

Monoclonal Antibodies to Norovirus

Maine Biotechnology Services developed a comprehensive panel of antibodies specific for human Norovirus, including **GII.4 2012 SYDNEY STRAIN**. There are currently five known genogroups, of which three cause human disease: GI, GII, and GIV. According to the CDC, since 2002 GII.4 has been the most common cause of Norovirus outbreaks. All MBS Norovirus antibodies have been tested across a broad range of strains, as reported in the table below. MAB227P demonstrated the ability to block ligand binding in surrogate neutralization assays. MAB228P, developed against GI.1 1968 virus like particles (VLPs), recognizes additional GI types. MAB242P, the most recently developed antibody, is the first MBS antibody to recognize both GI and GII strains of Norovirus.

	MBS Monoclonal Antibodies to Norovirus Reactivity to VLP by Indirect ELISA												
	G1.1 1968	GI.3 1999	GI.4 2000	GII.1 1971	GII.2 1976	GII.3 1999	GII.4 2002	GII.4 2004	GII.4 2005	GII.4 2006	GII.4 2008	GII.4 2009	GII.14 2012
MAB223P	-	n/t	n/t	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	n/t	-	-
MAB224P	-	n/t	n/t	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	n/t	+	+
MAB225P	-	n/t	n/t	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	n/t	+	-
MAB226P	-	n/t	n/t	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	n/t	+	n/t
MAB227P *	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MAB228P	+	+	+	n/t									
MAB242P	+	+	n/t	+	n/t	n/t	+	+	n/t	+	n/t	+	+

GI.1.1968	Norwalk Virus					
GI.3.1999	Desert Shield Virus					
GI.4.2000	Chiba Virus					
GII.1.1971	Hawaii Virus					
GII.2.1976	Snow Mountain Virus					
GII.4.1997	Grimsby Strain					
GII.4.1999	Toronto Virus					
GII.4.2002	Farmington Hills Strain					
GII.4.2004	Hunter Strain					
GII.4.2005	Sakai					
GII.4.2006	Minerva					
GII.4.2009	New Orleans					
GII.4.2012	Sydney					