



# Human Anti-RSV fusion glycoprotein monoclonal antibody, clone RB1 (DMABB-JX398)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Specificity</b>	It binds to a highly conserved epitope in antigenic site IV of the RSV fusion glycoprotein. It is equipotent on RSV A and B subtypes, potently neutralizes a diverse panel of clinical isolates in vitro and demonstrates in vivo protection.
<b>Target</b>	RSV fusion (F) glycoprotein
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antibody derived from a human memory B-cell
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Source/Host</b>	Human
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	RSV
<b>Clone</b>	RB1
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A purified
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	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.
<b>Format</b>	Purified, Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	Lot specific

<b>Size</b>	200 µg, 1 mg
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

## BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	<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>
<b>Keywords</b>	RSV; Respiratory Syncytial Virus; RSV Fusion glycoprotein; RSV F; RSV Fusion protein