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12-8340: Anti-Norovirus, Capsid (Clone NORO-250)-Purified No Carrier Protein

Clonality: Monoclonal Clone Name: NORO-250

Description

Specificity: NORO-250 recognizes a highly conserved region in the capsid P-domain of norovirus GII.4.

Antigen Distribution: Norovirus infects and replicates in immune cells, including macrophages, dendritic cells, and B cells, as well as in enteroendocrine cells in the human gut.

Background: Norovirus is a highly contagious pathogen known for its ability to cause acute gastroenteritis, which is a major health concern worldwide1. The virus's low infectious dose means minor exposure can lead to infection. Prolonged shedding by hosts and environmental resilience further heighten transmission risks through prolonged surface contamination2. It is the leading cause of foodborne diseases, exclusively infecting humans3. Timely implementation of infection prevention measures is crucial for outbreak control2. Studies have found a variety of antibodies that have a broad reactivity for noroviruses, including single-chain antibodies4, monoclonal antibodies5, and a cross-reactive monoclonal antibody6. These antibodies have the potential to be used in diagnostic applications as they have been shown to detect norovirus antigens in clinical samples. Studies have also found that the reactivity of these antibodies can vary depending on the norovirus strain7. The NORO-250 clone is a broadly cross-reactive human monoclonal IgG that can neutralize both genogroup I and II norovirus virus-like particles8. It has a broad reactivity and recognizes a novel conformational epitope, which makes it an important tool for developing immunochromatography tests9.

Product Info

Amount: 1.0 mg / 250µg

Purity: >=90% monomer by analytical SEC and SDS-Page

Purification: Preparation: Recombinant antibodies are manufactured in an animal free facility using only in vitro protein

free cell culture techniques and are purified by a multi-step process including the use of protein A or G to

assure extremely low levels of endotoxins, leachable protein A or aggregates.