Leinco Technologies, Inc.
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Anti-Bundibugyo Ebolavirus, GP [Clone BDBV-255] — Purified No Carrier Protein

Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Information

Product No.:	E168
Lot:	
Clone:	BDBV-255
Isotype:	Human Human IgG1λ
Conc:	
Pkg Size:	

Product Description

Specificity:
BDBV-255 activity is directed against an epitope near the base of Bundibugyo ebolavirus (BDBV) glycoprotein.

Antigen Distribution:
Ebola virus glycoprotein is a surface protein expressed on the virus envelope.

Background:
Ebola virus is a member of the Filoviridae family that causes severe disease in humans with a mortality rate of 25-90%[1]. Three Ebola species are responsible for lethal outbreaks: Zaire ebolavirus (EBOV), Bundibugyo ebolavirus (BDBV), and Sudan ebolavirus (SUDV).

The Ebola virus envelope contains a single surface glycoprotein (GP) which is responsible for viral attachment to the host cell, endosomal entry, and membrane fusion[1]. GP is composed of two subunits, GP1 and GP2. GP1 has a heavily glycosylated mucin-like domain and a glycan cap. GP2 contains the internal fusion loop, transmembrane domain, and stalk. GP is the major target of neutralizing monoclonal antibody (mAb) and vaccine design against Ebola virus. mAbs targeting GP1 are capable of neutralizing all known filovirus GPs[2,3]. A pan-Ebola virus mAb is highly desirable to protect against future outbreaks.

BDBV-255 is a GP mAb isolated from B cells of a survivor of the 2007 Uganda BDBV outbreak[3]. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells from the survivor were transformed with Epstein-Barr virus, CpG, and additional supplements. Subsequently, cell supernatants were screened by ELISA for binding to GPs from BDBV, EBOV, or MARV filoviruses. Positive cells were fused with HMMA2.5 myeloma cells by electrofusion and cloned by single-cell fluorescence-activated cell sorting.

In binding and neutralization assays, BDBV-255 binds to and neutralizes BDBV but not other filoviruses[3]. BDBV-255 targets an epitope that extends below the base of GP, possibly within the

membrane-proximal external region (MPER) of GP2, in a region that is likely not conserved between filoviruses. Stable binding may require the full MPER, transmembrane domain regions, and a membrane. One GP trimer is able to accommodate three BDBV-255 antibodies.

Known Reactivity Species:
Ebola

Format:
Purified No Carrier Protein

Immunogen:
Sequenced from PBMCs from a donor who had recovered from a naturally-occurring BDBV infection.

Formulation
This recombinant monoclonal antibody is aseptically packaged and formulated in 0.01 M phosphate buffered saline (150 mM NaCl) PBS pH 7.2 - 7.4 with no carrier protein, potassium, calcium or preservatives added. Due to inherent biochemical properties of antibodies, certain products may be prone to precipitation over time. Precipitation may be removed by aseptic centrifugation and/or filtration.

Purity
≥90% monomer by analytical SEC and SDS-Page

Storage and Stability
This antibody may be stored sterile as received at 2-8°C for up to one month. For longer term storage, aseptically aliquot in working volumes without diluting and store at ≤ -70°C. **Avoid Repeated Freeze Thaw Cycles.**

Product Preparation
Recombinant antibodies are manufactured in an animal free facility using only *in vitro* protein free cell culture techniques and are purified by a multi-step process including the use of protein A or G to assure extremely low levels of endotoxins, leachable protein A or aggregates.
Other Applications Reported in Literature:

B,
ELISA,
EM,
FA,
N

Country of Origin
USA

References
1 Gilchuk P, Kuzmina N, Ilinykh PA, et al. Immunity. 49(2):363-374.e10. 2018.
2 Bornholdt ZA, Ndungo E, Fusco ML, et al. mBio. 7(1):e02154-15. 2016.
3 Flyak AI, Shen X, Murin CD, et al. Cell. 164(3):392-405. 2016.

Products are for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.