

Monoclonal Anti-Human NoV(GII.4)VP1 Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (1C2) (MALS verified)

Catalog # NO1-MY2186



Source

Monoclonal Anti-Human NoV(GII.4)VP1 Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (1C2) is a recombinant mouse monoclonal antibody expressed in HEK293 cells.

Antibody Type

Recombinant Monoclonal

Clone

1C2

Isotype

Mouse IgG1, Kappa

Host Species

Mouse

Reactivity

Virus

Immunogen

Recombinant Norwalk Viruses(NoV)GII.4 (VLP) Protein is expressed from Yeast

Specificity

Specific recognition of NoV(GII.4) protein.

Application

Application	Recommended Usage
ELISA	0.2-2 µg/mL

Purification

Protein A purified / Protein G purified.

Aggregation

Less than 10%, as determined by SEC-MALS.

Concentration

Please refer to the Certificate of Analysis (CoA).

Form

Liquid

Formulation

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

Please contact us for customized product forms or formulations.

Storage

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- The product MUST be stored at -70°C or lower upon receipt;
- -70°C for 12 months under sterile conditions.

Notices

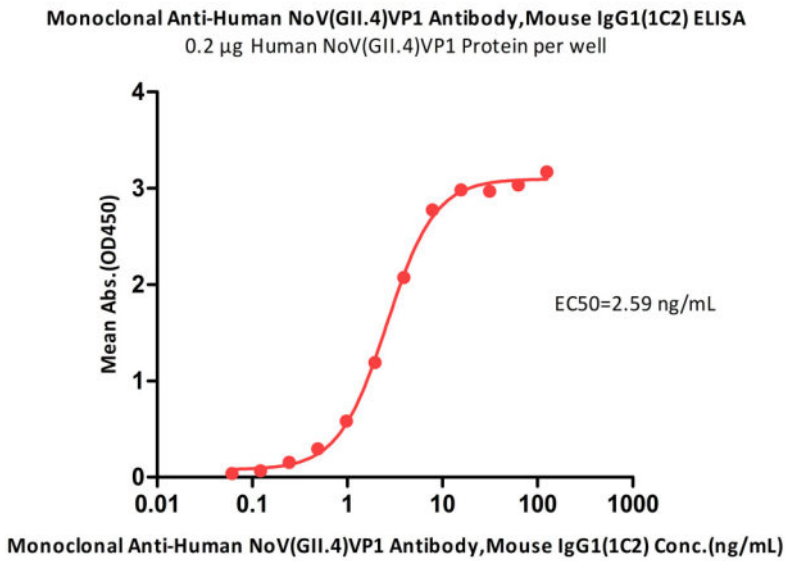
Product Specific Notices: For research use only.

ACRO Quality Management System

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

- [Quality Control Process](#)

Bioactivity-ELISA



Immobilized Human NoV(GII.4)VP1 Protein, 0.2 ug/well (100 µL/well) can bind Monoclonal Anti-Human NoV(GII.4)VP1 Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (1C2) (Cat. No. NO1-MY2186) with a linear range of 0.20-125ng/mL (QC tested).

Background

Noroviruses are icosahedral viruses in the family Caliciviridae, with a single-stranded, positive-sense RNA genome. Noroviruses are genetically diverse and can infect a wide variety of hosts. Norovirus is a leading cause of acute gastroenteritis (AGE) globally. They are divided into 10 genogroups (GI to GX) based on VP1 amino acid sequence. Each genogroup is subdivided into genotypes based on capsid amino acid sequence, with 49 genotypes currently described. Noroviruses can also be classified based on their RdRp (“polymerase”) sequence, with at least 60 P-types currently circulating.



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