

Recombinant Zika Envelope Protein

Capsid protein VP1, CP, p59, Protein 30k
Catalog # PBV11543r

Specification

Recombinant Zika Envelope Protein - Product info

Primary Accession [1491972](#)
Calculated MW **19 kDa** **KDa**

Recombinant Zika Envelope Protein - Additional Info

Other Names

Capsid protein VP1, CP, p59, Protein 30k

Gene Source	Norovirus GI
Source	E. coli
Assay&Purity	SDS-PAGE;> 95%
Recombinant	Yes
Target/Specificity	
NoVGI_gp2	

Format

Liquid

Storage

-20°C;In PBS and 45 mM arginine

Recombinant Zika Envelope Protein - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Recombinant Zika Envelope Protein - Images

Recombinant Zika Envelope Protein - Background

Zika virus (ZIKV) belongs to the family Flaviviridae and the genus Flavivirus, it is transmitted by daytime-active Aedes mosquitoes, such as *A. aegypti* and *A. albopictus*. The Zika virus is related to the dengue, yellow fever, Japanese encephalitis, and West Nile viruses. Much like the other flaviviruses, Zika virus is enveloped and icosahedral and has a non-segmented, single-stranded, positive-sense RNA genome. Zika fever is an infection, which often causes no symptoms or only

mild ones, like a mild form of dengue fever, and it is treated by rest. As of February 2016, there has been mounting evidence that Zika fever in pregnant women can cause abnormal brain development in their fetuses by mother-to-child transmission, which may result in miscarriage or microcephaly, however it is not yet known whether Zika virus causes microcephaly. Furthermore, a connection has been established with neurologic conditions in infected adults, including Guillain-Barre syndrome. Since the 1950s, Zika virus has been detected only within a narrow equatorial belt from Africa to Asia. Between the years 2013 and 2014, Zika virus has spread eastward across the Pacific Ocean to French Polynesia, New Caledonia, the Cook Islands, and Easter Island, and in 2015 to Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean, and South America, where the Zika outbreak has reached pandemic levels.