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Product datasheet for BP1076F

Vaccinia Virus (Lister Strain) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IF, IHC
Recommended Dilution:	**ELISA** **Immunofluorescence:** Direct FA staining of target antigens in a permissive tissue culture system. A starting range of 1/10-1/50 is suggested. **Immunohistochemistry** (Proteinase K digestion is recommended with formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections).
Reactivity:	Vaccinia virus
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Lister Strain (mixture of virions and infected cell polypeptides).
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 Label: FITC State: Liquid purified IgG fraction Stabilizer: 10 mg/ml BSA Preservative: 0.09% Sodium Azide Label: Covalently coupled with high purity Isomer I of Fluorescein Isothiocyanate Care is taken to ensure complete removal of any free fluorescein from the final product
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography
Conjugation:	FITC
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Stability: Shelf life: one year from despatch.

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.