# Baculovirus envelope gp64 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Clone AF-2C8)

**Cat# CY-M1026**

**50 µg (1 mg/ml x 50 µL)**

| Clone Name | Applications | Species Cross-reactivity | Molecular Wt. | Source Isotype |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AF-2C8 | IC, F, E | N/A | 64 kDa | Mouse IgG2a |

**Background**: Recombinant baculoviruses derived from the Autographa californica nuclear polyhedrosis virus (AcNPV) are widely used to express heterologous genes in insect cells, but the use of the baculovirus expression vector system is hampered by slow and tedious procedures for the selection and propagation of baculovirus and for titer determination. Titration of baculoviral stocks is important because when doing experiments, it is important to have consistency between samples, and to achieve the right level of transient expression and when producing viral stocks it is important to know the titer of infectious particles for successful virus production. This antibody can be used for determining titers of baculovirus stocks by immunocytochemical or immunofluorescence method.

**Specificity/Sensitivity**: Baculovirus envelope gp64 antibody detects the gp64 envelope protein of baculovirus Autographa californica nuclear polyhedrosis virus (AcNPV).

**Source/Purification**: Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing mice with wild type AcNPV particles. IgG is purified by protein A-sepharose chromatography.

**Recommended Antibody Dilutions:** Immunofluorescence assay for detection of AcNPV-based recombinant baculovirus: 0.5-1 µg/mL

**Storage:** Supplied in 20 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.5), 300 mM NaCl, 50 % glycerol. Store at -20°C.

**Applications Key: WB:**Western Blotting **IP:**Immunoprecipitation **IHC:**Immunohistochemistry **IC:**Immunocytochemistry **F:**Flow cytometry **E:**ELISA **FP:**Fluorescence Polarization assay
**Species Cross-Reactivity Key: H:**human **M:**mouse **R:**rat **Hm:**hamster **Mk:**monkey **Mi:**mink **C:**chicken **X:***Xenopus* **Z:**zebra fish **All:**all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology. **N/A:** Not Applicable

**Selected References:**
1. Hohmann, A. W. and P. Faulkner. 1983. Monoclonal antibodies to baculovirus structural proteins: determination of specificities by Western blot analysis. Virology 125(2): 432-44.
2. Volkman, L. E. and P. A. Goldsmith. 1988. Resistance of the 64K protein of budded Autographa californica nuclear polyhedrosis virus to functional inactivation by proteolysis. Virology 166(1): 285-9.
3. Blissard, G. W. and G. F. Rohrmann 1989. Location, sequence, transcriptional mapping, and temporal expression of the gp64 envelope glycoprotein gene of the Orgyia pseudotsugata multicapsid nuclear polyhedrosis virus. Virology 170(2): 537-55.
4. Plonsky, I., M. S. Cho, et al. (1999). An analysis of the role of the target membrane on the Gp64-induced fusion pore. Virology 253(1): 65-76.

**Fig.1 Immunofluorescence detection of baculovirus infected cells**

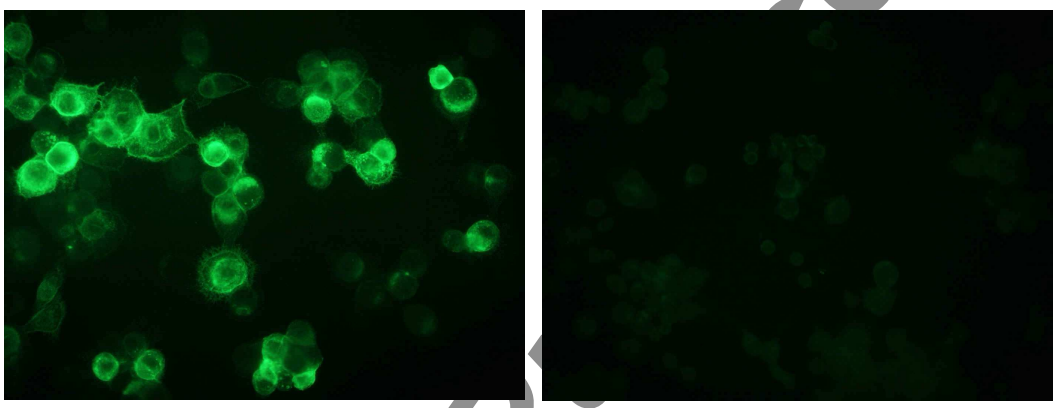
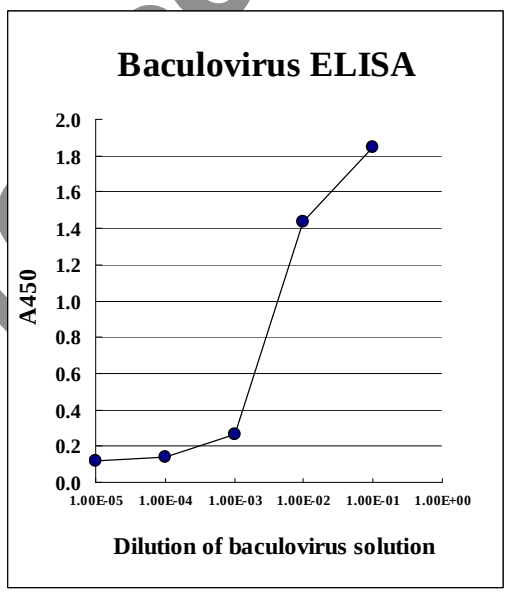



**Fig.2 Sandwich ELISA for measurement of recombinant AcMNPV-based recombinant baculovirus**



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**PRODUCED BY**

**CycLex Co., Ltd.**
**1063-103 Terasawaoka**
**Ina, Nagano 396-0002**
**Japan**
**Fax: +81-265-76-7618**
**e-mail: info@cyclex.co.jp**
**URL: http://www.cyclex.co.jp**