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Product Datasheet

La Crosse virus, G1 envelope glycoprotein antibody
orb1152482

Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody to La Crosse virus, G1 envelope glycoprotein
Species/Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Virus
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Tested Applications	ELISA, FC, IP, WB
Immunogen	This antibody was raised by immunising BALB/c mice with La Crosse viruses and the harvested spleens were fused with mouse P3X63Ag8.653 myeloma cells.
Target	La Crosse virus, G1 envelope glycoprotein
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Preservatives	PBS with 0.02% Proclin 300.
Storage	Store at 4°C for up to 3 months. For longer storage, aliquot and store at -20°C.
Note	For research use only.
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Purity	Purified
Clone ID	807.31
Uniprot ID	Q8JPR1
Expiration Date	12 months from date of receipt.
Application Notes	In the original publication, this antibody, together with other 22 clones against the the G1 and N proteins of LaCrosse and Tahyna, was characterised by the ELISA assays, immunoprecipitation, neutralisation tests, and hemagglutination inhibition tests (Gonzalez-Scarano et al, 1982). It was used for antigenic taxonomy of Califmia serogroup viruses and for the identification of the California serogroup viruses of North America (Gonzalez-Scarano et al, 1982). It was also used, together with the other anti-La Crosse mAb clones 807.35 and 807.27, in the neutralisation assays of murine leukemia virus pseudotypes of La Crosse and Hantaan Bunyaviruses to validate a system for analysis of cell tropism (Ma et al, 1999). Furthermore, a single immunisation with this antibody was reported to result in a robust immune response and protection against La Crosse virus (Pekosz et al, 1995). Recently, this antibody has been reported in various FACS analyses, for example, to demonstrate that mutagenesis of the La Crosse Virus glycoprotein supports a role for Gc (1066–1087) as the fusion peptide (Plassmeyer et al, 2007), and to suggest that the fusion peptide of La Crosse virus Gc is a determinant of properties associated with neurotoxicity (Soldan et al, 2010).