Monoclonal Anti-Glycoprotein G (Rabies Virus) Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (1112-1)

Catalog # GLG-M786

Source

Monoclonal Anti-Glycoprotein G (Rabies Virus) Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (1112-1) is a mouse monoclonal antibody recombinantly expressed in HEK293 cells.

Antibody Type

Recombinant Monoclonal

Clone

1112-1

Isotype

Mouse IgG1, Kappa

Host Species

Mouse

Immunogen

Recombinant Rabies virus (strain CVS-11) Glycoprotein G is expressed from Baculovirus-Insect cells

Specificity

Specifically recognizes Rabies virus (strain CVS-11) Glycoprotein G.

Purification

Protein A purified / Protein G purified.

Concentration

Please refer to the Certificate of Analysis (CoA).

Form

Lyophilized

Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.22 μm-filtered solution in PBS (pH 7.4), with trehalose as protectant.

Please contact us for customized product forms or formulations.

Reconstitution

Please refer to the Certificate of Analysis (CoA) for specific instructions.

Shipping

Lyophilized product is shipped at ambient temperature.

Storage

For long term storage, the product should be stored in a lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

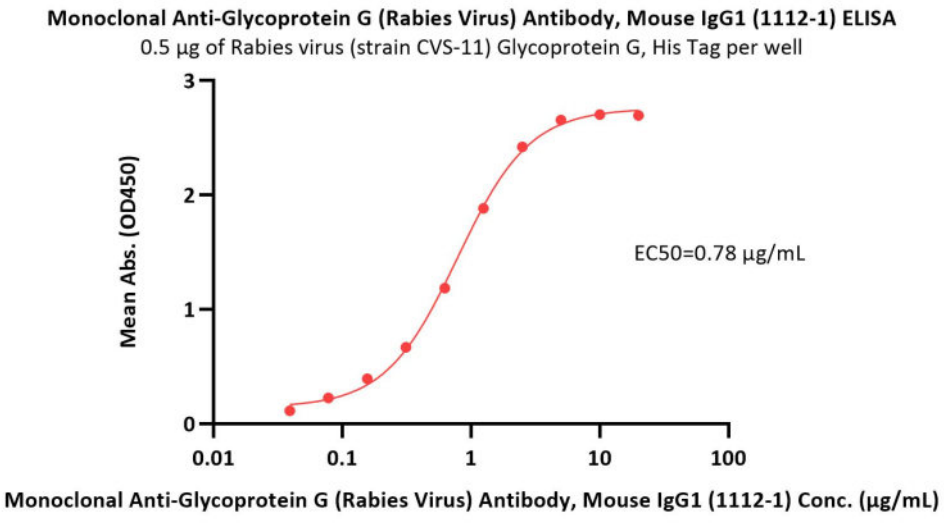
Notices

Product Specific Notices: For research use only.

ACRO Quality Management System

- QMS(ISO, GMP)
- Quality Advantages
- Quality Control Process

Bioactivity-ELISA



Immobilized Rabies virus (strain CVS-11) Glycoprotein G, His Tag (Cat. No. RAG-V55H5) at 5 μg/mL (100 μL/well) can bind Monoclonal Anti-Glycoprotein G (Rabies Virus) Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (1112-1) (Cat. No. GLG-M786) with a linear range of 0.039-2.5 μg/mL (QC tested).

Background

Rabies virus (RABV), scientific name Rabies lyssavirus, is a deadly neurotropic virus that causes rabies in humans and animals. Rabies virus has an extremely wide host range and its transmission most often occur through the saliva of animals. Without intervention prior to disease progression, rabies has the highest case fatality of any infectious disease. RABV contains a single-stranded negative-sense RNA genome that encodes five structural proteins: nucleoprotein (N), phosphoprotein (P), matrix protein (M), glycoprotein (G), and RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (L). Among these viral proteins, the RABV glycoprotein (RABV-G) is a pivotal player mediating virus entry and the major target of neutralizing antibodies, thus a key factor for vaccine and drug design.