# Measles virus fusion protein Antibody Biotin Conjugated

Catalog No: #C00480B

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## Description

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| Product Name | Measles virus fusion protein Antibody Biotin Conjugated |
| Host Species | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Purification | Purified by Protein A. |
| Applications | WB IHC-P |
| Species Reactivity | Virus |
| Crossing Reactivity | Measles virus |
| Immunogen Description | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide aa 510-550 550 derived from Measles virus fusion protein |
| Conjugates | Biotin |
| Target Name | Measles virus fusion protein |
| Other Names | Fusion glycoprotein F; F |
| Accession No. | Swiss-Prot#P69353NCBI Gene ID1489800 |
| Uniprot | P69353 |
| GeneID | 1489800; |
| Excitation Emission | N A |
| Cell Localization | Cytoplasm |
| 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

Western blotting: 1:100-1000Immunohistochemistry1:100-500

## Background

Class I viral fusion protein. Under the current model, the protein has at least 3 conformational states: pre-fusion native state, pre-hairpin intermediate state, and post-fusion hairpin state. During viral and plasma cell membrane fusion, the heptad repeat (HR) regions assume a trimer-of-hairpins structure, positioning the fusion peptide in close proximity to the C-terminal region of the ectodomain. The formation of this structure appears to drive apposition and subsequent fusion of viral and plasma cell membranes. Directs fusion of viral and cellular membranes leading to delivery of the nucleocapsid into the cytoplasm. This fusion is pH independent and occurs directly at the outer cell membrane. The trimer of F1-F2 (F protein) probably interacts with H at the virion surface. Upon HN binding to its cellular receptor, the hydrophobic fusion peptide is unmasked and interacts with the cellular membrane, inducing the fusion between cell and virion membranes. Later in infection, F proteins expressed at the plasma membrane of infected cells could mediate fusion with adjacent cells to form syncytia, a cytopathic effect that could lead to tissue necrosis (By similarity).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only