



Human Anti-RSV fusion glycoprotein (Clesrovimab) monoclonal antibody, clone Clesrovimab (DMABB-JX397)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Clesrovimab (MK1654) is a fully human anti-RSV fusion (RSV F) glycoprotein monoclonal antibody. It has the potential for the research of respiratory syncytial virus infection.
Target	RSV fusion (F) glycoprotein
Isotype	IgG1, κ
Source/Host	Human
Species Reactivity	RSV
Clone	Clesrovimab
Purification	Protein A purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	Neut, in vivo, ELISA 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.
Format	Purified, Liquid
Concentration	Lot specific
Size	1 mg
Buffer	PBS

Preservative	None
Storage	Store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	<p>Respiratory syncytial virus also called human respiratory syncytial virus (hRSV) and human orthopneumovirus, is a common, contagious virus that causes infections of the respiratory tract. It is a negative-sense, single-stranded RNA virus. Its name is derived from the large cells known as syncytia that form when infected cells fuse. RSV is divided into two antigenic subtypes, A and B, based on the reactivity of the F and G surface proteins to monoclonal antibodies. The subtypes tend to circulate simultaneously within local epidemics, although subtype A tends to be more prevalent. Generally, RSV subtype A (RSVA) is thought to be more virulent than RSV subtype B (RSVB), with higher viral loads and faster transmission time. To date, 16 RSVA and 22 RSVB clades have been identified. Among RSVA, the GA1, GA2, GA5, and GA7 clades predominate; GA7 is found only in the United States. Among RSVB, the BA clade predominates worldwide. Fusion protein (F glycoprotein) on the surface of the virus causes neighboring cell membranes to merge, creating large multinucleated syncytia. F and G glycoproteins are the two major surface proteins that control viral attachment and the initial stages of infection. F and G proteins are also the primary targets for neutralizing antibodies during natural infection.</p>
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Keywords	RSV; Respiratory Syncytial Virus; RSV Fusion glycoprotein; RSV F; RSV Fusion protein
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GENE INFORMATION

Synonyms	Clesrovimab; MK1654; MK-1654
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