

## Recombinant Chikungunya Virus E1 Envelope Protein, His-tagged

### Product Information

**Cat#**

CHI-053

**Product Name**

Recombinant Chikungunya Virus E1 Envelope Protein, His-tagged

**Description**

Chikungunya Virus E1 Envelope protein is a unique product that has been developed in response to the need for high purity, properly assembled and glycosylated Chikungunya virus antigens for use in the development of Chikungunya virus diagnostics and in vaccine development and research / development (including use as an immunogen). Chikungunya Virus E1 Envelope protein is produced in human cell lines using state-of-the-art expression techniques.

**Type**

Recombinant

**Gene**

E1 Envelope

**Species**

CHIKV

**Source**

HEK293

**Synonyms**

Chikungunya Virus E1 Envelope

**Formulation**

20mM Tris-HCl pH 7.8, 210mM NaCl

**Purity**

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>95% pure by SDS-PAGE

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### Storage

Short Term Storage: +4 centigrade

Long Term Storage: -80 centigrade

Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles

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### Notes

This product is intended for research and manufacturing uses only. It is not a diagnostic device. The user assumes all responsibility for care, custody and control of the material, including its disposal, in accordance with all regulations.

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### Tags

C-terminal 6xHis

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### Protein Length

1-415

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### Freezing

Can be frozen

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### Sequence Strain

Senegal 37997

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### Background

Chikungunya virus is a member of the genus Alphavirus in the family Togaviridae. Chikungunya fever is a mosquito-borne disease first identified in Tanzania in 1953. Since 2004 there have been extensive outbreaks in Africa and Asia, and in 2013 the first cases were identified in the Caribbean, and by September 2014 more than 650,000 cases had been reported in the Americas. Chikungunya fever usually starts 2–4 days after chikungunya virus infection, with clinical symptoms including high fever, rash, headache, vomiting, myalgia, and severe joint pain.

Because the virus is transmitted by the same mosquitos that transmit Dengue Virus and Zika

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Virus, and the clinical symptoms of infection with the viruses are also similar, it is important to be able to distinguish diagnostically between the different infections. Because the use of aspirin and other NSAIDs can increase the risk of haemorrhage in Dengue fever, patients should be treated as having Dengue fever until a diagnosis of Dengue fever has been excluded.

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