Zika virus (strain Zika SPH2015) E / Envelope protein (Domain I, His & MBP Tag)

Catalog Number: 40543-V10E



General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

ZIKV-E

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the Zika virus (strain Zika SPH2015) E (ALU33341.1) (Ile291-Thr399 and Glu426-Gly485 and Ser576- Gly592) was expressed with a N-terminal polyhistidine-tagged MBP tag at the N-terminus (his-MBP).

Source: ZIKV

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 75 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 $^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant Zika virus (strain Zika SPH2015) E consists of 523 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 57.2 kDa.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 250 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris, pH 8.0.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

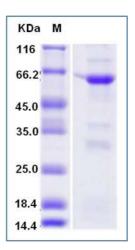
Store it under sterile conditions at $-20\,^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ to $-80\,^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Envelope of Zika virus is resposible for receptor binding and membrane. Analysis of the envelope protein of Zika, from Brazilian Zika SPH215 (KU321639), indicates predicted B and T cell epitopes in peptides that are consistent to those reported for dengue, YFYF and Japanese encephalitis. The envelope Domain II B cell epitope, to which much dengue non-neutralizing cross reaction is attributed, is also conserved also in Zika virus, consistent with prior field observations of cross reactivity with dengue and YF. Domain III of the Zika envelope protein, likely the main specific neutralizing domain, is distinct from recent Brazilian dengue isolates and a recent Peruvian YF isolate (GQ379163), 76% of possible major histocompatibility complex class (MHC) I and MHC II binding peptides and potential B cell linear epitopes are unique to Zika virus.

References

1.Marina Basarab specialty registrar. et al. Zika virus. BMJ 2016; 352:i1049 doi: 10.1136/bmj.i1049 2.Pinto Júnior VL, et al. Zika virus: a review to clinicians, Acta Med Port 2015 Nov-Dec;28(6):760-765 3.L Zammarchi, et al. Zika virus infection in a traveler returning to Europe from Brazil, March 2015

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