

DESCRIPTION

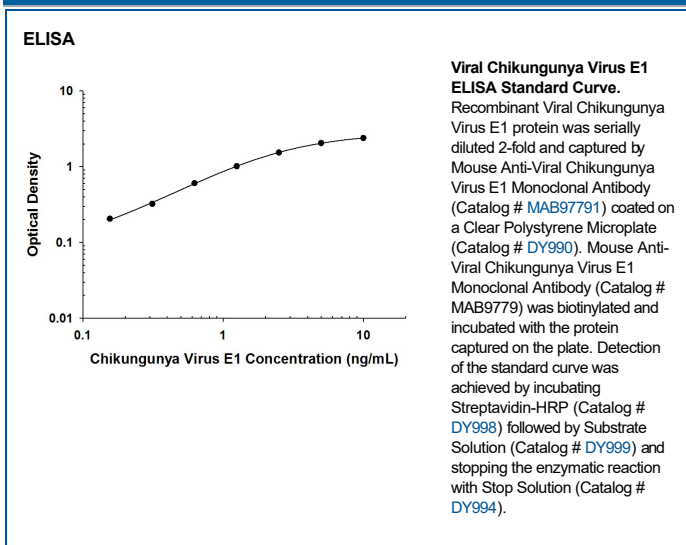
Species Reactivity	Viral
Specificity	Detects viral Chikungunya Virus E1 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 988110
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Human embryonic kidney cell line HEK293-derived transfected with viral Chikungunya Virus E1 Tyr810-Gly1224 Accession # Q8JUX5
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

ELISA	This antibody functions as an ELISA detection antibody when paired with Mouse Anti-Viral Chikungunya Virus E1 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB97791). <i>This product is intended for assay development on various assay platforms requiring antibody pairs.</i>
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DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Chikungunya fever is a pandemic disease caused by the flavivirus Chikungunya (CHIKV). The 47 kDa E1 glycoprotein mediates viral membrane fusion during CHIKV infection. The CHIKV envelope protein E1 is a component of the viral spike, which is composed of triplets of heterodimer of E1 and E2 glycoproteins, expressed on the viral surface. The viral spike proteins facilitate attachment to cell surfaces and viral entry into the cells. The E1 envelope protein is a class II fusion protein that mediates low pH-triggered membrane fusion during virus infection.