SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

Rubella Virus structural glycoprotein (1C11): sc-52201

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BACKGROUND

The Rubella Virus causes the disease Rubella (also known as epidemic roseola, German measles, liberty measles or three-day measles). It is spread via respiratory transmission from human to human, and the symptoms of the disease are often so mild that an attack can pass unnoticed, making diagnosis difficult. Rubella virus contains three major structural polypeptides designated E1, E2 and C. E2 consists of three closely related glycopolypeptides, while both E1 and E2 are glycosylated and contain [3H]palmitic acid. Under non-reducing conditions, E1 exists as a disulfide-bonded dimer (E1-E1), a disulfide-bounded heterodimer (E1-E2), and in its monomeric form (E1). E2 is found predominantly in heterodimeric form (E1-E2), and C is found only in dimeric form under non-reducing conditions. A peptide region of E1 (193) to 269) conatins hemagglutinin (HA) and virus-neutralizing (VN) epitopes.

REFERENCES

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SOURCE

Rubella Virus structural glycoprotein (1C11) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against purified Rubella Virus, strain HPV72.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG_1 in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

Rubella Virus structural glycoprotein (1C11) is recommended for detection of structural core protein of Rubella virus by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000).

Molecular Weight of Rubella Virus structural glycoprotein: 33 kDa.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.