

Anti-Norovirus Capsid protein VP1 antibody ab92976

★★★★★ **2 Abreviews** **12 References**

概述

产品名称	Anti-Norovirus Capsid蛋白VP1抗体
描述	兔多克隆抗体to Norovirus Capsid蛋白VP1
宿主	Rabbit
特异性	Species Reactivity: Norovirus Hu/Texas/TCH04-577/2004/US
经测试应用	适用于: WB, ELISA
种属反应性	与反应: Norovirus
免疫原	Synthetic peptide corresponding to Norovirus Capsid protein VP1 (N terminal). Database link: B2DD27
常规说明	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
存储溶液	pH: 7.2 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 50% Glycerol
纯度	Immunogen affinity purified
纯化说明	Purity >90%
克隆	多克隆
同种型	IgG

应用

The Abpromise guarantee

Abpromise™ 承诺保证使用ab92976于以下的经测试应用

“应用说明”部分 下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度;实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

应用	Ab评论	说明
WB	★★★★★ (1)	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.

靶标

相关性

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 histo-blood 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.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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