abcam

Product datasheet

Biotin Anti-Vaccinia Virus antibody ab21039

2 References

Overview

Product name	Biotin Anti-Vaccinia Virus antibody
Description	Biotin Rabbit polyclonal to Vaccinia Virus
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	Biotin
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** ELISA
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Vaccinia virus
Immunogen	Tissue, cells or virus corresponding to Vaccinia Virus. Lister Strain (mixture of virions and infected cell polypeptides).
General notes	The antibody is covalently coupled with the N-Hydroxysuccinimide ester of biotin under mild conditions to give a high degree of substitution. 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. 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

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituent: 0.0268% PBS
Purity	IgG fraction
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

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The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab21039 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent dilution.

Target

Relevance

Vaccinia virus is an Orthopoxvirus, containing double stranded DNA. Fusion protein plays an important role in the entry of enveloped virus into cells. As vaccinia virus has a wide host range, it is conceivable that certain cellular components that are ubiquitously expressed on the cell mediate virus infection. The study of the entry process, attachment, fusion and the proteins and receptors involved is complex. During vaccinia virus infection, the fusion process is attributed to the action of the 14KDa protein (A27L). The N terminus of this protein recognises heparan sulfate on the cell surface. It interacts with the negative charges of sulfates of glycosaminoglycans (GAGs). Therefore, antibodies that recognize this 14KDa protein are able to neutralize vaccinia virus infection and enable identification other viral and cellular proteins which participate in the vaccinia virus entry process.

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