

## Product datasheet for **AR00013SU-N**

### Adenovirus (Strain Adenoid 6) Adenovirus 6 Protein

#### Product data:

<b>Product Type:</b>	Native Proteins
<b>Description:</b>	Adenovirus (Strain Adenoid 6) protein, 1 ml
<b>Species:</b>	Adenovirus 6
<b>Protein Source:</b>	MRC-5
<b>Concentration:</b>	lot specific
<b>Purity:</b>	Optimally infected cells are disrupted by sonication and then subjected to low speed centrifugation. The clarified cell lysate is pooled with supernatant from the infected culture and concentrated by cross flow ultrafiltration with a 30,000 molecular weight cut-off.
<b>Buffer:</b>	Presentation State: Lysate State: Liquid Lysate Buffer System: MEM Preservative: None
<b>Preparation:</b>	Liquid Lysate
<b>Applications:</b>	The antigen preparation should be sonicated immediately prior to use to ensure that the preparation is uniform. Grade 2 antigen is suitable for use for both IgG and IgM detection in assays which include EIA with polystyrene and latex solid phases. This preparation may be further purified to meet the needs of a particular assay format.
<b>Protein Description:</b>	Adenovirus Grade 2 Antigen (Strain Adenoid 6). Contains high concentration of virus and viral components as well as some cellular material.
<b>Note:</b>	Caution: No test guarantees a product to be non-infectious. All materials should be handled as if potentially infectious. Generally accepted laboratory practices appropriate for infectious materials should be employed when handling this product.
<b>Storage:</b>	Upon receipt, store (in aliquots) at -20°C to -80°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
<b>Stability:</b>	Shelf life: one year from despatch.



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**Summary:**

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.