BACKGROUND
Flaviviruses are among the most important emerging viruses with respect to the human population since many of them are pathogenic and cause endemic and epidemic disease with significant morbidity and mortality throughout the world. Flavivirus represents a genus of the family Flaviviridae that comprises over 70 viruses such as the West Nile virus, Dengue Virus, Tick-borne Encephalitis Virus, Yellow Fever Virus and several other viruses which cause encephalitis. Infection by the neurotropic Japanese encephalitis Flavivirus leads to increased expression of class I and II MHC and various adhesion molecules, resulting in increased susceptibility to both virus- and MHC-specific cytotoxic T lymphocyte lysis. Although Flaviviruses share many antigenic interrelationships, they can be divided into four phylogenetic/ecological groups: two mosquito-borne groups, a tick-borne group and nonvectored viruses. Flavivirus are 40-60 nm with an enveloped, icosahedral nucleocapsid that holds their positive-sense, single stranded RNA genome.

REFERENCES

SOURCE
Flavivirus (3571) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against purified St. Louis Encephalitis virus.

PRODUCT
Each vial contains 100 µg IgG2a in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.