



Magic[™] Anti-Rotavirus VP6 Monoclonal antibody, Clone N230648 (DCABY-4618)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	Reactive to VP7 protein of Rotavirus
Target	Rotavirus VP6
Immunogen	Rotavirus VP6 antibody was raised in mouse using Recombinant protein of Rotavirus VP6 as the immunogen.
Isotype	IgG2b
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Rotavirus
Clone	N230648
Purification	Rotavirus VP6 antibody was purified by Protein A or G affinity purification
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA Pr* Suggested pair for sandwich ELISA (Capture - Detection): DCABY-4618 - DCABY-4619
Format	Liquid
Size	500 μg
Buffer	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.4, 3mM KCl, 1.5mM KH2PO4, 140mM NaCl, 8.0mM Na2HPO4
Preservative	None

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BACKGROUND

Introduction

Rotavirus is the most common cause of severe diarrhoea among infants and young children. It is a genus of double-stranded RNA virus in the family Reoviridae. By the age of five, nearly every child in the world has been infected with rotavirus at least once. However, with each infection, immunity develops, and subsequent infections are less severe; adults are rarely affected. There are five species of this virus, referred to as A, B, C, D, and E. Rotavirus A, the most common, causes more than 90% of infections in humans. The virus is transmitted by the faecal-oral route. It infects and damages the cells that line the small intestine and causes gastroenteritis (which is often called "stomach flu" despite having no relation to influenza). There are six viral proteins (VPs) that form the virus particle (virion). These structural proteins are called VP1, VP2, VP3, VP4, VP6 and VP7. In addition to the VPs, there are six nonstructural proteins (NSPs), that are only produced in cells infected by rotavirus. These are called NSP1, NSP2, NSP3, NSP4, NSP5 and NSP6.

Keywords

Rotavirus VP6; Rotavirus VP-6; Rotavirus VP 6;