



Anti-EBV Glycoprotein 220 Monoclonal antibody, Clone A023 (DMAB3327)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Monoclonal Antibody to Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV), gp 220/350 Fluorescein conjugated
Antigen Description	Epstein-Barr virus is a member of the herpesvirus family and one of the most common human viruses. The envelope glycoprotein Gp340/Gp220 is the most abundant component of the viral envelope and is believed to be responsible for EBV binding to CR2 receptor on human B-Cells.
Specificity	Specific for envelope glycoprotein complex 220/350. EBV glycoprotein gp220/350 is the major glycoprotein associated with the EBV envelope. The 220kd protein is the result of RNA splicing.
Target	EBV Glycoprotein 220
Immunogen	Infected B cell lysate (native protein)
Isotype	IgG1
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	EBV
Clone	A023
Affinity Constant	Not determined
Purification	Conjugated with high purity isomer of fluorescein isothiocyanate. Care is taken to ensure complete removal of any free fluorescein from the final product.
Conjugate	FITC
Applications	Direct FA staining of target antigen in a permissive tissue culture system. Acetone fixation of the antigen source is recommended prior to staining. A starting range of 1:15 to 1:50 is recommended. 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.

Concentration	100ug/ml (OD280nm, E0.1% = 1.3)
Size	100 µg
Buffer	0.01 M PBS, pH 7.2 containing 10mg/ml BSA
Preservative	0.1% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at –20°C until ready for use. Aliquot to avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

BACKGROUND

Introduction The Epstein–Barrvirus (EBV), also called human herpesvirus 4 (HHV-4), is a virus of the herpes family, which includes herpes simplex virus 1 and 2, and is one of the most common viruses in humans. It is best known as the cause of infectious mononucleosis. It is also associated with particular forms of cancer, particularly Hodgkin's lymphoma, Burkitt's lymphoma, nasopharyngeal carcinoma, and central nervous system lymphomas associated with HIV. Finally, there is evidence that infection with the virus is associated with a higher risk of certain autoimmune diseases, especially dermatomyositis, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjögren's syndrome, and multiple sclerosis.

Keywords BLLF1a; Envelope glycoprotein Gp220/340; Envelope glycoprotein GP340/220; Envelope glycoprotein GP340/GP220; Epstein Barr gp350 envelope protein; Epstein Barr virus; Epstein Barr Virus envelope glycoprotein complex 250/350; Epstein-Barr Virus envelope glycoprotein