



Rabbit Anti-EBOV NP (a.a. 630-738) Polyclonal antibody (DPAB-CS24608)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	EBOV NP
Target	EBOV NP
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	EBOV
Conjugate	unconjugated
Applications	ELISA
Format	Liquid
Size	100 µl
Buffer	PBS, 0.05% azide
Preservative	0.05% azide
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. For long term storage, store at -20°C, avoiding freeze/thaw cycles.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Ebola virus (EBOV, formerly Zaire ebolavirus) causes severe disease in humans and 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
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highly lethal hemorrhagic fever, resulting in the death of 90% of patients within days. 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 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.

Keywords

Ebola virus; EBOV; Ebola Virus Nucleocapsid Protein; Ebola virus NP; EBOV NP
