

La Crosse Virus G1 (8C2.2): sc-57890

BACKGROUND

La Crosse virus is an arbovirus that causes La Crosse encephalitis. This bunyavirus is a zoonotic pathogen that cycles between the daytime-biting tree-hole mosquito, *Aedes triseriatus* and vertebrate amplifier hosts in deciduous forest habitats. The viruses stay alive during the winter in mosquito eggs, which then hatch into virus-carrying mosquitoes that can transmit La Crosse virus to humans. The La Crosse virus genome contains three negative-sense RNA segments designated by their size. The large (L) segment encodes an RNA-dependent RNA polymerase; the medium (M) segment encodes a polyprotein precursor that is post-translationally cleaved into the envelope glycoproteins, G1 and G2 and a third polypeptide, NSm; and a small segment (S) encoding for the nucleocapsid protein. Symptoms of infection include nausea, headache and vomiting in milder cases and seizures, coma, paralysis and permanent brain damage in severe cases.

REFERENCES

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SOURCE

La Crosse Virus G1 (8C2.2) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against La Crosse Virus grown on E6 Vero cells and purified by sucrose gradient centrifugation.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG_{2b} in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

La Crosse Virus G1 (8C2.2) is recommended for detection of G1 envelope glycoprotein of La Crosse Virus origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

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.