

## Product datasheet for **AP00664PU-N**

### Adenovirus Goat Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IF, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA. IFA. Western Blot.
Reactivity:	Adeno-Associated Virus 2, Adeno-Associated Virus 3, Adeno-Associated Virus 4, Adeno-Associated Virus 5, Adeno-Associated Virus 6
Host:	Goat
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Disrupted type 5 virions
Specificity:	This Adenovirus antibody reacts to Numerous Adenovirus proteins including hexon. Reacts with Adenovirus types 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7a, 8, 31, 40 and 41. Does not crossreact with Para 1-3, Influenza A & B, RSV, Human MPV & Rhinovirus (type 16). Negative against HEp-2, LLCMK2 and Vero cells by indirect Immunofluorescence.
Formulation:	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2 containing 0.09% Sodium Azide as preservative and without stabilizing proteins. State: Purified State: Liquid purified IgG fraction (>95% pure).
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Sodium Sulfate Precipitation and Ion-Exchange Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
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.
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.

The adenovirus early gene products E1A is a potent stimulator of cellular proliferation, which when overexpressed can overcome the growth inhibitory effects of TGF beta. The E1A region encodes a series of related proteins (35 - 46 kD) with multifunctional capabilities and forms a specific complex with the retinoblastoma tumor suppressor gene product. The E1a and E1B regions together comprise the transforming region of adenovirus. While expression of E1A alone is sufficient to immortalize primary cells, complete transformation requires the additional expression of the E1B region.

**Note:**

Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.