



## Anti-MBG Monoclonal antibody, Clone C440M (DMAB3900)

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

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Specificity</b>	Recognizes high molecular weight material under non-reducing conditions and ~30 kDa protein band underreducing conditions in Western blotting.
<b>Target</b>	MBG
<b>Immunogen</b>	Formaldehyde-inactivated purified Marburg virus
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1
<b>Source/Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	MBG
<b>Clone</b>	C440M
<b>Purification</b>	95% pure (SDS-PAGE). Protein G chromatography
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	Suitable for use in ELISA and Western blot. Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.
<b>Format</b>	Purified, Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	Lot specific
<b>Size</b>	1 mg
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS, pH 7.2

**Preservative** 0.1% Sodium Azide

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**Storage** Store at 2–8°C.

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## BACKGROUND

**Introduction** Marburgvirus (MBG) is a representative of Filoviridae family of RNA containing viruses. MBG is an exceptionally dangerous pathogen, which induces a severe contagious and highly lethal (53-88%) febrile disease with hemorrhagic syndrome. The name “thread viruses” is based on their morphology. MBG made its appearance in 1967 in the form of a frightening nosocomial outbreak, initially among polio vaccine production workers in Germany in contact with Ugandan green monkeys and their kidney tissues. The patho- and immuno-genesis of MBG fever have so far been little studied, no specific agents or treatment methods have been developed.

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**Keywords** MBG; Marburg virus; Marburg; Marburgvirus; Mononegavirales; Filoviridae

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