

## Vector pCAGGS Containing the Zaire Ebolavirus, Mayinga VP30 Gene with N-Terminal FLAG Tag

Catalog No. NR-49341

For research use only. Not for human use.

### Contributor and Manufacturer:

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### Product Description:

The VP30 nucleocapsid protein gene from Zaire ebolavirus (EBOV), Mayinga (GenBank: AF086833) was directionally subcloned into a modified pCAGGS mammalian expression vector.<sup>1</sup> The resulting plasmid encodes a recombinant EBOV VP30 containing a FLAG tag (DYKDDDDK) and three additional alanine residues at the amino terminus. The plasmid was produced in *Escherichia coli* and extracted.

VP30 is a component of the filovirus nucleocapsid<sup>2</sup> and binds tightly to the ribonucleoprotein core, but is not essential for replication or transcription of the filoviral genome.<sup>3</sup> EBOV VP30 is also a suppressor of cellular RNA silencing.<sup>4</sup>

NR-49341 has been qualified for use in bacterial transformations.

### Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 50 µL of plasmid DNA. The DNA concentration and content are shown on the Certificate of Analysis. The vial should be centrifuged prior to opening.

### Packaging/Storage:

NR-49341 was packaged aseptically in screw-capped plastic cryovials. The product is provided frozen on dry ice and should be stored at -20°C or colder immediately upon arrival. Freeze-thaw cycles should be minimized.

### Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Vector pCAGGS Containing the Zaire Ebolavirus, Mayinga VP30 Gene with N-Terminal FLAG Tag, NR-49341."

### Biosafety Level: 1

Appropriate safety procedures should always be used with this material. Laboratory safety is discussed in the following publication: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and National Institutes of Health. Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories. 5th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2009; see [www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/index.htm).

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### References:

1. Basler, C. F., Personal Communication.
2. Elliott, L. H., M. P. Kiley and J. B. McCormick. "Descriptive Analysis of Ebola Virus Proteins." *Virology* 147 (1985): 169-176. PubMed: 4060597.
3. Mühlberger, E., et al. "Three of the Four Nucleocapsid Proteins of Marburg Virus, NP, VP30, and L, are Sufficient to Mediate Replication and Transcription of Marburg Virus-Specific Monocistronic Minigenomes." *J. Virol.* 72 (1998): 8756-8764. PubMed: 9765419.
4. Fabozzi, G., et al. "Ebola Virus Proteins Suppress the Effects of Small Interfering RNA by Direct Interaction with the Mammalian RNA Interference Pathway." *J. Virol.* 85 (2011): 2512-2523. PubMed: 21228243.

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