

Anti-HEV (Hepatitis E Virus) Capsid antibody, mouse monoclonal (161)

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| Product code | 65-090 |
| Size | 100 µg |
| Storage | -20°C |
| Concentration | 1.0 mg/ml |
| Buffer | PBS- with 50% glycerol |
| Purity | Purified IgG fraction with protein A from hybridoma cell culture medium. |
| Immunogen | Recombinant truncated capsid protein (amino acids 112–608) of HEV (genotype 3) |
| Isotype | Mouse IgG1 |
| Reactivity | Capsid protein of HEV |
| Special notes | Epitope: P domain (amino acids 457 to 608) of HEV capsid protein. |
| Application | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Western blot (1/500~1/1,000) 2. Immunofluorescence staining (1/500) 3. ELISA (assay dependent) Other applications have not been tested. |
| Background | <p>Hepatitis E virus (HEV) is a single-strand positive-sense RNA virus in the family Hepeviridae. The disease caused by HEV is an important public health problem in developing countries. A molecular phylogenetic analysis classifies HEV into four major genotypes (genotype 1-4). The genome HEV consists of about 7200 bases and contains three discontinuous and partially overlapping open reading frames (ORFs). ORF1 encodes a methyltransferase, protease, helicase and replicase; ORF2 encodes the capsid protein and ORF3 encodes a protein of undefined function. The viral capsid protein induces neutralizing antibodies, and contains three subdomains, S (aa112-319), M (aa 320-456) and P (aa 457-608). Recombinant HEV-VLP is composed of approximately 53 kDa, smaller capsid protein subunit.</p> |
| Data Link | UniProKB Q6J8F7 (CAPSD_HEVMG), genotype 3 |
| Please note: All products are FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES. NOT FOR MILITARY USE. | |

Data Images: 65-090 Anti-HEV (Hepatitis E Virus) Capsid antibody, mouse monoclonal (161)

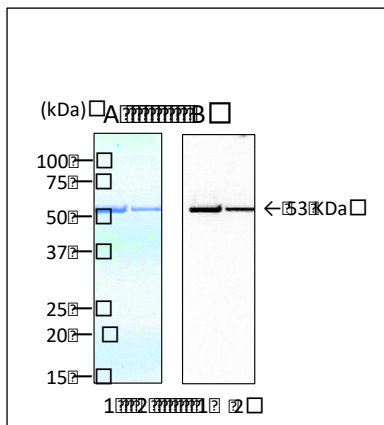


Fig.1. Identification of protein in HEV by SDS-PAGE (A) and Western blotting (B) using monoclonal antibody

Lane 1: Recombinant HEV- VLP (2.0mg/ml).

Lane 2; Recombinant HEV-VLP (0.5mg/ml)

The proteins were applied to SDS-PAGE and stained with Coomassie Brilliant Blue (CBB). In Western blotting, the monoclonal antibody was used at 1/500 dilution. A 53 kDa band was identified as HEV-VLP capsid protein.

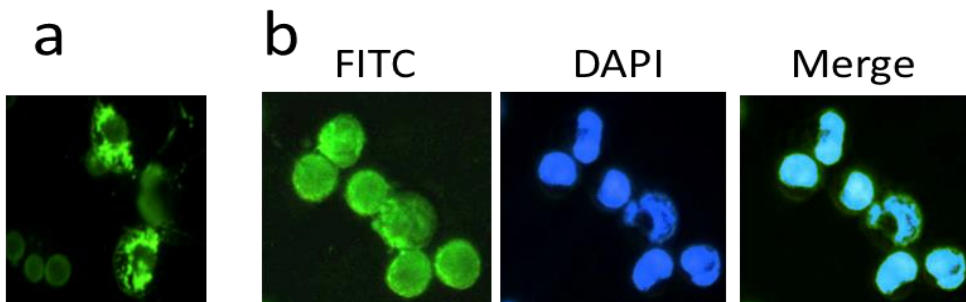


Fig.2. Detection of HEV protein infected in PLC/PRF/5 cells by immunofluorescence staining

(a) Infected and cultured cells on a slide glass. (b) Smear preparation after treatment with trypsin.

The infected cells were fixed in cold acetone. The MAb was used at 1/500 dilution. As the second antibody, FITC-conjugated rabbit anti-mouse IgG was used at 1/4,000 dilution. The nucleus (DNA) was stained with DAPI. HEV multiplies in cytoplasm.

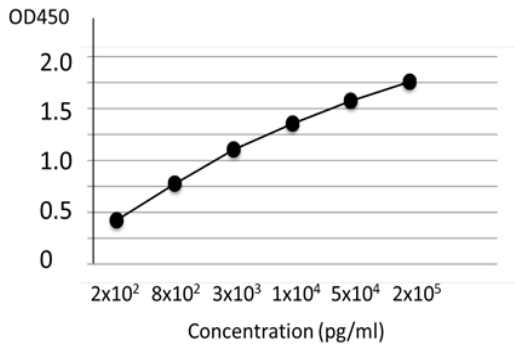


Fig.3. Titration of protein of HEV by indirect ELISA using monoclonal antibody

The indicated amounts of recombinant HEV-VLP was coated onto the wells of the ELISA plate. After blocking with 5% skim milk, monoclonal antibody at the 1/5000 dilution was added to the each well. HRP-conjugate goat anti-mouse IgG (100 μ l, x4000 dilution) was added. As substrate, orthophenylenediamine was used. Optical density (OD) measured at 490nm.

Reference: This antibody was described and used in the following publication.

1. Yamashita T et al. Biological and immunological characteristics of hepatitis E virus-like particles based on the crystal structure. [Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A](#). 2009 Aug 4;106(31):12986-91 PMID: [19620712](#) IP, ELISA