# Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPH-02396)

TargetMol

## Lassa virus (strain Mouse/Sierra Leone/Josiah/1976) Z Protein (His)

### General Information

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| Synonyms: | Zinc-binding protein;Protein Z;RING finger protein Z |
| Protein Construction: | 2-99 aa |
| Species: | LASV |
| Expression Host: | E. coli |
| Accession: | O73557 |
| Molecular Weight: | 14.6 kDa (predicted) |
| AA Sequence: | GNKQAKAPESKDSPRASLIPDATHLGPQFCKSCWFENKGLVECNNHYLCLNCLTLLLSVSNRCPICKMPLPTK LRPSAAPTAPPTGAADSIRPPPYSP |

### QC Testing

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| Biological Activity: | Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first. |
| Purity: | > 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE. |
| Endotoxin: | < 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method. |
| Formulation: | If the delivery form is liquid, the default storage buffer is Tris/PBS-based buffer, 5%-50% glycerol. If the delivery form is lyophilized powder, the buffer before lyophilization is Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0. |

### Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile deionized water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/mL. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

### Protein Background

Plays a crucial role in virion assembly and budding. Expressed late in the virus life cycle, it acts as an inhibitor of viral transcription and RNA synthesis by interacting with the viral polymerase L. Presumably recruits the NP encapsidated genome to cellular membranes at budding sites via direct interaction with NP. Plays critical roles in

the final steps of viral release by interacting with host TSG101, a member of the vacuolar protein-sorting pathway and using other cellular host proteins involved in vesicle formation pathway. The budding of the virus progeny occurs after association of protein Z with the viral glycoprotein complex SSP-GP1-GP2 at the cell periphery, step that requires myristoylation of protein Z. Also selectively represses protein production by associating with host eIF4E.



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