

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

Ebola virus EBOV (subtype Bundibugyo, strain Uganda 2007) GP1/Glycoprotein Antibody, Rabbit PAb, Antigen Affinity Purified

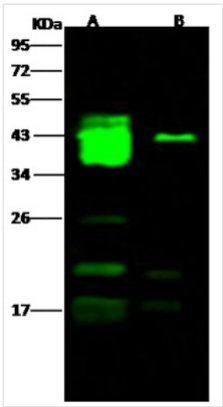
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA257040	Rabbit	Ebola virus	Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

EBOV GP1/Glycoprotein; Polyclonal Antibody; Ebola virus EBOV (subtype Bundibugyo, strain Uganda 2007) GP1/Glycoprotein Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; anti-EBOV-G antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Ebola virus
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Ebola virus EBOV (subtype Bundibugyo, strain Uganda 2007) GP1/Glycoprotein
Form/Format	0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Applicable Applications for anti-EBOV-G antibody	WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	Recombinant Ebola virus EBOV (subtype Bundibugyo, strain Uganda 2007) GP1/Glycoprotein Protein
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with purified, recombinant Ebola virus EBOV (subtype Bundibugyo, strain Uganda 2007) GP1/Glycoprotein. Ebola virus EBOV (subtype Bundibugyo, strain Uganda 2007) GP1/Glycoprotein specific IgG was purified by Ebola virus EBOV (subtype Bundibugyo, strain Uganda 2007) GP1/Glycoprotein affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



IF (Immunofluorescence)
Anti-Ebola virus EBOV (subtype Bundibugyo, strain Uganda 2007)GP1 / Glycoprotein rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:1000 dilution. Sample: Ebola virus EBOV (subtype Bundibugyo, strain Uganda 2007)GP1 / Glycoprotein Recombinant ProteinLane A: 50ngLane B: 10ngSecondary Goat Anti- Rabbit IgG H&L (Dylight 800) at 1/10000 dilution. Developed using the Odyssey technique. Performed under reducing conditions.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-EBOV-G 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.
References	Volchkov VE, et al. Processing of the Ebola virus glycoprotein by the proprotein convertase furin. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1998 May 12;95(10):5762-7. Lee JE, et al. Structure of the Ebola virus glycoprotein bound to an antibody from a human survivor. Nature. 2008 Jul 10;454(7201):177-82. doi: 10.1038/nature07082. Hood CL, et al. Biochemical and structural characterization of cathepsin L-processed Ebola virus glycoprotein: implications for viral entry and immunogenicity. J Virol. 2010 Mar;84(6):2972-82. doi: 10.1128/JVI.02151-09. Cook JD and Lee JE. The secret life of viral entry glycoproteins: moonlighting in immune evasion. PLoS Pathog. 2013 May;9(5):e1003258. doi: 10.1371/journal.ppat.1003258. Miller EH and Chandran K. Filovirus entry into cells-new insights. Curr Opin Virol. 2012 Apr;2(2):206-14. doi: 10.1016/j.coviro.2012.02.015.

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.

AAA Biotech | Tel: +1 (619) 604-9440 | Fax: +1 (619) 604-9441 | contact@aaabiotech.com
Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/ebov-gp1-glycoprotein-antibody-western-blot-elisa/257040>