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Anti-Ebola virus EBOV(subtype Zaire, strain Mayinga 1976) Glycoprotein/GP Monoclonal Antibody

E-AB-V1133

Application	ELISA	**Host**	Mouse
Storage	Store at -20℃. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.	**Clone No.**	06

Important Note Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Product Details

Immunogen	Recombinant EBOV (subtype Zaire, strain Mayinga 1976) Glycoprotein / GP Protein (His Tag)
Isotype	IgG1
Host	Mouse
Clone No.	06
Reactivity	Ebola virus
Dilution	ELISA 1:1000-1:2000
Storage Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS
Stability & Storage	Ships on ice packs. Store at -20°C
Description	This antibody was produced from a hybridoma resulting from the fusion of a mouse myeloma with B cells obtained from a mouse immunized with purified Recombinant EBOV (subtype Zaire, strain Mayinga 1976) Glycoprotein / GP Protein (His Tag). And the antibody

Antigen Infomation

Alternate Names	Glycoprotein,GP
Background	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, β-integrins, folate receptor-α, 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.