abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Norovirus Capsid protein VP1 antibody ab92976

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製品の概要

製品名 Anti-Norovirus Capsid protein VP1 antibody

製品の詳細 Rabbit polyclonal to Norovirus Capsid protein VP1

由来種 Rabbit

特異性 Species Reactivity: Norovirus Hu/Texas/TCH04-577/2004/US

アプリケーション 適用あり: WB, ELISA

種交差性 交差種: Norovirus

免疫原 Synthetic peptide corresponding to Norovirus Capsid protein VP1 (N terminal).

Database link: **B2DD27**

特記事項

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years.

Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets

your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be

found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

製品の特性

製品の状態 Liquic

保存方法 Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

バッファー pH: 7.2

Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 50% Glycerol

精製度 Immunogen affinity purified

特記事項(精製) Purity >90% ポリ/モノ ポリクローナル

アイソタイプ IgG

アプリケーション

1

The Abpromise guarantee

Abpromise保証は、次のテスト済みアプリケーションにおけるab92976の使用に適用されます

アプリケーションノートには、推奨の開始希釈率がありますが、適切な希釈率につきましてはご検討ください。

アプリケーション	Abreviews	特記事項
WB	★★★ ☆☆ <u>(1)</u>	Use a concentration of 1 µg/ml. Predicted molecular weight: 60 kDa. for 2 hours. This antibody has been tested in Western blot against the recombinant peptide used as an immunogen. We have no data on detection of endogenous protein.
ELISA		1/2000 - 1/5000.

ターゲット情報

関連性

Norovirus is an RNA virus of the Caliciviridae taxonomic family, causes approximately 90% of epidemic non bacterial outbreaks of gastroenteritis around the world and is responsible for 50% of all foodborne outbreaks of gastroenteritis in the US. Norovirus affects people of all ages. The viruses are transmitted by faecally contaminated food or water and by person to person contact. Noroviruses contain a positive-sense RNA genome of approximately 7.5 kbp, encoding a major structural protein (VP1) of about 58~60 kDa and a minor capsid protein (VP2). The virus particles demonstrate an amorphous surface structure when visualized using electron microscopy and are between 27-38 nm in size. Capsid protein VP1 attaches virion to target cells by binding histoblood group antigens present on gastroduodenal epithelial cells. Soluble capsid protein may play a role in viral immunoevasion. Capsid protein VP1 binds to histoblood group antigens at surface of target cells. The shell domain (S domain) contains elements essential for the formation of the icosahedron. The Protruding domain (P domain) is divided into subdomains P1 and P2. P domain interacts in dimeric contacts that increase the stability of the capsid and form the protrusions on the virion. An hypervariable region in P2 is thought to play an important role in receptor binding and immune reactivity.

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