



Humanized Anti-EEEV E2 Monoclonal antibody, clone 230 (CABT-CS918)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	Clone EEEV-230 activity is directed against the B domain of the E2 glycoprotein. Furthermore, human monoclonal antibody EEEV-230 binds strongly to both SINV/EEEV particles and EEEV E2 glycoprotein. The Fab form of EEEV-230 also neutralizes SINV-EEEV efficiently but with reduced potency, suggesting bivalent or tetravalent interactions as an IgG may contribute to optimal neutralization of SINV/EEEV.
Target	EEEV E2
Immunogen	A panel of human monoclonal antibodies (mAb), including EEEV-230, was isolated and sequenced from the B cells of a survivor of natural EEEV infection
Isotype	IgG1
Source/Host	Humanized
Species Reactivity	EEEV
Clone	230
Conjugate	unconjugated
Applications	ELISA, Neut
Format	Liquid
Size	250 µg, 1 mg
Buffer	0.01 M phosphate buffered saline (150 mM NaCl) PBS pH 7.2 - 7.4
Preservative	None

Storage

Functional grade preclinical antibodies may be stored sterile as received at 2-8°C for up to one year. For longer term storage, aseptically aliquot in working volumes without diluting and store at -70°C. Avoid Repeated Freeze Thaw Cycles.

BACKGROUND

Introduction

Eastern equine encephalitis (EEE), commonly called Triple E or sleeping sickness is a disease caused by a zoonotic mosquito vectored Togavirus that is present in North, Central, and South America, and the Caribbean. EEE was first recognized in Massachusetts, United States, in 1831, when 75 horses died mysteriously of viral encephalitis. Symptoms include high fever, muscle pain, altered mental status, headache, meningeal irritation, photophobia, and seizures, which occur 3-10 days after the bite of an infected mosquito. EEE is closely related to Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus (VEEV) and western equine encephalitis virus (WEEV).

Keywords

EEEV; Eastern Equine Encephalitis; Eastern Equine Encephalitis Virus; EEEV E2 glycoprotein; EEEV E2
