

Recombinant Toscana Virus Glycoprotein 2 (Gc), hFc-tagged

Product Information

Cat#

TOS-589

Product Name

Recombinant Toscana Virus Glycoprotein 2 (Gc), hFc-tagged

Description

Recombinant gene product from Toscana virus glycoprotein 2, corresponding to amino acid 838-1304 of the M segment polyprotein. A glycine-serine linker and a human IgG1 Fc-tag was fused to the C-terminus of this protein. The fusion protein was co-expressed with the corresponding unloaded human IgG1 Fc chain.

Type

Recombinant

Gene

Glycoprotein 2 (Gc)

Species

Toscana virus

Source

HEK293

Synonyms

Toscana Virus Glycoprotein 2 (Gc)

Formulation

DPBS pH7.4

Concentration

0.24 mg/mL

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Purity

Greater than 90% purity by SDS-PAGE

Storage

Short Term Storage: +2 centigrade to +8 centigrade

Long Term Storage: -80 centigrade

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

C-terminal human IgG1 Fc

Freezing

Can be frozen, but avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

Sequence Strain

TOSV/Mantova.ITA/2013(GenBank accession number AJB29024)

Background

The M segment is 1339 amino acids with a molecular weight of around 149 kDa and nine glycosylation sites. It encodes three proteins, Nsm (30 kDa) and two glycoproteins G1 and G2 (Gn and Gc, respectively) of the same molecular mass (65 kDa). The carboxy half of the M gene product and the hydropathy profile of the M pre-cursor protein has high identity to other phleboviruses, suggesting a common trans-membrane topology. These proteins are the most variable proteins among the phleboviruses, and they could play a very specific role in each virus. G1 and G2 glycoproteins are likely to be responsible for the host virus-cell interactions and are thought to have the most important protective role in stimulating antibodies against the disease in humans.

Toscana virus (TOSV) or Sandfly fever Naples phlebovirus (SFNV) is a member of the genus Phlebovirus of the family Bunyaviridae. TOS virus is one of the most important etiologic agents

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of meningitis and meningoencephalitis in countries of endemicity (Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Cyprus). It was first isolated in the Tuscany region of central Italy from *P. perniciosus* and *P. perfliewi* in 1971 and 12 years later was detected in the central nervous system (CNS) of patients with meningitis. Because of the geographic spread of TOSV in southern Europe and surrounding countries and the growing number of human cases, TOSV is recognized as an emerging pathogen and one of the most common causes of summer meningitis in the Mediterranean Basin.

TOSV is an enveloped, single-stranded, negative-sense RNA virus. The viral genome is segmented, having three segments that are referred to as large (L), medium (M) and small (S). These segments encode the viral RNA-dependent RNA polymerase, envelope glycoproteins, nucleoproteins and non-structural proteins. The single-stranded RNA segments have high mutation rates due to the lack of proofreading activity of the viral polymerase, which may result in genetic drift following point mutation, while the 3 genome segments are involved in reassortment/recombination, leading to the generation of new viruses.
