sense RNA, non-enveloped viruses belonging to the Caliciviridae family. Noroviruses commonly isolated in cases of acute gastroenteritis belong to two genogroups: genogroup I (GI) includes Norwalk virus, Desert Shield virus and Southampton virus; and II (GII), which includes Bristol virus, Lordsdale virus, Toronto virus, Mexico virus, Hawaii virus and Snow Mountain virus.

Research Area Microbiology

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