

## GPΔMLD Protein of Zaire Ebolavirus (isolate H.sapiens-wt/GIN/2014/Gueckedou-C07)

CATALOG NUMBER: ZEB-GP-006P, 50 µg

**Introduction** The Ebola virus (EBOV) is a mononegavirus which contains a 19 kb single-stand RNA encoding seven proteins. Rates of genetic change of ebolavirus are 100 times slower than influenza A in humans, but on the same magnitude as those of hepatitis B.

The main Ebolavirus glycoprotein (GP) is the only viral protein found on the surface of the Ebola virion and is therefore responsible for mediating attachment and entry of the virus into host cells. The produced GP protein (~120 kDa) is derived from the sequence of a recent Zaire Ebolavirus (ZEBOV) isolate from 2014 outbreak in western Africa.

**Applications** Western blot standard, antibody ELISA, antigen, etc.

**Description** Viral protein purified from 293 cell culture

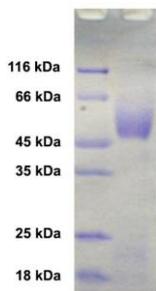
**Viral Protein** 6x His tagged truncated ectodomain of glycoprotein (GP) without “mucin-like-domain” (amino acid 33-311 and 463-632) of Zaire Ebolavirus (isolate H.sapiens wt/GIN/2014/Gueckedou-C07) (GenBank No. KJ660347), a 151 aa sequence (aa 312-462) was deleted from full length GP protein.

**Storage** Store at -20 °C; Stable for 3-months from the date of shipment when kept at 4 °C. Non-hazardous, no MSDS required.

**Concentration** 1 µg/µl in PBS

**Endotoxin Level** <0.01 EU per 1 µg of the protein by LAL test

**Purity** ≥ 95% (by SDS PAGE)



**SDS-PAGE:** purified GPΔMLD of Zaire Ebolavirus from 293 cells

### GPΔMLD SEQ:

IPLGVIHNSTLQVSDVDKLVCRDKLSSTNQLRSVGLNLEGNGVATDVPSATKRWGFRRSGVPPKVVNYEAGEWAENCYNLEIKKPDGSECLPAAPDGIIRGFPRCRYVHKVSGTGPCAGDFAFHKEGAFFLYDRLASTVIYRGTTFAGVVAFLILPQAKKDFSSHPLREPVNATEDPSSGYYSTTIRYQATGFGTNETEYLFVEVDNLTIVVQLESRFTTPQFLLQLNETIYASGKRSTTTGKLIWKVNPEIDTTIGEWAFWETKKNLTKIRSEELSFTAVNTHHQDTGEESASSGKLGITNTIAGVAGLITGRRTRREVIVNAQPKCNPNLHYWTTQDEGAAIGLAWIPYFGPAAEGIYTEGLMHNQDGLICGLRQLANETTQALQLFLRATTELRTFSILNRKAIDFLLQRWGGTCHILGPDCCIEPHDWTKNITDKIDQIIHDFVD

### Reference:

1. Baize, S, et al. Emergence of Zaire Ebola virus disease in Guinea. N Engl J Med, 371: 1418-1425, 2014.