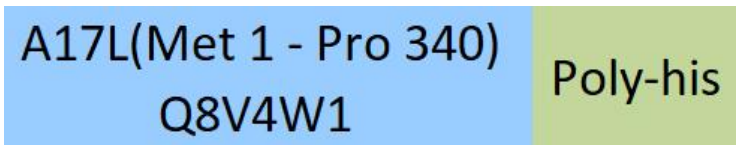
Monkeypox virus (strain Zaire-96-I-16) A17L Protein, His Tag (HPLC verified)

Catalog # A1L-M52H3

Source

Monkeypox virus (strain Zaire-96-I-16) A17L Protein, His Tag(A1L-M52H3) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Met 1 - Pro 340 (Accession # Q8V4W1).
Predicted N-terminus: Gly

Molecular Characterization



This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

The protein has a calculated MW of 41.4 kDa. The protein migrates as 42-45 kDa under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per μg by the LAL method.

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

>90% as determined by SEC-HPLC.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

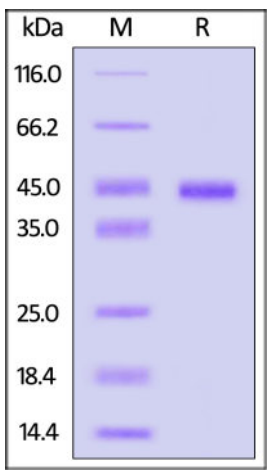
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

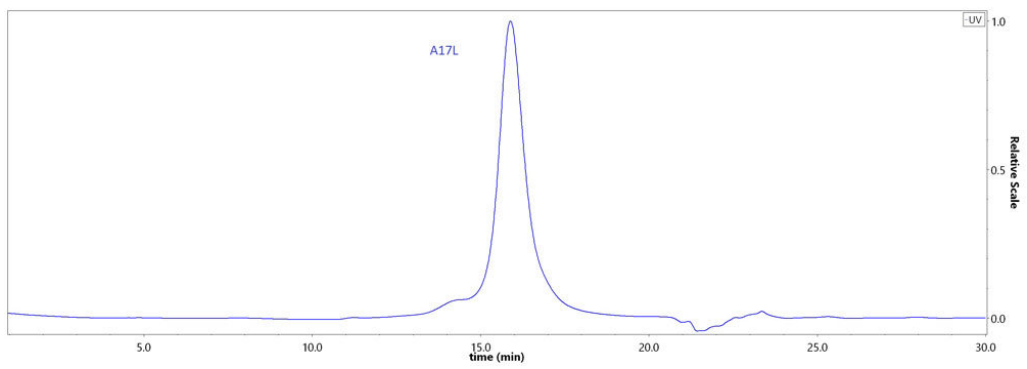
- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

SDS-PAGE



Monkeypox virus (strain Zaire-96-I-16) A17L Protein, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90%.

SEC-HPLC



The purity of Monkeypox virus (strain Zaire-96-I-16) A17L Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. A1L-M52H3) was greater than 90% as determined by SEC-HPLC.

Background

Monkeypox is a rare zoonosis caused by monkeypox virus, which has become the most serious orthpoxvirus and consists of complex double stranded DNA. The cases are mostly in central and western Africa. The pathogenesis of monkeypox is that the virus invades the body from respiratory mucosa, multiplies in

lymphocytes, and incurs into blood producing transient venereal toxemia. after the virus multiplies in cells, the cells can invade the blood and propagate to the skin of the whole body, causing lesions. The envelope glycoprotein A35R on the EV surface has been predicted to influence intercellular diffusion of virions.

Clinical and Translational Updates