

Smallpox BR5 (1J2F3): sc-52907

BACKGROUND

Smallpox is a highly contagious disease caused by one of two viral variants: Variola major and Variola minor. Smallpox mainly attacks skin cells causing characteristic macules. There are two forms of Variola major infection: the discrete ordinary, in which macules occur separately, and confluent ordinary, in which the macules merge together into sheets that detach the outer layers of skin from the underlying flesh. In the other form of Variola major, known as hemorrhagic smallpox, bleeding occurs under the skin, giving the skin a black color. The eyes also hemorrhage, and bleeding begins in the organs, possibly leading to death. Vaccinia virus, is a double stranded DNA member of Poxviridae family. It consists of four types of virion stages among which extracellular enveloped virus (EEV) is critical for cell-to-cell and long range viral infection. B5R is an EEV-specific Type I membrane glycoprotein required for EEV formation. It consists of a large ectodomain followed by a transmembrane region and a cytoplasmic tail. B5R is essential for efficient wrapping of IMV, Actin tail formation, normal plaque size, virus virulence and incorporation of the protein into EEV.

REFERENCES

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SOURCE

Smallpox BR5 (1J2F3) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 33-47 of BR5.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG₁ in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

Smallpox BR5 (1J2F3) is recommended for detection of Smallpox BR5 of viral origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000).

Molecular Weight of Smallpox BR5: 42 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.