

Datasheet for ABIN7383841
anti-RSV Fusion Protein antibody



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Overview

Quantity:	50 µL
Target:	RSV Fusion Protein (RSV F)
Reactivity:	Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This RSV Fusion Protein antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	ELISA

Product Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant RSV (A2) Fusion glycoprotein / RSV-F Protein (His Tag), ABIN7198760
Clone:	9
Isotype:	IgG
Specificity:	Anti-Human respiratory syncytial virus(RSV) Fusion Glycoprotein/RSV-F Monoclonal Antibody
Purification:	Protein A Affinity

Target Details

Target:	RSV Fusion Protein (RSV F)
Alternative Name:	respiratory syncytial virus(RSV) Fusion Glycoprotein/RSV-F (RSV F Products)
Background:	F,HRSVgp08,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

Target Details

life. It is classified within the genus pneumovirus of the family paramyxoviridae. Like other members of the family, HRSV has two major surface glycoproteins (G and F) that play important roles in the initial stages of the infectious cycle. The G protein mediates attachment of the virus to cell surface receptors, while the F protein promotes fusion of the viral and cellular membranes, allowing entry of the virus ribonucleoprotein into the cell cytoplasm. The fusion (F) protein of RSV is synthesized as a nonfusogenic precursor protein (F), which during its migration to the cell surface is activated by cleavage into the disulfide-linked F1 and F2 subunits. This fusion is pH independent and occurs directly at the outer cell membrane, and the F2 subunit was identified as the major determinant of RSV host cell specificity. The trimer of F1-F2 interacts with glycoprotein G at the virion surface. Upon binding of G to heparan sulfate, the hydrophobic fusion peptide is unmasked and induces the fusion between host cell and virion membranes. Notably, RSV fusion protein is unique in that it is able to interact directly with heparan sulfate and therefore is sufficient for virus infection. Furthermore, the fusion protein is also able to trigger p53-dependent apoptosis.

Application Details

Application Notes: ELISA 1:1000-1:2000

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Concentration: 1 mg/mL

Buffer: 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

Storage: -20 °C

Storage Comment: Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.