Yellow fever virus envelope glycoprotein E Antibody FITC Conjugated

Catalog No: #C03908F

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	Yellow fever virus envelope glycoprotein E Antibody FITC Conjugated
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Purified by Protein A.
Applications	IF(IHC-P)
Species Reactivity	Virus
Crossing Reactivity	Yellow fever virus
Immunogen Description	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide aa 650-700 3411 derived from Yellow fever virus envelope glycoprotein E (IIVGRGDSRLTY)
Conjugates	FITC
Target Name	Yellow fever virus envelope glycoprotein E
Other Names	Genome polyprotein
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#P03314NCBI Gene ID1502173
Cell Localization	Extracellular
Concentration	1mg ml
Formulation	10mM Tris Buffered Saline containing 1% BSA, 50% glycerol and 0.09% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at 4C for 12 months.

Application Details

Immunofluorescence: 1:50-200

Background

Capsid protein C self-assembles to form an icosahedral capsid about 30 nm in diameter. The capsid encapsulates the genomic RNA (By similarity). prM acts as a chaperone for envelope protein E during intracellular virion assembly by masking and inactivating envelope protein E fusion peptide. prM is matured in the last step of virion assembly, presumably to avoid catastrophic activation of the viral fusion peptide induced by the acidic pH of the trans-Golgi network. After cleavage by host furin, the pr peptide is released in the extracellular medium and small envelope protein M and envelope protein E homodimers are dissociated (By similarity). Envelope protein E binding to host cell surface receptor is followed by virus internalization through clathrin-mediated endocytosis. Envelope protein E is subsequently involved in membrane fusion between virion and host late endosomes. Synthesized as a homodimer with prM which acts as a chaperone for envelope protein E. After cleavage of prM, envelope protein E dissociate from small envelope protein M and homodimerizes (By similarity). Non-structural protein 1 is involved in virus replication and regulation of the innate immune response. Non-structural protein 2A may be involved viral RNA replication and capsid assembly. Non-structural protein 2B is a required cofactor for the serine protease function of NS3. Serine protease NS3 displays three enzymatic activities: serine protease, NTPase and RNA helicase. NS3 serine protease, in association with NS2B, performs its autocleavage and cleaves the polyprotein at dibasic sites in the cytoplasm: C-prM, NS2A-NS2B, NS2B-NS3, NS3-NS4A, NS4A-2K and NS4B-NS5. NS3 RNA helicase binds RNA and unwinds dsRNA in the 3' to 5' direction (By similarity). Non-structural protein 4A induces host endoplasmic reticulum membrane rearrangements leading to the formation of virus-induced membranous vesicles hosting the dsRNA and polymerase, functioning as a replication complex.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.