



Source

Monoclonal Anti-Glycoprotein G (Rabies Virus) Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (1112-1) is a Mouse monoclonal antibody recombinantly expressed from HEK293 cells.

Clone

1112-1

Species

Mouse

Isotype

Mouse IgG1 | Mouse Kappa

Conjugate

Unconjugated

Antibody Type

Recombinant Monoclonal

Reactivity

Virus

Immunogen

Recombinant Rabies virus (strain CVS-11) Glycoprotein G is expressed from Baculovirus-Insect cells.

Specificity

Specifically recognizes Rabies virus (strain CVS-11) Glycoprotein G.

Application

Application	Recommended Usage
ELISA	39-20000 ng/mL

Purity

>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Purification

Protein A purified/ Protein G purified

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

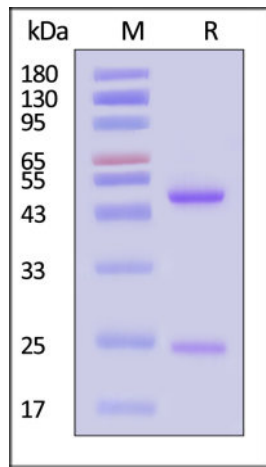
This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

SDS-PAGE

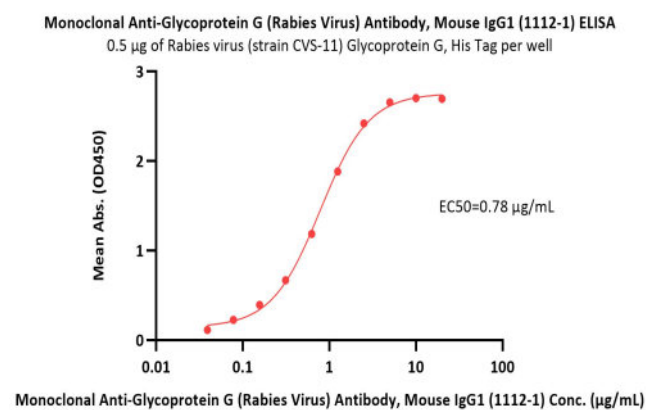
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Monoclonal Anti-Glycoprotein G (Rabies Virus) Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (1112-1) on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 95% (With [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#)).

Bioactivity-ELISA



Immobilized Rabies virus (strain CVS-11) Glycoprotein G, His Tag (Cat. No. RAG-V55H5) at 5 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Monoclonal Anti-Glycoprotein G (Rabies Virus) Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (1112-1) (Cat. No. GLG-M786) with a linear range of 0.039-2.5 µg/mL (QC tested).

Background

Rabies virus (RABV), scientific name Rabies lyssavirus, is a deadly neurotropic virus that causes rabies in humans and animals. Rabies virus has an extremely wide host range and its transmission most often occur through the saliva of animals. Without intervention prior to disease progression, rabies has the highest case fatality of any infectious disease. RABV contains a single-stranded negative-sense RNA genome that encodes five structural proteins: nucleoprotein (N), phosphoprotein (P), matrix protein (M), glycoprotein (G), and RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (L). Among these viral proteins, the RABV glycoprotein (RABV-G) is a pivotal player mediating virus entry and the major target of neutralizing antibodies, thus a key factor for vaccine and drug design.

Clinical and Translational Updates

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