

Source

Monoclonal Anti-Monkeypox-L1R Antibody, Human IgG1 (10D8) is a chimeric monoclonal antibody recombinantly expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293), which combines the variable region of a mouse monoclonal antibody with human IgG1 constant domain. The mouse monoclonal antibody is produced from a hybridoma resulting from fusion of SP2/0 myeloma and B-lymphocytes obtained from a mouse immunized with L1R.

Isotype

Human IgG1 | Human Kappa

Specificity

This product is a specific antibody specifically reacts with L1R.

Application

ELISA

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per µg by the LAL method.

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

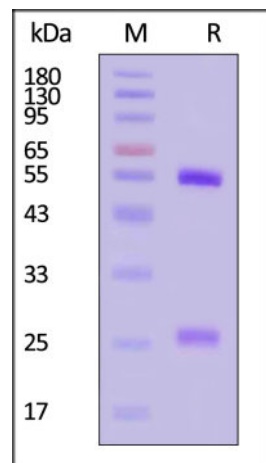
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

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

SDS-PAGE



Monoclonal Anti-Monkeypox-L1R Antibody, Human IgG1 (10D8) on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90% (With [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#)).

Bioactivity-Elisa

L1R ELISA

Immobilized Monkeypox virus (strain Zaire-96-I-16) L1R, His Tag (Cat. No. L1R-M5241) at 1 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Monoclonal Anti-Monkeypox-L1R Antibody, Human IgG1 (10D8) (Cat. No. L1R-M663) with a linear range of 0.1-2 ng/mL (QC tested).

Background

Monkeypox is a rare zoonosis caused by monkeypox virus, which has become the most serious orthpoxvirus and consists of complex double stranded DNA. The cases are mostly in central and western Africa. The pathogenesis of monkeypox is that the virus invades the body from respiratory mucosa, multiplies in lymphocytes, and incurs into blood producing transient venereal toxemia. after the virus multiplies in cells, the cells can invade the blood and propagate to the skin of the whole body, causing lesions.

Clinical and Translational Updates

Please contact us via TechSupport@acrobiosystems.com if you have any question on this product.