Source

Monoclonal Anti-HRSV F Antibody, Human IgG1 (4D7) is a chimeric monoclonal antibody recombinantly expressed from CHO, which combines the variable region of a mouse monoclonal antibody with Human constant domain.

Clone

4D7

Isotype

Human IgG1 | Human Kappa

Conjugate

Unconjugated

Antibody Type

Recombinant Monoclonal

Reactivity

Virus

Specificity

This product is a specific antibody specifically reacts with HRSV F.

Application

Application	Recommended Usage
ELISA	0.2-125 ng/mL

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Purification

Protein A purified/ Protein G purified

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

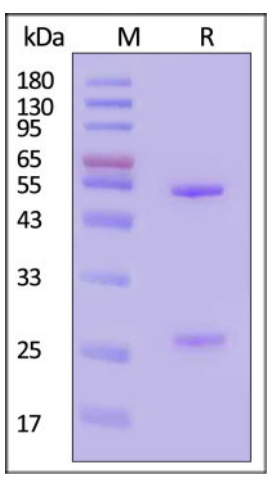
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

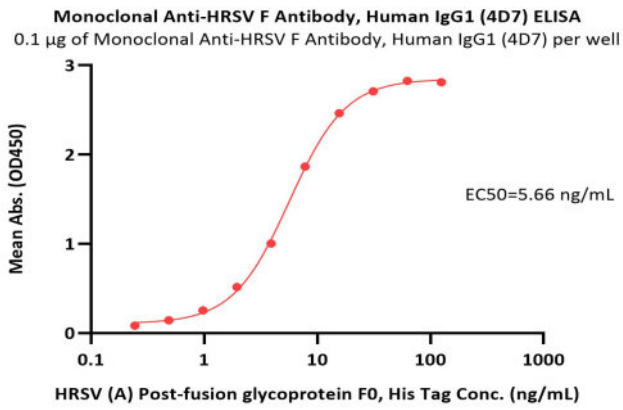
- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

SDS-PAGE



Monoclonal Anti-HRSV F Antibody, Human IgG1 (4D7) on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90% (With Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker).

Bioactivity-ELISA



Immobilized Monoclonal Anti-HRSV F Antibody, Human IgG1 (4D7) (Cat. No. HRF-S268) at 1 μg/mL (100 μL/well) can bind HRSV (A) Post-fusion glycoprotein F0, His Tag (Cat. No. RSF-V52H6) with a linear range of 0.2-8 ng/mL (QC tested).

Background

Human respiratory syncytial virus (HRSV) is the most common etiological agent of acute lower respiratory tract disease in infants and can cause repeated infections throughout life. The RSV fusion glycoprotein (RSV F) is the principal target of RSV neutralizing antibodies in human sera. The RSV F is a type I viral fusion protein synthesized as inactive, single-chain polypeptides that assemble into trimers. RSV F fuses the viral and host cell membranes by irreversible protein refolding from the labile prefusion conformation to the stable post-fusion conformation. Antibody 4D7, which was found to bind antigenic site I on the postfusion form of RSV F.

Clinical and Translational Updates