

Rubella Virus gpE1 (1716): sc-58190

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-bonded 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) contains hemagglutinin (HA) and virus-neutralizing (VN) epitopes.

REFERENCES

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SOURCE

Rubella Virus gpE1 (1716) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against Rubella Virus gpE1.

PRODUCT

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

APPLICATIONS

Rubella Virus gpE1 (1716) is recommended for detection of Rubella Virus gpE1 by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000).

Molecular Weight of Rubella Virus gpE1: 58 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.