

Monoclonal Anti-Monkeypox-L1R Antibody, Human IgG1 (10D8)

Catalog # L1R-M663



Source

Monoclonal Anti-Monkeypox-L1R Antibody, Human IgG1 (10D8) is a recombinant chimeric monoclonal antibody expressed in HEK293, which combines the variable region of a mouse monoclonal antibody with human constant domain.

Antibody Type

Recombinant Monoclonal

Clone

10D8

Isotype

Human IgG1, Kappa

Host Species

Mouse

Reactivity

Virus

Immunogen

Recombinant Monkeypox virus (strain Zaire-96-I-16) L1R derived from human 293 cells

Specificity

This product is a specific antibody specifically reacts with Monkeypox virus (strain Zaire-96-I-16) L1R.

Application

Application	Recommended Usage
ELISA	0.2-2 µg/mL

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.

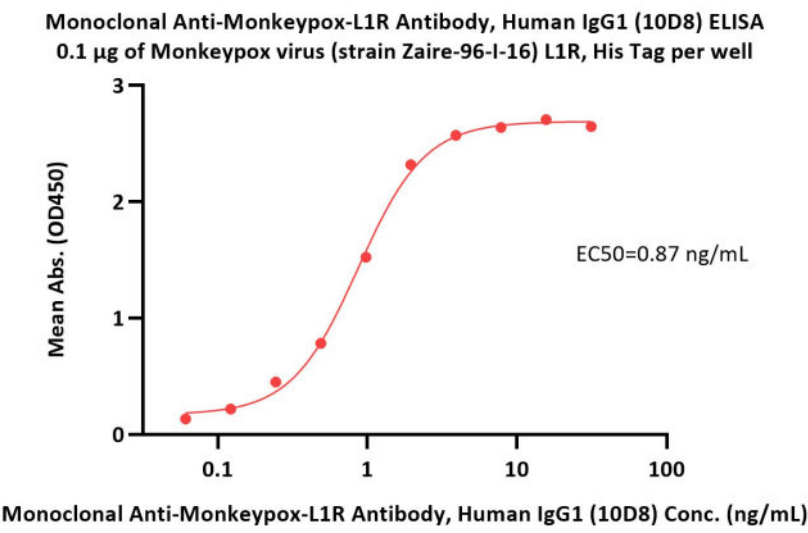
Notices

Product Specific Notices: For research use only.

ACRO Quality Management System

- [QMS\(ISO, GMP\)](#)
- [Quality Advantages](#)
- [Quality Control Process](#)

Bioactivity-ELISA



Immobilized Monkeypox virus (strain Zaire-96-I-16) L1R, His Tag (Cat. No. L1R-M5241) at 1 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Monoclonal Anti-Monkeypox-L1R Antibody, Human IgG1 (10D8) (Cat. No. L1R-M663) with a linear range of 0.1-2 ng/mL (QC tested).

Background

Monkeypox is a rare zoonosis caused by monkeypox virus, which has become the most serious orthpoxvirus and consists of complex double stranded DNA. The pathogenesis of monkeypox is that the virus invades the body from respiratory mucosa, multiplies in lymphocytes, and incurs into blood producing transient venereal toxemia. after the virus multiplies in cells, the cells can invade the blood and propagate to the skin of the whole body, causing lesions. L1R is essential for virus assembly and release.



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