

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Clone ID</b>                         | 2H1   |
| <b>Target</b>                           | A35R  |
| <b>Synonyms</b>                         | A35R  |
| <b>Host Species</b>                     | Rabbit  |
| <b>Description</b>                      | Anti-Monkeypox virus A35R antibody(2H1), Rabbit mAb   |
| <b>Delivery</b>                         | In Stock  |
| <b>Uniprot ID</b>                       | Q8V4U4  |
| <b>IgG type</b>                         | Rabbit IgG  |
| <b>Clonality</b>                        | Monoclonal  |
| <b>Reactivity</b>                       | Monkeypox virus   |
| <b>Applications</b>                     | ELISA   |
| <b>Recommended Dilutions</b>            | ELISA 1/5000-10000  |
| <b>Purification</b>                     | Purified from cell culture supernatant by affinity chromatography   |
| <b>Endotoxin</b>                        | Less than 1.0 EU/μg by the LAL method. For <1 EU/mg requirements, please contact us for customization.  |
| <b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b> | Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.  |
| <b>Storage&amp;Shipping</b>             | Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.   |
| <b>Background</b>                       | 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. The envelope glycoprotein A35R on the EV surface has been predicted to influence intercellular diffusion of virions. |
| <b>Usage</b>                            | Research use only   |
| <b>Conjugate</b>                        | Unconjugated  |



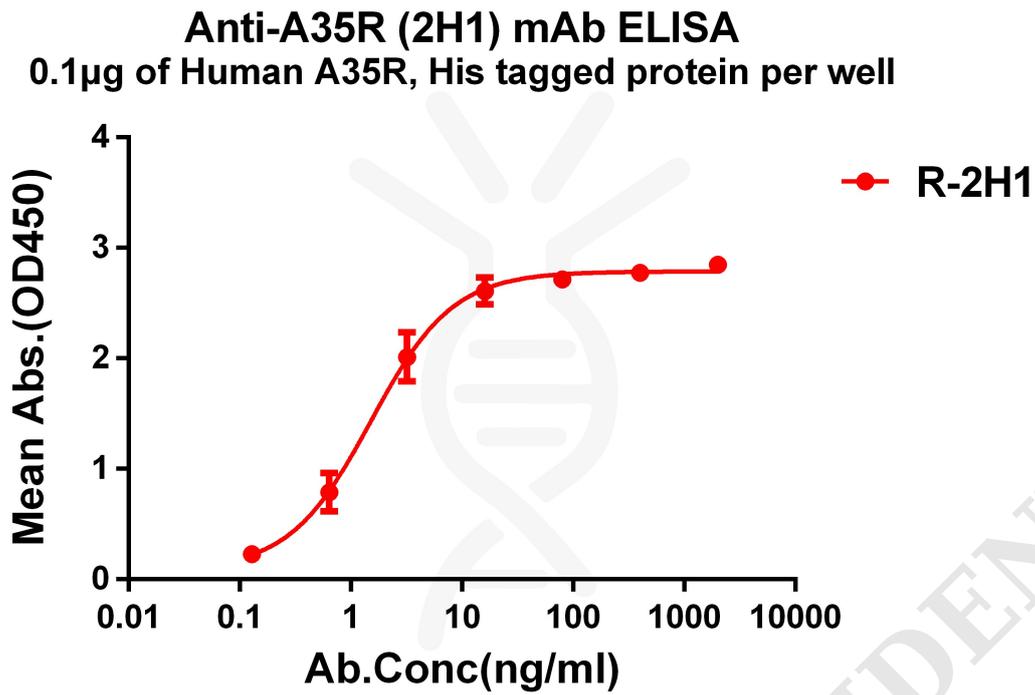


Figure 1. ELISA plate pre-coated by 1  $\mu$ g/ml (100  $\mu$ l/well) Human A35R Protein can bind Rabbit anti-A35R monoclonal antibody(clone: 2H1) in a linear range of 1-10 ng/ml.

