

Rabbit Ebola virus EBOV Glycoprotein/GP1 Monoclonal Antibody | anti-EBOV antibody

Anti-Ebola virus EBOV (Subtype Sudan, strain Gulu) Glycoprotein/GP1 (mucin domain deleted) Monoclonal Antibody

CATALOG # AAA176982	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Ebola virus	APPLICATIONS ELISA
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Ebola virus EBOV Glycoprotein/GP1; Monoclonal Antibody; Anti-Ebola virus EBOV (Subtype Sudan; strain Gulu) Glycoprotein/GP1 (mucin domain deleted) Monoclonal Antibody; Glycoprotein; GP; anti-EBOV antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Ebola virus
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG
Clone Number	301
Purity/Purification	Protein A Affinity
Form/Format	0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Applicable Applications for anti-EBOV antibody	ELISA
Immunogen	Recombinant EBOV (Subtype Sudan, strain Gulu) Glycoprotein/GP1 (mucin domain deleted) Protein (His Tag)
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Note	Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-EBOV antibody	The fourth gene of the EBOV genome encodes a 16-kDa envelope-attached glycoprotein (GP) and a 11 kDa secreted glycoprotein (sGP). Both GP and sGP have an identical 295-residue N-terminus, however, they have different C-terminal sequences. Recently, great attention has been paid to GP for vaccines design and entry inhibitors isolation. 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. The GP1 subunit contains a mucin domain and a receptor-binding domain (RBD); the GP2 subunit has a fusion peptide, a helical heptad-repeat (HR) region, a transmembrane (TM) domain, and a 4-residue cytoplasmic tail. The RBD of GP1 mediates the interaction of EBOV with cellular receptor (e.g. DC-SIGN/LSIGN, TIM-1, hMGL, NPC1, beta-integrins, folate receptor-alpha, and Tyro3 family receptors), of which TIM1 and NPC1 are essential for EBOV entry; the mucin domain having N- and O-linked glycans enhances the viral attachment to cellular hMGL, and participates in shielding key neutralization epitopes, which helps the virus evades immune elimination. There are large conformation changes of GP2 during membrane fusion, which enhance the insertion of fusion loop into cellular membrane and facilitate the release of viral nucleocapsid core to cytoplasm
Product Categories/Family for anti-EBOV antibody	Ebola virus Antibody

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/monoclonal/ebola-virus-ebov-glycoprotein-gp1-antibody-clone-301-elisa/176982>