

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

CATALOG NUMBER: ZEB-GP-015P, 50 µg

Introduction

The Ebola virus (EBOV) is a mononegavivirus 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 Glycoprotein (GP) (amino acid 33-632) of Zaire Ebolavirus (isolate H.sapiens wt/GIN/2014/Gueckedou-C07) (Genebank No. KJ660347)

Storage

Store at -20 °C; Stable for 1-months from the date of shipment when kept at 4 °C. Non-hazardous, no MSDS required.

Concentration

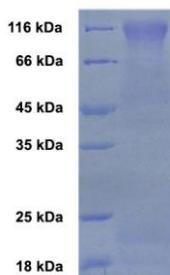
1 µg/µl in PBS

Endotoxin Level

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

Purity

≥ 95% (by SDS PAGE)



SDS-PAGE: purified GP protein (aa 33-632) of Zaire Ebolavirus from 293 cells

GP SEQ:

IPLGVIHNSTLQVSDVDKLVCRDKLSSTNQLRSVGLNLEGNGVATDVPSATKRGFRSGVPPKVNYEAGEWAENCYNLEIKKPD
GSECLPAAPDGIRGFPRCRYVKVSGTGPCAGDFAFHKEAFFFLYDRLASTVIYRGTTFAEGVVAFLILPQAKKDFSSHPLREP
VNATEDPSSGGYSTTIRYQATGFGTNETEYLFEVDNLTYVQLESRFTPQFLLQLNETIYASGKRSNTTGKLIWKVNPEDTTIGE
WAFWETKKNLTRKIRSEELSFATAVSNGPKNISGQSPARTSSDPETNTTNEHKIMASENSSAMVQVHSQGRKAAVSHTTLATIS
TSPQSLTTKPGPDNSTHNTPVYKLDISEATQVGQHHRRADNDSTASDTPPATTAAGPLKAENTNTSKSADSSDLATTSPQNYSE
TAGNNNTHHQDTGEESASSGKLGLITNTIAGVAGLITGGRRTRREVIVNAQPKCNPNLHYWTQDEGAAIGLAWIPYFGPAAEGI
YTEGLMHNQDGLICGLRQLANETTQALQLFLRATTELRTFSILNRKAIDFLLQRWGGTCHILGPDCciePHDWTKNITDKIDQII
HDFVD

Reference:

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



Please consider the environment before printing.

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