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## 12-8344: Anti-Norovirus, Capsid (Clone NORO-323)-Purified No Carrier Protein

Clonality : Monoclonal Clone Name : NORO-323

## Description

Specificity: NORO-323 activity is directed against norovirus capsid.

Antigen Distribution: Norovirus infects and replicates in immune cells, including macrophages, dendritic cells, and B cells, as well as in enteroendocrine cells in the human gut.

Background:Norovirus is a highly contagious pathogen known for its ability to cause acute gastroenteritis, which is a major health concern worldwide1. The virus's low infectious dose means minor exposure can lead to infection. Prolonged shedding by hosts and environmental resilience further heighten transmission risks through prolonged surface contamination2. It is the leading cause of foodborne diseases, exclusively infecting humans3. Timely implementation of infection prevention measures is crucial for outbreak control2. Studies have found a variety of antibodies that have a broad reactivity for noroviruses, including single-chain antibodies4, monoclonal antibodies5, and a cross-reactive monoclonal antibody6. These antibodies have the potential to be used in diagnostic applications as they have been shown to detect norovirus antigens in clinical samples. Studies have also found that the reactivity of these antibodies can vary depending on the norovirus strain7. NORO-323 is a monoclonal antibody designed to target norovirus, showcasing a promising profile for broad cross-reactivity and neutralization across multiple norovirus genotypes. This clone stands out for its potential applications in enhancing norovirus diagnostics and contributing to the development of a much-needed vaccine, marking a significant step forward in controlling and understanding norovirus infections8.

## **Product Info**

- Amount : 1.0 mg / 250μg Purity: >=90% monomer by analytical SEC and SDS-Page
- **Purification:** Preparation:Recombinant antibodies are manufactured in an animal free facility using only in vitro protein free cell culture techniques and are purified by a multi-step process including the use of protein A or G to assure extremely low levels of endotoxins, leachable protein A or aggregates.