



Anti-M13 Bacteriophage, AlpSdAbs® VHH

Summary

Code	052-101-001
Immunogen	Full length M13 phage coat protein
Host	Alpaca pacous
Isotype	VHH domain of alpaca IgG2b/2c
Conjugate	Unconjugated(6*his tag and one cys were added at the C terminal of the VHH)
Specificity	M13 phage coat protein, exact epitope not determined
Cross-Reactivity	Highly selective for M13 phage
Purity	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
Concentration	1mg/ml
Formation	Liquid, 10mM PBS (pH 7.5), 0.05% sucrose, 0.1% trehalose, 0.01% proclin300
Storage	Store at -20 °C, (Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)

Description

Anti-M13 Bacteriophage, AlpSdAbs® VHH is designed for detecting M13 bacteriophage specifically. Anti-M13 Bacteriophage, AlpSdAbs® VHH is based on monoclonal, recombinant, single domain antibody derived from the variable regions of heavy chain of Alpaca pacous. Based on ELISA, Anti-M13 Bacteriophage, AlpSdAbs® VHH reacts with the M13 bacteriophage selectively, no reactivity with other proteins.

Background

M13 is a filamentous bacteriophage composed of circular single stranded DNA (ssDNA) which is 6470 nucleotides long encapsulated in approximately 2700 copies of the major coat protein P8, and capped with 5 copies of two different minor coat proteins (P9, P6, P3) on the ends. Infection with filamentous phages is not lethal, however the infection causes turbid plaques in E. coli. It is a non-lytic virus. However a decrease in the rate of cell growth is seen in the infected cells. M13 plasmids are used for many recombinant DNA processes, and the virus has also been studied for its uses in nanostructures and nanotechnology.

The display of repertoires of antibody fragments on the surface of filamentous phage offers a new way to produce immunoreagents with defined specificities. Phage derived antibody fragments offer a number of advantages over mouse monoclonal antibodies, such as better clearance from the blood, the possibility to select from human combinatorial libraries and the relative ease by which such fragments can be manipulated. The phage display technique thus facilitates the selection of antibody fragments of therapeutic value or research interest. Antibodies to M13 filamentous phage coat proteins are instrumental in the selection and detection of phages expressing specific antibody fragments or peptide sequences at their surface.

VHH are single-domain antibodies derived from the variable regions of heavy chain of Camelidae immunoglobulin. The size of VHH is extremely small(<15KDa) compared to other forms of antibody fragment, which significantly increase the permeability of VHH. Thus VHH is considered of great value for research, diagnostics and therapeutics.

Benefits

- High lot-to-lot consistency
- Increased sensitivity and higher affinity
- Animal-free production

Application notes

ELISA 1:10,000-1:50,000

Dilution factors are presented in the form of a range because the optimal dilution is a function of many factors, such as antigen density, permeability, etc. The actual dilution used must be determined empirically.

This product is for research use only and is not approved for use in humans or in clinical