

Norovirus GII capsid C-terminal Recombinant Protein

Human Norovirus GII capsid C-terminal (P domain)

CATALOG # AAA78029	HOST E Coli	APPLICATIONS Western Blot, ELISA
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Norovirus GII capsid C-terminal; Human Norovirus GII capsid C-terminal (P domain); Norovirus GII capsid C-terminal recombinant protein

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	E Coli
Specificity	>95% pure (12% SDS-PAGE, Coomassie stain). Proprietary chromatographic technique
Purity/Purification	>95% pure (12% SDS-PAGE, Coomassie stain). Proprietary chromatographic technique
Form/Format	Purified, Liquid. PBS with 1M urea
Concentration	0.74mg/ml (lot 08-2017) (varies by lot)
Applicable Applications for Norovirus GII capsid C-terminal recombinant protein	WB (Western Blot), ELISA
Species	Human
Important Note	Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.
Preparation and Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20 degree C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles

IMAGES



Application Data

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for Norovirus GII capsid C-terminal recombinant protein	Human norovirus can be classified into two groups, group I and group II. The species Norwalk virus belonging to group I was found at Ohio 1968. Norovirus is a common virus to cause human gastroenteritis with symptoms vomiting, diarrhea and sickness. CDC report showed that there are 19 to 21 million Americans infected by Norovirus annually with 800 deaths, i.e. 1 in 15 people with infection; world-widely, this virus affects around 267 million people and causes over 200,000 deaths each year; these deaths are usually in less developed countries and in the very young, elderly and immuno-suppressed, however, most cases are self-limited with a full recovery within a few days. Norovirus is highly contagious and can spread from person to person through infected food or water or contaminated surfaces. Outbreaks typically occur from November to April, peaking in January. Norovirus is a positive sense RNA virus with 7.5 kb nucleotides, encoding a major structural protein VP1 with 50-55kDa. The full length of VP1 capsid contains three regions, S, hinge and P domain. N-terminal 225 amino acids is an essential element forming icosahedron. P domain from 225 to 520 forms P1- P2-P1structure. P domain has a receptor binding region to recognize human histo-blood group antigens (HBGAs). P domain expressed in bacteria can spontaneously form a P dime and a P particle aggregated by 12 P dimmers. P particle displays an enhanced binding activity to HBGAs higher than virus-like particle (VLP) formed by the full length capsid. Most immunoreactive eptiopes are located spanning from 275 to 417 amino acids, the peptide from 275 to 417 amino acids is directly exposed to outside to bind to the specific antibody. P domain is also a good candidate for norovirus vaccine development. Sequence of group II VA387 strain capsid from 225 to 520 amino acids is expressed in E Coli with 30KDa, a 6 x his tag linked to its N-terminus.
Product Categories/Family for Norovirus GII capsid C-terminal recombinant protein	Human Norovirus Virus

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/norovirus-gii-capsid-c-terminal-recombinant-protein-e-coli-wb-western-blot-elisa/78029>