CREATIVE BIOMART®
Diagnostic Proteins

Recombinant Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever Virus Gc Protein, hFc-Tag

Product Information

Cat#	
CRI-131	
Product Name	
Recombinant Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever Virus Gc Protein, hFc-Tag	
Description	
Recombinant CCHF virus Gc protein (Gc, previously referred to as G1) to meet the increasing need for high quality reagents for research into diagnosis of CCHF, as well as vaccine development. During Crimean Congo Hemarrhagic Fever virus (CCHFV) infection the virus encodes a polyprotein which undergoes a complex proteolytic cascade to generate a number of precursor proteins in addition to two mature structural glycoproteins, Gn and Gc. The mature Gn (37 kDa) and Gc (75 kDa) proteins form the predominant structural glycoprotein components of the virus.	
Type	
Recombinant	
Gene	
Gc	
Species	
CCHFV	
Source	
HEK293	
Synonyms	
Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever Virus Gc	
Formulation	
PBS, pH7.4.	

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Notes

This product is intended for research and manufacturing uses only. It is not a diagnostic device. The user assumes all responsibility for care, custody and control of the material, including its disposal, in accordance with all regulations.

Tags

Fc

Background

Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF) virus is a tick-borne enveloped single stranded RNA virus that belongs to the genus Nairovirus and a member of the Bunyaviridae family. CCHF virus causes a hemorrhagic disease in humans with up to 80% case fatality. Although the virus has only caused sporadic disease in the past, the expansion of the range of its vector, the Hyalomma tick, is causing increasing concern that case numbers will continue to rise (Dowall et al., 2017).

Since CCHF was first described in Crimea in 1944, sporadic outbreaks have occurred globally. In 2015, CCHFV was identified by the WHO as an emerging virus which is likely to cause a severe epidemic and which may present a public health emergency. Zoonotic transmission from host animals is the primary route of infection, with concerns this may increase in the next 10-20 years as the timing of religious festivals change. The virus may also be spread effectively by human to human contact, especially in hospital settings. There are also concerns that it may be used as a bioterrorism agent, with evidence that work on this was carried out both in the USSR and in Iraq.

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