Anti-Norovirus Capsid protein VP1 antibody ab92976

Product name: Anti-Norovirus Capsid protein VP1 antibody
Description: Rabbit polyclonal to Norovirus Capsid protein VP1
Host species: Rabbit
Tested applications: Suitable for: WB, ELISA, ICC/IF
Species reactivity: Reacts with: Other species
Immunogen: Synthetic peptide corresponding to N terminal residues of Norovirus Capsid protein VP1

Properties
Form: Liquid
Storage instructions: Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer: Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide
Constituents: PBS, 50% Glycerol
Purity: Immunogen affinity purified
Purification notes: Purity >90%
Clonality: Polyclonal
Isotype: IgG

Applications
Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab92976 in the following tested applications.
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Abreviews</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
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<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ELISA</td>
<td>1/2000 - 1/5000.</td>
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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 histoblood 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.

Ab92976 staining Norovirus Capsid protein VP1 in RAW 264.7 cells by ICC/IF (Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence). Cells were fixed with paraformaldehyde, permeabilized with Digitonin (50µg/ml) and blocked with 1% serum for 1 hour at 21°C. Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/100 dilution) for 1 hour at 21°C. An Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugated secondary was used at 1/1000 dilution.

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

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