

Monoclonal Anti-Human NoV(GII.13)VP1 Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (2B10) (MALS verified)

Catalog # NO1-MY2228



Source

Monoclonal Anti-Human NoV(GII.13)VP1 Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (2B10) is a recombinant mouse monoclonal antibody expressed in HEK293 cells.

Antibody Type

Recombinant Monoclonal

Clone

2B10

Isotype

Mouse IgG1, Kappa

Host Species

Mouse

Reactivity

Virus

Immunogen

Recombinant Norwalk Viruses(NoV)GII.13 (VLP) Protein is expressed from Yeast

Specificity

Specific recognition of NoV(GII.13) 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

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.

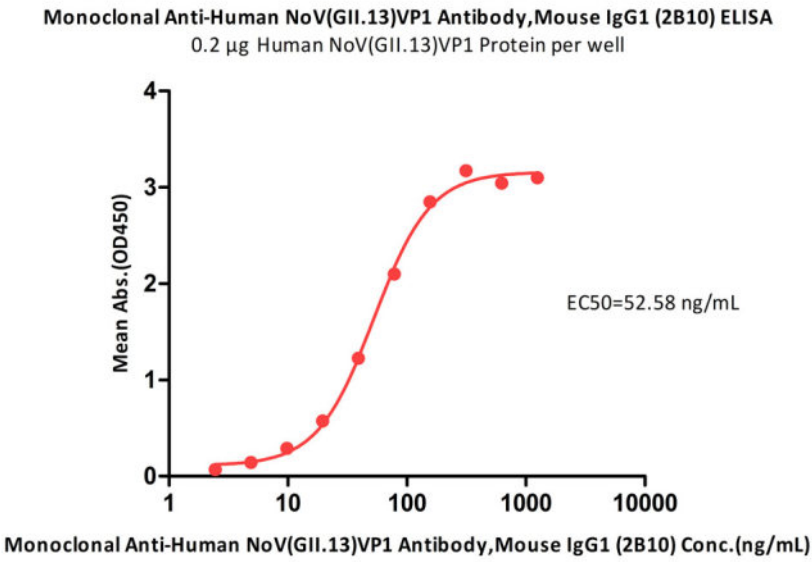
Notices

Product Specific Notices: For research use only.

ACRO Quality Management System

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

Bioactivity-ELISA



Immobilized Human NoV(GII.13)VP1 Protein, 0.2ug/well(100 µL/well) can bind Monoclonal Anti-Human NoV(GII.13)VP1 Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (2B10) (Cat. No. NO1-MY2228) with a linear range of 2.4-2500ng/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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