MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY DATASHEET

VERTEBRATE ANTIBODIES

Clone 11-3-A3

Specific to the glycoprotein F of Respiratory Syncytial Virus

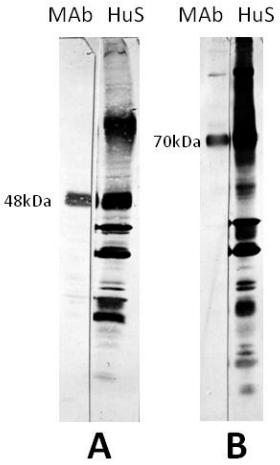
Human Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) is a major cause of lower respiratory tract illness and is the chief cause of hospitalization for respiratory tract illness in young children. The glycoprotein F is located on the surface of viral envelope, its function is to induce **fusion** of viral envelope with host-cell envelope resulting in syncytium formation. The glycoprotein F (also named VP70, F0 or fusion protein) consists of two components: F1 (also named VPG48) and F2 (also named VGP26) held together by disulphide bonds. The reported molecular weight of the VGP26 component varies between 20 to 26 kd.

Specificity	Human Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) glycoprotein F
Description	Monoclonal antibody specific to the fusion protein VP70
Isotype	IgG1,k
Clone	11-3-A3
Purification	Unpurified, supplied as hybridoma supernatant
Immunogen	Gradient-purified RSF-44 virus (subgroup A) UV inactivated for 20 minutes at 20C
B Cell Donor	BALB-c mouse
Positive Control	**Immunoblot:** (see Figure) **Indirect immunofluorescence:** staining of RSA-2 infected BSC-1 cells
Fusion Partner	X63.Ag8.653

Applications		Recommended Concentration
ELISA	✓	Undiluted
Immunoblot	✓	Undiluted
Immunofluorescence	✓	Undiluted

SUPPORTING DATA AND QC

Virus tested and expression	RSF-44 subgroup A	positive
	RSA-2 subgroup A	positive
Acceptance criteria	Immunoblot using the reduced and unreduced RS virus shows that 11-3-A3 reacts with the component F1 (the **reduced** form of the virus F protein). It has high neutralizing activity: **plaque reduction neutralization titer of 10^{-3}.** It has **no** *in vitro* antibody-dependent enhancement of macrophage cells	



A: Reducing conditions
B: Non-reducing conditions
MAb: 11-3-A3 antibody
HuS: Convalescent human serum

Publications:

Gimenez HB. et al. Neutralizing and enhancing activities of human respiratory syncytial virus-specific antibodies. Clinical and diagnostic laboratory immunology (1996), **3,** No 3, p280-286.