Recombinant Rubella virus E1 protein ab68498

**Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>Recombinant Rubella virus E1 protein</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biological activity</td>
<td>ab68498 is immunoreactive with sera of Rubella Virus infected individuals.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>&gt; 95% SDS-PAGE. ab68498 is &gt;95% pure as determined by 10% PAGE (coomassie staining), purified by a proprietary chromatographic technique.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expression system</td>
<td>Escherichia coli</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protein length</td>
<td>Protein fragment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal free</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature</td>
<td>Recombinant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequence</td>
<td>The E.Coli derived recombinant protein contains the Rubella Virus E1 regions, 157-176, 374-390, 213-239 amino acids.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Additional sequence information</td>
<td>The protein is fused to a GST-tag.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Specifications**

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab68498 in the following tested applications.
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

**Applications**

- Western blot
- ELISA

**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**
Relevance

Rubella virus is the only member of the Rubivirus genus of the Togavirus family. Unlike most Togaviruses it is NOT arthropod borne, but is acquired via the respiratory route. It is an enveloped (toga=cloak), non-segmented, positive sense, RNA virus and replicates in the cytoplasm. It consists of 3 structural proteins; E1,E2 membrane bound glycoproteins, and C capsid protein. E1 envelope glycoprotein is a class II viral fusion protein. Fusion activity is inactive as long as E1 is bound to E2 in mature virion. After virus attachment to target cell and endocytosis, acidification of the endosome induces dissociation of E1/E2 heterodimer and trimerization of the E1 subunits. This E1 homotrimer is fusion active, and promotes release of viral nucleocapsid in the cytoplasm after cell and viral membrane fusion. The E1 cytoplasmic tail modulates virus release, and the tyrosines residues are critical for this function.

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

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- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit https://www.abcam.com/abpromise or contact our technical team.

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