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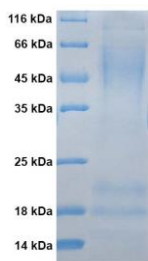
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Glycoprotein (GP) of Sudan Ebolavirus (Nakisamata)

CATALOG NUMBER: SEB-GP-020P, 50 µg

Introduction	The Ebola virus (EBOV) is a mononegavirus which contains a 19 kb single-stand RNA encoding seven proteins. Rates of genetic change of ebolavirus are 100 times slower than influenza A in humans, but on the same magnitude as those of hepatitis B. The main Ebolavirus glycoprotein (GP) is the only viral protein found on the surface of the Ebola virion and is therefore responsible for mediating attachment and entry of the virus into host cells. The produced GP protein (~120 kDa) is derived from the sequence of a recent Sudan Ebolavirus from Uganda in 2011.
Applications	Western blot standard, antibody ELISA, antigen, etc.
Description	Viral protein purified from 293 cell culture
Viral Protein	6x His tagged glycoprotein (GP) (amino acid 33-632) of Sudan Ebolavirus (Nakisamata) (GenBank No. AFP28231)
Storage	Store at -20 °C; Stable for 1-months from the date of shipment when kept at 4 °C. Non-hazardous, no MSDS required.
Concentration	1 µg/µl in PBS (20% glycerol, 0.1% sodium azide)
Endotoxin Level	<0.01 EU per 1 µg of the protein by LAL test
Purity	≥ 95% (by SDS PAGE)



SDS-PAGE: purified GP protein (aa 33-632) of Sudan Ebolavirus from 293 cells

GP SEQ:

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MPLGVVTNST LEVTEIDQLV CKDHLASTDQ LKSVGLNLEG SGVSTDIPSA TKRWGFRSGV PPKVVSYEAG EWAENCYNLE
IKKPDGSECL PPPPDGVRGF PRCRYVHKAQ GTGPCPGDYA FHKDGAFFLY DRLASTVIYR GVNFAEGVIA FLILAKPKET
FLQSPPIREA VNYTENTSSY YATSYLEYEI ENFGAQHSTT LFKIDNNTFV RLDRPHTPQF LFQLNDTIHL HQQLSNTTGR
LIWTLNANIN ADIGEWAFWE NKKNLSEQLR GEELSFEALS LNETEDDDAA SSRITKGRIS DRATRKYS DL VPKNSPGMVP
LHIPEGETTL PSQNSTEGRR VGVNTQETIT ETAATIIGTN GNHMQISTIG MRPSSSQIPS SSPTTAPSPE AQTPTTHTSG
PSVMATEEPT TPPGSSPGPT TEAPTLTPE NITTAVKTVL PQESTSNGLI TSTVTGILGS LGLRKRSRQ TNTKATGKCN
PNLHYWTAQE QHNAAGIAWI PYFGPGAEGI YTEGLMHNQN ALVCGLRQLA NETTQALQLF LRATTELRTY TILNRKAIDF
LLRRWGGTCR ILGPDCCEP HDWTKNITDK INQIIHDFID HHHHHH
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Reference:

1. Shoemaker, T, et al. Reemerging Sudan ebola virus disease in Uganda, 2011. Emerging Infect. Dis., 18: 1480-1483, 2012.