# Recombinant Rubella Virus capsid protein ab68543

## Overview

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<th>Product name</th>
<th>Recombinant Rubella Virus capsid protein</th>
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<td>Protein length</td>
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## Description

- **Nature**: Recombinant  
- **Source**: Escherichia coli  
- **Amino Acid Sequence**:  
- **Amino acids**: 1 to 123  
- **Tags**: GST tag C-Terminus

## Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of ab68543 in the following tested applications. The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

- **Biological activity**: ab68543 is immunoreactive with sera of Rubella Virus infected individuals.  
- **Applications**: Western blot, ELISA  
- **Purity**: > 95% SDS-PAGE.  
  ab68543 was purified by a proprietary chromatographic technique.  
- **Form**: Liquid

## Preparation and Storage

- **Stability and Storage**: Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.  
  Preservative: 0.14% Imidazole  
  Constituents: 48% Urea, 1.74% Sodium chloride  
  This product is an active protein and may elicit a biological response in vivo, handle with caution.

## General Info
Rubella virus is the only member of the Rubrivirus genus of the Togavirus family. Unlike most Togaviruses it is NOT arthropod borne, but is acquired via the respiratory route. It causes German measles (a mild contagious eruptive disease, capable of producing congenital defects in infants born to mothers infected during the first three months of pregnancy). Rubella virus is an enveloped positive-strand RNA virus. The genome encodes two open reading frames (ORFs): the 5'-proximal ORF encodes viral nonstructural proteins (NSP) that are responsible for viral genome replication, while the 3'-proximal ORF encodes three virion structural proteins (SP), the capsid protein (CP), and the two envelope glycoproteins, E2 and E1. During virus assembly, the capsid interacts with genomic RNA to form nucleocapsids. The rubella virus (RV) structural proteins: capsid, E2, and E1 are synthesized as a polyprotein precursor. The signal peptide that initiates translocation of E2 into the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum remains attached to the carboxy terminus of the capsid protein after cleavage by signal peptidase.

Cellular localization

Cytoplasmic in host cells concentrated around Golgi region and mitochondrion.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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