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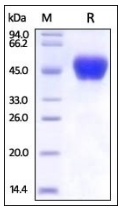
Ebolavirus Glycoprotein Recombinant Protein

Cat. No.: 97-050



Ebolavirus Glycoprotein Recombinant Protein

Specifications

SPECIES:	Ebolavirus
SOURCE SPECIES:	HEK293 cells
SEQUENCE:	Ile 33 - Arg 324
FUSION TAG:	His Tag
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	WB
APPLICATIONS:	This recombinant protein can be used for WB. For research use only.
PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	34.3 kDa

Properties

PURITY:	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin level is less than 1.0 EU per ug by the LAL method.
PHYSICAL STATE:	Lyophilized
BUFFER:	PBS, pH7.4

STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Lyophilized Protein should be stored at -20˚C or lower for long term storage. Upon reconstitution, working aliquots should be stored at -20˚C or -70˚C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Additional Info

OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	Glycoprotein / GP (virus)
ALTERNATE NAMES:	Ebolavirus Glycoprotein
ACCESSION NO.:	B8XCN1
GENE ID:	9487265

Background and References

BACKGROUND:	EBOV encodes seven structural proteins: nucleoprotein (NP), polymerase cofactor (VP35), (VP40), GP, transcription activator (VP30), VP24, and RNA polymerase (L). GP protein contains 160-kDa envelope-attached glycoprotein (GP) and a 110 kDa secreted glycoprotein (sGP). GP is a class I fusion protein which assembles as trimers on viral surface and plays an important role in virus entry and attachment. Mature GP is a disulfide-linked heterodimer formed by two subunits, GP1 and GP2, which are generated from the proteolytical process of GP precursor (pre-GP) by cellular furin during virus assembly . GP1 is responsible for binding to the receptor(s) on target cells. Interacts with CD209/DC-SIGN and CLEC4M/DC-SIGNR which act as cofactors for virus entry into the host cell. GP2 acts as a class I viral fusion protein. GP1,2 mediates endothelial cell activation and decreases endothelial barrier function. sGP seems to possess an anti-inflammatory activity as it can reverse the barrier-decreasing effects of TNF alpha.
REFERENCES:	1) Saeed M.F., et al., 2010, PLoS Pathog. 6:0-0.
	2) Marzi A., et al., 2006, J. Virol. 80:6305-6317.
	3) Chandran K., et al., 2005, Science 308:1643-1645.