

Japanese Encephalitis Virus (pan) - Purified

Catalog No.: AR10530PU-L

Quantity: 1 mg

Background: Japanese encephalitis previously known as Japanese B encephalitis is a virus from the family Flaviviridae. It is closely related to the West Nile virus and St. Louis encephalitis virus. Positive sense single stranded RNA genome is packaged in the capsid, formed by the capsid protein. The outer envelope is formed by envelope (E) protein and is the protective antigen. It aids in entry of the virus to the inside of the cell. The genome also encodes several nonstructural proteins also (NS1, NS2a, NS2b, NS3, NS4a, NS4b, NS5). NS1 is produced as secretory form also. NS3 is a putative helicase, and NS5 is the viral polymerase. It has been noted that the Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV) infects the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) and rapidly accumulates substantial amounts of viral proteins for the JEV. Japanese Encephalitis is diagnosed by detection of antibodies in serum and CSF (cerebrospinal fluid) by IgM capture ELISA.

Source: E. coli

Format: **Purity:** >90% pure as determined by 10% PAGE (coomassie staining).

Purification Method: Encephalitis protein was Purified by proprietary chromatographic technique.

Buffer System: 20mM Tris-MES pH 6.5, 8M Urea, 200mM NaCl and 0.05% Tween-20

Applications: Encephalitis antigen is suitable for ELISA and Western blots, excellent antigen for detection of JEV with minimal specificity problems.
Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.

Description: The *E.coli* derived recombinant protein contains the Japanese Encephalitis virus gE immunodominant regions.

Specificity: Immunoreactive with sera of encephalitis virus infected individuals.

Storage: Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer.
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Shelf life: one year from despatch.