Product Data Sheet

Ebola virus Glycoprotein/GP Protein (AIE11917, HEK293, His)

Cat. No.: HY-P75272

Synonyms: Ebola virus EBOV (subtype Zaire, strain Ebola virus H.sapiens-wt/SLE/2014/ManoRiver-G3686.1)

Glycoprotein / EBOV-G Protein (His)

Species: Virus Source: HEK293

Accession: AIE11917 (I33-Q650)

Gene ID:

Molecular Weight: Approximately 69.3 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	IPLGVIHNST LQVSDVDKLV CRDKLSSTNQ LRSVGLNLEG NGVATDVPSV TKRWGFRSGV PPKVVNYEAG EWAENCYNLE IKKPDGSECL PAAPDGIRGF PRCRYVHKVS GTGPCAGDFA FHKEGAFFLY DRLASTVIYR GTTFAEGVVA FLILPQAKKD FFSSHPLREP VNATEDPSSG YYSTTIRYQA TGFGTNETEY LFEVDNLTYV QLESRFTPQF LLQLNETIYA SGKRSNTTGK LIWKVNPEID TTIGEWAFWE TKKNLTRKIR SEELSFTAVS NGPKNISGQS PARTSSDPET NTTNEDHKIM ASENSSAMVQ VHSQGRKAAV SHLTTLATIS TSPQPPTTKT GPDNSTHNTP VYKLDISEAT QVGQHHRRAD NDSTASDTPP ATTAAGPLKA ENTNTSKSAD SLDLATTTSP QNYSETAGNN NTHHQDTGEE SASSGKLGLI TNTIAGVAGL ITGGRRTRRE VIVNAQPKCN PNLHYWTTQD EGAAIGLAWI PYFGPAAEGI YTEGLMHNQD GLICGLRQLA NETTQALQLF LRATTELRTF SILNRKAIDF LLQRWGGTCH ILGPDCCIEP HDWTKNITDK IDQIIHDFVD
Appearance	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4 or 20 mM PB, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH ₂ O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose). ΔΔ Lyophilized from a 0.22 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

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DESCRIPTION

Background

The trimeric GP1,2 complexes of the Ebola virus Glycoprotein (GP) play a crucial role in viral entry processes, where GP1 serves as the receptor-binding subunit and GP2 acts as the membrane fusion subunit. During later stages of infection, GP down-regulates the expression of various host cell surface molecules, including integrins such as ITGA1, ITGA2, ITGA3, ITGA4, ITGA5, ITGA6, ITGA6, ITGAV, and ITGB1, disrupting cell adhesion and contributing to the detachment of cells, potentially leading to blood vessel integrity disruption and hemorrhages. GP also interacts with host TLR4, stimulating the differentiation and activation of monocytes, resulting in bystander death of T-lymphocytes. Additionally, GP counteracts the antiviral effect of host BST2/tetherin, cooperates with VP40 and host BST2 to activate the canonical NF-kappa-B pathway, and functions as a decoy for anti-GP1,2 antibodies, contributing to viral immune evasion. Moreover, GP interacts with and activates host macrophages and dendritic cells, inducing the up-regulation of cytokine transcription through the activation of host TLR4.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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