

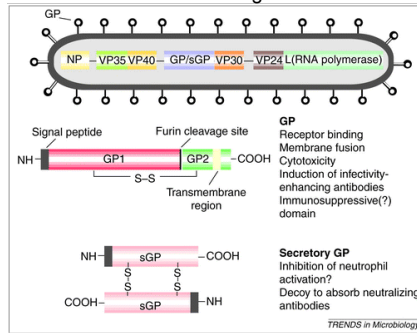
Product Specification Sheet

Recombinant Zaire-Ebola virus nucleoprotein

□ Cat # EVNP16-R-10	Recombinant (E.coli) Zaire Ebola virus NP (H.sapiens-wt/GIN/2014/Kissidougou-C15, 630-739aa, his-tag, >95%)	SIZE: 10 ug
□ Cat # EVNP16-R-100	Recombinant (E.coli) Zaire Ebola virus NP (H.sapiens-wt/GIN/2014/Kissidougou-C15, 630-739aa, his-tag, >95%)	SIZE: 100 ug

Ebola virus (EBOV, formerly Zaire Ebolavirus) causes severe disease in humans and in nonhuman primates in the form of viral hemorrhagic fever. Zaire Ebolavirus is a virological taxon included in the genus Ebolavirus, family Filoviridae, order Mononegavirales. The species has a single virus member, Ebola virus (EBOV). **Ebolavirus species Zaire (ZEBOV)** causes highly lethal hemorrhagic fever, resulting in the death of **90%** of patients within days. Most information on immune responses to ZEBOV comes from in vitro studies and animal models. Ebola Zaire attacks every organ and tissue in the human body except skeletal muscle and bone. Ebola is classified as a **Level 4** pathogen (higher than AIDS) with a 2 to 21 day (7 to 14 days average) incubation period. There are currently four known strains of Ebola: **Zaire, Sudan, Reston and Tai**. All cause illness in sub-human primates. Only Ebola Reston does not cause illness in humans. The mortality rate of Ebola victims is between 60% and 90%; with Ebola Sudan at 60% and Ebola Zaire at 90%.

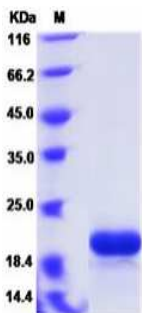
The virions are tubular in general form but variable in overall shape



and may appear as the classic shepherd's crook or eyebolt. Ebola virions consist of 7 structural proteins. At the center is the helical **ribonucleocapsid**, which consists of the genomic RNA wrapped around a polymer of **nucleoproteins (NP)**. Associated

with the ribonucleoprotein is the RNA-dependent **RNA polymerase (L)** with the **polymerase cofactor (VP35)** and a **transcription activator (VP30)**. The ribonucleoprotein is embedded in a matrix, formed by the major (VP40) and minor (VP24) matrix proteins. They are surrounded by a **lipid membrane** derived from the host cell membrane. The membrane anchors a glycoprotein (GP1,2) that projects 7 to 10 nm spikes away from its surface. While nearly identical to **Marburg virions** in structure, ebola virions are antigenically distinct. The most common diagnostic methods are RT-PCR in conjunction with antigen-capture ELISA which can be performed in field or mobile hospitals and laboratories. There are currently no FDA-approved vaccines for the prevention of EVD. The most promising ones are DNA vaccines or are based on adenoviruses, vesicular **stomatitis Indiana virus (VSIV) or filovirus-like particles (VLPs)** as all of these candidates could protect nonhuman primates from Ebola virus-induced disease. DNA vaccines, adenovirus-based vaccines, and VSIV-based vaccines have entered clinical trials.

Source of Antigen



Recombinant Zaire Ebola virus glycoprotein (cat# **EVNP16-R-10** (GIN/2014/Kissidougou-C15, protein accession# AF086833.2) was expressed in E.coli with a his tag at the N terminus. (630-739aa, >95%, ~15 KDa). Purified protein is supplied in 50 mM Tris, 500 mM NaCl, [pH 7.8] (see lot sp. Conc. on the vial.)

It is suitable for ELISA, Western or other applications where native protein is required. Do not freeze, thaw, or heat repeatedly.

Storage

Short-term: unopened, undiluted vials for less than a week at 4oC.

Long-term: at -20C or below in suitable aliquots after reconstitution. Do not freeze and thaw and store working, diluted solutions.

Stability: 6-12 months at -20oC or below.

Shipping: 4oC for solutions and room temp for powder.

Recommended Usage

Western Blotting: load 50-200 ng/well.

ELISA (10-100 ng antigen/well).

Histochemistry & Immunofluorescence: not tested.

Specificity & Cross-reactivity:

Zaire Ebola NP protein is significantly conserved in various Ebola serotypes: Bundibugyo (75%), D'Ivoire (75%), Sudan (67%) and Reston (69%). Recombinant proteins from various Ebola strains are available for control studies.

References: Thomas W (2010) Archives of Virology 155 (12): 2083-103. Taylor D (2010) BMC Evolutionary Biology 10: 193. Feldmann H (2005) . A. Virus Taxonomy—Eighth Report of the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses. 645-653.

*This product is for In vitro research use only.

http://www.4adi.com/objects/catalog/product/extras/Ebola_Marburg_Vaccines_ELISA_Flr.pdf	Catalog#	ProdDescription
	EVNP13-A	Rabbit Anti-Zaire Ebola virus nucleoprotein (EBOV NP, 1-739/DNA vaccine) IgG
	EVNP15-R-10	Recombinant (E.coli) Zaire Ebola virus nucleoprotein (EBOV NP) (full length, his-tag, 82 kda), purified
	EVNP15-R-100	Recombinant (E.coli) Zaire Ebola virus nucleoprotein (EBOV NP) (full length, his-tag, 82 kda), purified
	EVNP16-R-10	Recombinant (E.coli) Zaire Ebola virus nucleoprotein (EBOV NP) (H.sapiens-wt/GIN/2014/Kissidougou-C15, 630-739aa, his-tag, >95%)
	EVNP16-R-100	Recombinant (E.coli) Zaire Ebola virus nucleoprotein (EBOV NP) (H.sapiens-wt/GIN/2014/Kissidougou-C15, 630-739aa, his-tag, >95%)
	EVNP13-A	Anti-Zaire-Ebola virus nucleoprotein (EBOV NP, 1-739/DNA vaccine) IgG,
	SVNP27-R-10	Recombinant (E.coli) Sudan Ebola virus nucleoprotein (EBOV NP) (Uganda, 630-738aa, his-tag, >95%)
	SVNP27-R-100	Recombinant (E.coli) Sudan Ebola virus nucleoprotein (EBOV NP) (Uganda, 630-738aa, his-tag, >95%)
	AE-320500-1	Mouse Anti-Zaire Ebola virus Nucleoprotein (NP) IgG ELISA Kit, 96 tests, Quantitative
	AE-320510-1	Mouse Anti-Zaire Ebola virus Nucleoprotein (NP) IgM ELISA Kit, 96 tests, Quantitative
	AE-320520-1	Human Anti-Zaire Ebola virus Nucleoprotein (NP) IgG ELISA Kit, 96 tests, Quantitative
	AE-320530-1	Human Anti-Zaire Ebola virus Nucleoprotein (NP) IgM ELISA Kit, 96 tests, Quantitative
	AE-320540-1	Rabbit Anti-Zaire Ebola virus Nucleoprotein (NP) IgG ELISA Kit, 96 tests, Quantitative
	AE-320550-1	Monkey/Chimp Anti-Zaire Ebola virus Nucleoprotein (NP) IgG ELISA Kit, 96 tests, Quantitative
	AE-320560-1	Monkey/Chimp Anti-Zaire Ebola virus Nucleoprotein (NP) IgM ELISA Kit, 96 tests, Quantitative
	EVNP16-R-10	141217P