

Product datasheet for **AM05909FC-N**

Adenovirus (Hexon) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 1461]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	1461
Applications:	IF
Recommended Dilution:	Immunofluorescence: 1:5 - 1:20.
Reactivity:	Adeno-associated Virus
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Specificity:	This Adenovirus antibody is specific for the hexon group antigen of numerous Adenovirus. It does not react with Influenza A, Influenza B, RSV, Para 1, 2 or 3, <i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i> , <i>H. pylori</i> , or mammalian cells.
Formulation:	Phosphate buffered saline 0.09% Sodium Azide (NaN ₃) 1% Bovine Serum Albumin Label: FITC State: Liquid purified Ig fraction
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	FITC
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use. This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.



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Background:

Adenoviruses are DNA viruses generally widespread in nature that are frequently the cause of acute upper respiratory tract infections (i.e. common colds). Forty-seven known serotypes have been isolated since they were first discovered in 1953 with 3 types known to cause gastroenteritis. Several types have oncogenic potential though most cause self-limiting febrile illnesses characterised by inflammation of conjunctivae and the respiratory tract. The virus can be isolated from the majority of tonsils/adenoids surgically removed, indicating latent infections. It is not known how long the virus can persist in the body, or whether it is capable of reactivation after long periods. In patients experiencing immunosuppression (e.g. AIDS) it can be reactivated causing disease.

Hexon protein is a major coat protein of adenoviruses. Adenoviruses capsids have three principal protein components: the hexon, the penton, and the fiber. Hexon consists of three subunits together forming two major components of different morphological symmetry. A triangular top with three towers of density is superimposed on a more bulky pseudo hexagonal base. The symmetry of the top is in accord with the trimeric nature of hexon, but that of the base derives from the molecular function, which is to provide a densely packed impenetrable protective outer layer for the virion.