Product datasheet

Anti-Human Polyoma virus JCV capsid protein VP1 antibody [8E8] ab34756

Overview

Product name
Anti-Human Polyoma virus JCV capsid protein VP1 antibody [8E8]

Description
Mouse monoclonal [8E8] to Human Polyoma virus JCV capsid protein VP1

Host species
Mouse

Tested applications
Suitable for: Indirect ELISA, WB

Species reactivity
Reacts with: Other species

Immunogen
Recombinant full length protein corresponding to Human Polyoma virus JCV capsid protein VP1. Recombinant full length purified major capsid protein VP1 of human polyomavirus JCV expressed in yeast S.cerevisiae.

General notes
This product was changed from ascites to tissue culture supernatant on 28/11/2017. Lot numbers higher than GR48370-3, GR185137-5, GR185137-7 and GR185137-8 will be from tissue culture supernatant. Please note that the dilutions may need to be adjusted accordingly.

Properties

Form
Liquid

Storage instructions
Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

Storage buffer
pH: 7.40
Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide
Constituent: PBS

Purity
Protein A purified

Clonality
Monoclonal

Clone number
8E8

Myeloma
Sp2/0

Isotype
IgG2a

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab34756 in the following tested applications.

Our Abreviews page has 2 reviews for this product.
Relevance

The human polyomavirus JC virus (JCV) infects greater than 80% of the human population. The JCV virus is a small (38-40 nm in diameter) double stranded, circular DNA virus covered by an icosahedral capsid. Infection with JCV is asymptomatic and it occurs in early childhood. After the primary infection, the virus remains in latent state in the kidney, until it's reactivation under immunosuppressive conditions to result in Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML), a fatal demyelinating disease. 70% of all HIV-1-infected patients will exhibit neurological disorders and between 5 and 8% of all HIV-1-infected patients will develop PML. Similar to other polyomaviruses, JCV can cause tumors when intracerebrally inoculated at high titers into developing rodent. Several reports suggest the association of viruses, especially of the polyomavirus family with different types of human brain tumors. Tumorigenecity of JCV is most likely induced by the viral early gene product T-antigen. T-antigen has the capacity to interact with several tumor suppressor proteins, most notably p53, and functionally inactivate these proteins.

Target

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Abreviews</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indirect ELISA</td>
<td>1/1000 - 1/10000.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>1/1000 - 1/5000.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Images

Immunoblot of recombinant major capsid protein VP1 (500 ng per lane) of human polyomavirus JCV using monoclonal antibody ab34756 at a concentration of 1 µg/mL.

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

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