



[Go to Product page](#)

Datasheet for ABIN933221

anti-AAV1 antibody

1 Image

1 Publication

Overview

Quantity:	50 µg
Target:	AAV1
Reactivity:	Adeno-Associated Virus 1 (AAV-1)
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This AAV1 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Immunoprecipitation (IP), Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), ELISA

Product Details

Immunogen:	AAV 1 (intact particle) antibody was raised in mouse using Adeno-associated virus type 1 (AAV-1) capsid proteins and virus particles as the immunogen.
Clone:	ADK1a
Isotype:	IgG2b lambda
Specificity:	AAV 1 (intact particle) antibody was raised in mouse using Adeno-associated virus type 1 (AAV-1) capsid proteins and virus particles as the immunogen.
Cross-Reactivity:	Monkey

Target Details

Target:	AAV1
Alternative Name:	AAV1 (AAV1 Products)

Target Details

Target Type: Virus

Background: Adeno-associated virus (AAV) is a small virus which infects humans and some other primate species. AAV is not currently known to cause disease and consequently the virus causes a very mild immune response. AAV can infect both dividing and non-dividing cells and may incorporate its genome into that of the host cell. Synonyms: Monoclonal AAV1 antibody, Anti-AAV1 antibody, AAV-1 antibody, AAV 1 antibody, Adeno Associated Virus 1 antibody.

Application Details

Application Notes: IF: 1:20, IP 1:5
Optimal conditions should be determined by the investigator.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Lyophilized

Reconstitution: Reconstitute in distilled water. Final solution contains 0.09 % sodiumazide, 0.5 % BSA in PBS buffer, pH 7.4

Concentration: Lot specific

Buffer: Supplied in lyophilized form.

Handling Advice: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Storage: 4 °C/-20 °C

Storage Comment: Store at 2-8 °C for short term storage. Aliquot and store at -20 °C for long term storage.

Publications

Product cited in: Stewart, Ma, Megison, Nabers, Cance, Kurenova, Beierle: "Inhibition of FAK and VEGFR-3 binding decreases tumorigenicity in neuroblastoma." in: **Molecular carcinogenesis**, Vol. 54, Issue 1, pp. 9-23, (2015) ([PubMed](#)).

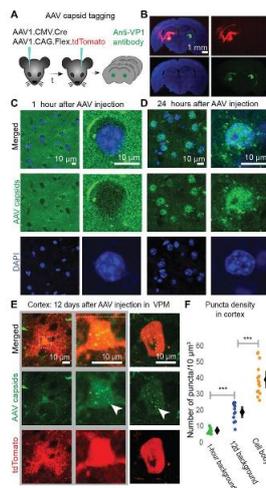
Gillory, Megison, Stewart, Mroczek-Musulman, Nabers, Waters, Kelly, Coleman, Markert, Gillespie, Friedman, Beierle: "Preclinical evaluation of engineered oncolytic herpes simplex virus for the treatment of neuroblastoma." in: **PLoS ONE**, Vol. 8, Issue 10, pp. e77753, (2013) ([PubMed](#)).

Wright, Wu, Dahl, Sazama, OConnell: "Nuclear localization drives β 1-adrenergic receptor oligomerization and signaling in cardiac myocytes." in: **Cellular signalling**, Vol. 24, Issue 3, pp. 794-802, (2012) ([PubMed](#)).

Kuroda, Ishii, Uematsu, Ohata, Coban, Akira, Aritake, Urade, Morimoto: "Silica crystals and aluminum salts regulate the production of prostaglandin in macrophages via NALP3 inflammasome-independent mechanisms." in: **Immunity**, Vol. 34, Issue 4, pp. 514-26, (2011) ([PubMed](#)).

Shi, Zhang, Yang, Zhang, Wei: "ROCK1 plays an essential role in the transition from cardiac hypertrophy to failure in mice." in: **Journal of molecular and cellular cardiology**, Vol. 49, Issue 5, pp. 819-28, (2010) ([PubMed](#)).

Images



Immunohistochemistry

Image 1. Antibody-labeled AAV1 capsids localize in VPM and BX cell bodies following AAV1 injection in VPM. (A) Schematic of AAV1 antibody-tagging experiment. One AAV1 injection [AAV1-CMV-Cre + AAV1-CAG-FLEX-tdTomato] was performed in VPM (left) and one in the contralateral VPM (right, control) of the same mouse; the time delay (t) between each injection was either 24 hours (n = 3 mice) or 12 days (n = 3 mice)]. Within 1 hour of the second injection, animals were perfused and AAV capsids were tagged using anti-VP1 antibodies. (B) Coronal slice showing the two injection (in VPM) sites used in the experiment: 12 days after injection (left) and within 1 hour after injection (right). tdTomato (red) expression can be seen in VPM 12 days after AAV injection (left) but not in VPM within 1 hour of AAV injection (right), anti-VP1 antibody labeling of AAV capsids (green), and 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) labeling of cell nuclei (blue). (C) AAV capsids (green) do not colocalize with VPM cell nuclei (blue) within 1 hour of AAV injection

there. (D) AAV capsids (green) colocalize with VPM cell nuclei (blue) within 24 hours of AAV injection there. (E) AAV capsids (green puncta) are found in BX astrocyte (left, middle) and neuron (right) cell bodies expressing tdTomato (red) 12 days after AAV1 injection in VPM. White arrows indicate puncta. (F) Green, fluorescent puncta density in BX (L2/3 and L4) cell bodies (right) and BX background (area outside tdTomato+ cell bodies) 1 hour (left) or 12 days (middle) after AAV injection in ipsilateral VPM (1 hour background: 8.1 ± 1.2 , $n = 10$ cells; 12d background: 19.6 ± 3.5 , $n = 12$ cells; 12d cell bodies: 39.8 ± 5.3 , $n = 15$ cells). Mean \pm 95% CI. Unpaired two-tailed t test with significance threshold set to $P < 0.05$. *** $P < 10^{-6}$. Source: PMID35280984