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Product datasheet for BP1076B

Vaccinia Virus (Lister Strain) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IHC
Recommended Dilution:	Avidin and streptavidin amplification systems for **ELISA** and **Immunohistochemistry**. Protein K digestion is recommended with Formalin-Fixed Paraffin Embedded Sections. May be used in place of neat antiserum in almost any appropriate antibody-based technique.
Reactivity:	Vaccinia virus
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Lister Strain (mixture of virions and ICPs)
Specificity:	Recognizes purified virions. Does not cross-react with Parainfluenza (1-3), RSV, Adenovirus, Influenza A & B or HSV-1. Does not react with uninfected cells. Reactive with Lister, Wyeth, New York City and MVA strains of Vaccinia.
Formulation:	0.01M PBS pH 7.2 containing 0.09% Sodium Azide as preservative Contains no stabilizing proteins. Label: Biotin State: Liquid purified Ig fraction (>95% pure) Label: Covalently coupled with the N-Hydroxysuccinimide ester of under mild conditions to give a high degree of substitution
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein A Chromatography
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Store 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:

Vaccinia virus is an Orthopoxvirus, containing double stranded DNA. Fusion protein plays an important role in the entry of enveloped virus into cells. As vaccinia virus has a wide host range, it is conceivable that certain cellular components that are ubiquitously expressed on the cell mediate virus infection. The study of the entry process, attachment, fusion and the proteins and receptors involved is complex. During vaccinia virus infection, the fusion process is attributed to the action of the 14KDa protein (A27L). The N terminus of this protein recognises heparan sulfate on the cell surface. It interacts with the negative charges of sulfates of glycosaminoglycans (GAGs). Therefore, antibodies that recognize this 14KDa protein are able to neutralize vaccinia virus infection and enable identification other viral and cellular proteins which participate in the vaccinia virus entry process.