4 Research Court, Suite 300
Rockville, MD 20850
877-411-2041
Services@ibtbioservices.com

Recombinant Vesicular Stomatitis Virus pseudotyped MARV-Angola glycoprotein

Catalog #: 1004-001

Lot #: 2103002

Description: Recombinant Vesicular Stomatitis Virus pseudotyped Angola marburgvirus glycoprotein (rVSV pseudotyped MARV-Angola GP) system in which the G protein of VSV has been deleted, replaced with firefly luciferase and used to produce VSV pseudotypes containing the envelope glycoprotein of Angola marburgvirus. Since the infectivity of rVSV pseudotyped MARV-Angola GP is restricted to a single round of replication, analyses of viral entry can be performed using just biosafety level 2 (BSL-2) containment. Infectivity and neutralization of infectivity can be measured by luciferase activity.

Storage: -80°C

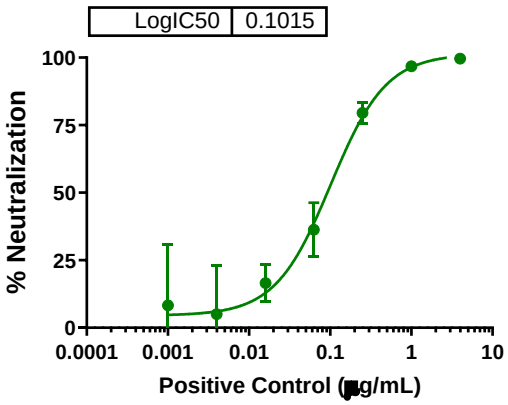
Size: 25 µL @ 4.02e8 RLU*/mL is supplied in Advanced DMEM supplemented with 1% Fetal Bovine Serum, L-glutamine and Penicillin/ Streptomycin, sufficient for one 96-well assay.

***RLU = Relative Light Units**

Relevance: This rVSV contains MARV-Angola glycoprotein and serves as a tool to enhance filovirus research performed using just biosafety level 2 (BSL-2) containment.

Related Products: *IBT provides a wide array of anti-filovirus specific antibodies and other infectious disease reagents. Please see our website, www.ibtbioservices.com for more details.*

Neutralization Data:



An anti-MARV mAb starting at 4 µg/mL, followed by four-fold serial dilutions, was incubated with the rVSV pseudotyped with MARV-Angola GP, for one hour prior to adding to Vero cells. Infectivity was determined the next day by assessing luciferase activity. Percent neutralization was calculated based on the controls.

[1 - (RLU of treated well – RLU of Cells only)/ (RLU of Virus only – RLU of Cells only)] * 100

References:

1. Whitt, M.A., Generation of VSV pseudotypes using recombinant DeltaG-VSV for studies on virus entry, identification of entry inhibitors, and immune responses to vaccines. J. Virol. Methods, 2010. 169(2): p. 365-74.