



**Source**

Monoclonal Anti-HRSV F Antibody, Human IgG1 (AM14) is a chimeric monoclonal antibody recombinantly expressed from CHO, which combines the variable region of a mouse monoclonal antibody with Human constant domain.

**Clone**

AM14

**Isotype**

Human IgG1 | Human Kappa

**Conjugate**

Unconjugated

**Antibody Type**

Recombinant Monoclonal

**Reactivity**

Virus

**Specificity**

This product is a specific antibody specifically reacts with HRSV F.

**Application**

Application	Recommended Usage
ELISA	0.2-63 ng/mL

**Purity**

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

**Purification**

Protein A purified/ Protein G purified

**Formulation**

Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

**Reconstitution**

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

*For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.*

**Storage**

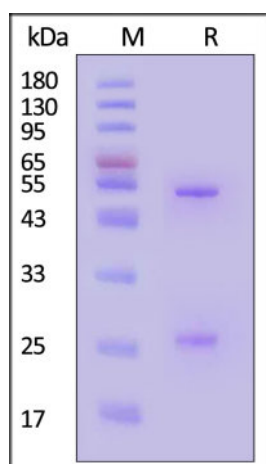
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

*Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.*

This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

**SDS-PAGE**



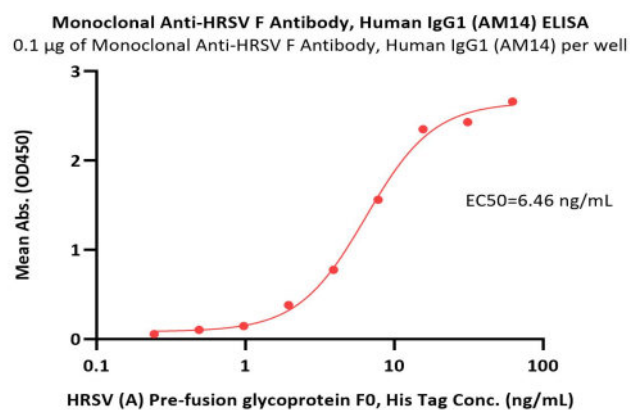
Monoclonal Anti-HRSV F Antibody, Human IgG1 (AM14) on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90% (With [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#)).

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and more!





## Bioactivity-ELISA



Immobilized Monoclonal Anti-HRSV F Antibody, Human IgG1 (AM14) (Cat. No. HRF-S367) at 1 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind HRSV (A) Pre-fusion glycoprotein F0, His Tag (Cat. No. RSF-V52H7) with a linear range of 0.2-16 ng/mL (QC tested).

## Background

Human respiratory syncytial virus (HRSV) is the most common etiological agent of acute lower respiratory tract disease in infants and can cause repeated infections throughout life. The RSV fusion glycoprotein (RSV F) is the principal target of RSV neutralizing antibodies in human sera. The RSV F is a type I viral fusion protein synthesized as inactive, single-chain polypeptides that assemble into trimers. RSV F fuses the viral and host cell membranes by irreversible protein refolding from the labile prefusion conformation to the stable post-fusion conformation. Antibody AM14 has a uniquely trimer-specific and neutralizing activity. It recognizes a quaternary epitope that spans two protomers and includes a region that undergoes extensive conformational changes in the pre- to postfusion F transition. The specificity of the potent RSV neutralizing antibody AM14 makes it a useful reagent for probing or isolating the cleaved trimeric state of prefusion F.

## Clinical and Translational Updates

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