

Product datasheet for **BM5010**

Adeno-Associated Virus 2 / AAV2 (intact particle) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: A20]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	A20
Applications:	ELISA, FN, IF, IHC, IP
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA. Immunoprecipitation: 1/5. Neutralization Assay. Affinity Chromatography. Immunofluorescence Microscopy: 1/20 Overnight at 2-8°C. Immunohistochemistry: Overnight at 2-8°C.
Reactivity:	Adeno-Associated Virus 2
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG3
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Adeno-associated virus capsid proteins and virus particles.
Specificity:	For characterization of different stages of infection and very useful for the analysis of the AAV assembly process. Clone A20 specifically reacts with intact adeno-associated virus particles, empty and full capsids . Recognizes a conformational epitope of assembled capsids, not present in denatured capsid proteins and native but unassembled capsid proteins. The antibody cannot be used for Immunoblotting. Epitope mapping experiments (<i>Wobus et al.</i> , see below) identified four immunoreactive (discontinuous) regions. The major reaction was attributed to sequence aa 369 to 378 of AAV-2 capsids. The antibody is also useful for Neutralizing experiments (<i>cf. Moskalenko et al.</i>). Reacts with AAV-2, found in Human and Monkey. In ELISA also Applicable to AAV-3.
Formulation:	State: Purified State: Lyophilized purified Ig fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with 1 ml distilled water (final solution contains 0.09% Sodium Azide, 0.5% BSA in PBS buffer, pH 7.4)



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Purification:	Affinity Chromatography on Protein A
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term. After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Background:	Adeno-associated virus (AAV) is a small virus which infects humans and some other primate species. AAV is not currently known to cause disease and consequently the virus causes a very mild immune response. AAV can infect both dividing and non-dividing cells and may incorporate its genome into that of the host cell. These features make AAV a very attractive candidate for creating viral vectors for gene therapy, and for the creation of isogenic human disease models. Serotype 2 (AAV2) has been the most extensively examined so far. AAV2 presents natural tropism towards skeletal muscles, neurons, vascular smooth muscle cells and hepatocytes.
Synonyms:	AAV-2