

MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY DATASHEET



Clone 4-18

Specific to nucleoprotein VP41 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 nucleoprotein is located in the nucleocapsid of the virion, it is abundant and tightly complexed with genomic RNA.

There are two RSV subgroups: A and B. A and B subgroups circulate concurrently with the subgroup A usually dominating. (Reviewed by Hall CB, *N Engl J Med*; 344:1917-1928, 2001)

Specificity	Human Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) nucleoprotein VPN41
Description	Monoclonal antibody specific to VPN41
Isotype	IgG2a
Clone	4-18
Purification	Unpurified, supplied as hybridoma supernatant
Immunogen	Gradient-purified RSN-2 virus (subgroup B) treated with 0.1% SDS at 100°C for 2 mins.
Cross-reactivity	Cross reacts with VPN41 from human RSV of subgroup A
B Cell Donor	BALB-c mouse
Positive Control	Immunoblot: Gradient-purified RSN-2 virus 5ug per lane. Lanes 1 and 2. First antibodies: Line1 RSV convalescent human sera. Lane 2: 4-18 antibody. Indirect immunofluorescence: staining of RSN-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	RSN-2 subgroup B	positive
	RSA-2 subgroup A	positive
Acceptance criteria	No crossreactivity with other RSV proteins	

Publication: HB Gimenez , H M Keir and Cash P, (1987). Immunoblot Analysis of the Human Antibody response to Respiratory Syncytial Virus infection. *J. Gen. Virol.* **68**: 1267.

