

Varicella-zoster virus (VZV) (strain Oka vaccine) Glycoprotein B/gB Protein

General Information

Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the Varicella-zoster virus (VZV) (strain Oka vaccine) Glycoprotein B (Q4JR05) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.
Species:	VZV
Expression Host:	CHO Cells
Accession:	Q4JR05
Molecular Weight:	83.8 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Immobilized Recombinant Varicella-zoster virus (VZV) (strain Oka vaccine) gB Protein (Cat#TMPY-06855) at 2 µg/mL (100 µl/well) can bind anti-VZV-gB Antibody, Human IgG1, the EC50 is 5.0-15.0 ng/mL.
Purity:	≥ 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE. ≥ 90 % as determined by SEC-HPLC.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 µm filter, containing 140 mM NaCl, 2.7 mM KCl, 10 mM Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 1.8 mM KH ₂ PO ₄ , pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:
A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. 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

Varicella-zoster virus (VZV) is a highly fusogenic virus, but the degree of fusion is dependent on the cell substrate in which the virus is propagated. Varicella-zoster virus (VZV) is classified as an alphaherpesvirus based on its growth characteristics and its ability to become latent in the nervous system of the host. Like all known herpesviruses, VZV encodes a homolog of glycoprotein B (gB). Glycoprotein B (gB) is the most conserved entry

glycoprotein among herpesviruses with an amino acid sequence identity of around ~ 50% within each subfamily. While the role of gB during alphaherpesvirus entry is well established, multiple lines of evidence also support the involvement of gB during herpesvirus egress.

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