



Mouse anti-Measles Virus monoclonal antibody, clone MN514 (CABT-CS256)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	Measles Virus nucleoprotein
Target	Measles Virus
Immunogen	Purified Measles Virus
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Measles Virus
Clone	MN514
Purification	>95% by SDS-PAGE
Conjugate	unconjugated
Applications	ELISA, LFIA
Format	Liquid
Size	1 mg
Buffer	10 mM Phosphate Buffered Saline, pH 7.0
Preservative	0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Short Term: 2-8°C. Long Term: -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

BACKGROUND

Introduction

Measles is an infection of the respiratory system, immune system and skin caused by measles virus (MV), a paramyxovirus of the genus Morbillivirus. Measles is a highly contagious viral infection with a substantial degree of morbidity and significant mortality. The initial symptoms usually include a high fever (often $>40^{\circ}\text{C}$), Koplik spots (spots in the mouth that usually appear 2–3 days prior to the rash and last 3–5 days), malaise, loss of appetite, red eyes, runny nose, and sometimes coughing. This is followed by the appearance of typical maculopapular, erythematous rash that covers much of the body; after which the recovery progresses, provided that there are no other infections or complications. The virus spreads by respiration either directly or through aerosol. The virus infects the host by binding specifically to receptors: SLAM (signaling lymphocyte activation molecule) that is expressed on immune cells, the CD46 (membrane cofactor protein) that is expressed on epithelial cells, and a third putative receptor that is shown to allow MV infection with the absence of the above receptors. This type of specific receptor mediated entry confines the tropism of MV to humans hosts and no other animal reservoirs are known.

Keywords

morbilli; Measles virus ; MeV; Measles virus Antigen