



Semantic Content Enrichment: the promise and the practicalities

Sam Herbert

Overview

1. What semantic information can we add to book content?
2. How do we apply these enrichments?
3. Why are these of benefit to the book publisher?

The activity of antibodies against filoviruses is poorly understood but has important consequences for vaccine design and passive prophylaxis. To investigate this activity, a panel of recombinant human monoclonal antibodies to Ebola virus antigens was isolated from phage display libraries constructed from RNA from donors who recovered from infection in the 1996 Ebola virus outbreak in Kinshasa Democratic Republic of Congo. Antibodies reactive with nucleoprotein (NP), envelope glycoprotein (GP), and secreted envelope glycoprotein (sGP) were characterized by immunofluorescence and radioimmunoprecipitation assays. Four antibodies reacting strongly with sGP and weakly with GP and two antibodies reacting with NP were not neutralizing. An antibody specific for GP neutralized Ebola virus to 50% at 0.4 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ as the recombinant Fc fragment and to 50% at 0.5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ (90% at 2.5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) as the corresponding whole immunoglobulin (1 molecule). These studies indicate that neutralizing antibodies are produced in infection by Ebola virus although probably at a relatively low frequency. The neutralizing antibody may be useful in vaccine design and as a prophylactic agent against Ebola virus infection.

Keywords

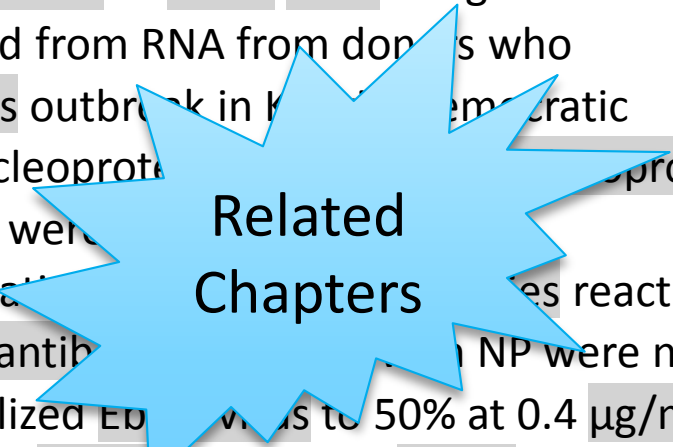
The activity of antibodies against filoviruses is poorly understood but has important consequences for vaccine design and passive prophylaxis. To investigate this activity, a panel of recombinant human monoclonal antibodies to Ebola virus antigens was isolated from phage display libraries constructed from RNA from donors who recovered from infection in the 1995 Ebola virus outbreak in Kikwit, Democratic Republic of Congo. Antibodies reactive with nucleoprotein (NP), envelope glycoprotein (GP), and secreted envelope glycoprotein (sGP) were characterized by immunofluorescence and radioimmunoprecipitation assays. Four antibodies reacting strongly with sGP and weakly with GP and two antibodies reacting with NP were not neutralizing. An antibody specific for GP neutralized Ebola virus to 50% at 0.4 µg/ml as the recombinant Fab fragment and to 50% at 0.3 µg/ml (90% at 2.6 µg/ml) as the corresponding whole immunoglobulin G1 molecule. The studies indicate that neutralizing antibodies are produced in infection by Ebola virus although probably at a relatively low frequency. The neutralizing antibody may be useful in vaccine design and as a prophylactic agent against Ebola virus infection.

Keywords (top scoring terms)

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Related
Chapters

Entities (genes and proteins)

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Accession number (ID): Q05320

Alternative names: GP1, GP2, GP2-delta

Virus host: Homo sapiens, Franquet's epauleted fruit bat, Little collared fruit bat

Entities (medical)

The activity of antibodies against **filoviruses** is poorly understood but has important consequences for vaccine design and passive prophylaxis. To investigate this activity, a panel of recombinant **human** monoclonal antibodies to **Ebola virus** antigens was isolated from **phage** display libraries constructed from **RNA** from donors who recovered from **infection** in the 1995 **Ebola virus** outbreak in Kikwit, Democratic Republic of Congo. Antibodies reactive with nucleoprotein (NP), envelope glycoprotein (GP), and secreted envelope glycoprotein (sGP) were characterized by immunofluorescence and radioimmunoprecipitation assays. Four antibodies reacting strongly with sGP and weakly with GP and two antibodies reacting with NP were not neutralizing. An antibody specific for GP neutralized **Ebola virus** to 50% at 0.4 µg/ml as the recombinant Fab fragment and to 50% at 0.3 µg/ml (90% at 2.6 µg/ml) as the corresponding whole immunoglobulin G1 molecule. The studies indicate that neutralizing antibodies are produced in **infection** by **Ebola virus** although probably at a relatively low frequency. The neutralizing antibody may be useful in vaccine design and as a prophylactic agent against **Ebola virus infection**.

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immunoassays
strongly
neutralizing
the recombinant
corresponding
neutralizing

MeSHID=D029043

Tree=Viruses/Vertebrate Viruses/RNA

Viruses/Mononegavirales/Filoviridae

TreeNumber=B04.820.455.300.200

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P were not
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relatively low frequency. The neutralizing antibody may be useful in vaccine design and as a prophylactic agent against **Ebola virus infection**.

Entities (medical)

The activity of **Ebola virus** is poorly understood and passive prophylaxis and active immunization with monoclonal antibodies are not well established. Monoclonal antibodies constructed from mice immunized with **Ebola virus** in the 1995 **Ebola virus** outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Antibodies reactive with nucleoprotein (NP), envelope glycoprotein (GP), and secreted envelope glycoprotein (sGP) were characterized by immunoblotting and neutralization assays. The antibodies reacting with NP were not neutralizing. The antibodies reacting with GP were neutralizing at a concentration of 100 µg/ml as determined by neutralization assays. The antibodies reacting with sGP were neutralizing at a concentration of 100 µg/ml as determined by neutralization assays. The neutralizing antibody may be useful in vaccine design and as a prophylactic agent against **Ebola virus infection**.

Entity
Pages

Taxonomic
Browsing

MeSHID=D029043

Tree=Viruses/Vertebrate Viruses/RNA

Viruses/Mononegavirales/Filoviridae

TreeNumber=B04.820.455.300.200

Faceted
Search

Entities (places)

The activity of antibodies against filoviruses is poorly understood but has important consequences for vaccine design and passive prophylaxis. To investigate this activity, a panel of recombinant human monoclonal antibodies to Ebola virus antigens was isolated from phage display libraries constructed from RNA from donors who recovered from infection in the 1995 Ebola virus outbreak in **Kikwit, Democratic Republic of Congo**. Antibodies reactive with nucleoprotein (NP), envelope glycoprotein (GP), and secreted envelope glycoprotein (sGP) were characterized by immunofluorescence and radioimmunoprecipitation assays. Four antibodies reacting strongly with sGP and weakly with GP and two antibodies reacting with NP were not neutralizing. An antibody specific for GP neutralized Ebola virus to 50% at 0.4 µg/ml as the recombinant Fab fragment and to 50% at 0.3 µg/ml (90% at 2.6 µg/ml) as the corresponding whole immunoglobulin G1 molecule. The studies indicate that neutralizing antibodies are produced in infection by Ebola virus although probably at a relatively low frequency. The neutralizing antibody may be useful in vaccine design and as a prophylactic agent against Ebola virus infection.

Entities (places)



Map
Visualisation



Geographic
Search

Population=186991

Geoid=2314705 (Identifier in Geonames)

Admindiv1=Bandundu

Longitude=18.818

Latitude=-5.039

The activity of antibodies is well understood but has important consequences for vaccine development. To investigate this activity, a panel of recombinant antigens was isolated from phage display libraries from donors who recovered from infectious disease. An outbreak in Kikwit, Democratic Republic of Congo. Antibodies reactive with nucleoprotein (NP), envelope glycoprotein (GP), and secreted envelope glycoprotein were characterized by immunoblotting. Antibodies reacting with NP were not neutralizing. The concentration of antibodies was 10⁶ /ml as the result of the recombinant antigen. The concentration of antibodies corresponding to the neutralizing activity was 10⁵ /ml. The relative concentration of antibodies was 10⁶ /ml and as a prophylactic agent against Ebola virus infection.

Relationships / connections

The activity of antibodies against filoviruses is poorly understood but has important consequences for vaccine design and passive prophylaxis. To investigate this activity, a panel of recombinant human monoclonal antibodies to Ebola virus antigens was isolated from phage display libraries constructed from RNA from donors who recovered from infection in the 1995 Ebola virus outbreak in Kikwit, Democratic Republic of Congo. Antibodies reactive with nucleoprotein (NP), envelope glycoprotein (GP), and secreted envelope glycoprotein (sGP) were characterized by immunofluorescence and radioimmunoprecipitation assays. Four antibodies reacting strongly with sGP and weakly with GP and two antibodies reacting with NP were not neutralizing. An antibody specific for GP neutralized Ebola virus to 50% at 0.4 µg/ml as the recombinant Fab fragment and to 50% at 0.3 µg/ml (90% at 2.6 µg/ml) as the corresponding whole immunoglobulin G1 molecule. The studies indicate that neutralizing antibodies are produced in infection by Ebola virus although probably at a relatively low frequency. The neutralizing antibody may be useful in vaccine design and as a prophylactic agent against Ebola virus infection.

Relationships / connections

The activity of antibodies against filoviruses is poorly understood but has important consequences for vaccine design and passive prophylaxis. To investigate this activity, a panel of recombinant human monoclonal antibodies to Ebola virus antigens was isolated from phage display libraries recovered from infection of a patient in the Republic of Congo. Antibodies against GP (GP), and secreted envelope glycoprotein (sGP), were tested by immunofluorescence and radioimmunoassay. Four antibodies reacting strongly with sGP and weakly with GP and NP were not neutralizing. An antibody specific for GP neutralized Ebola virus to 50% at 0.4 µg/ml as the recombinant Fab fragment and to 50% at 0.3 µg/ml (90% at 2.6 µg/ml) as the corresponding whole immunoglobulin G1 molecule. The studies indicate that neutralizing antibodies are produced in infection by Ebola virus although probably at a relatively low frequency. The neutralizing antibody may be useful in vaccine design and as a prophylactic agent against Ebola virus infection.

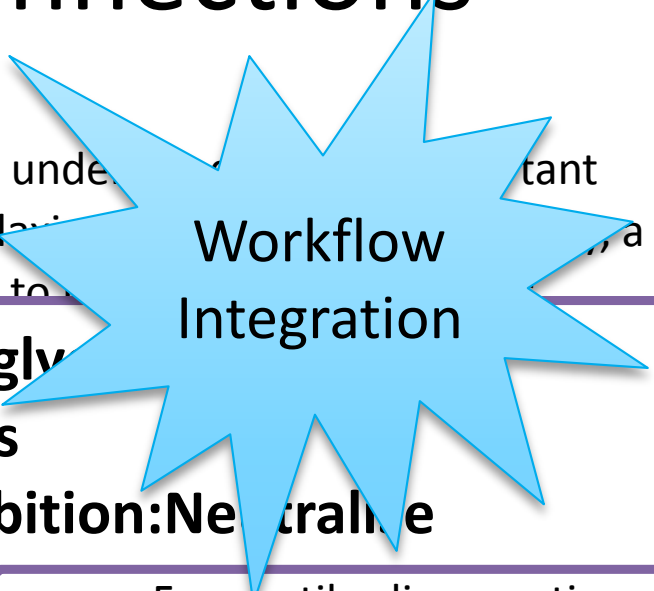
Entity A: Envelope glycoprotein

Entity B: Ebola virus

Reaction type: Inhibition:Neutralise

Relationships / connections

The activity of antibodies against filoviruses is poorly understood. The consequences for vaccine design and passive prophylaxis are significant. A panel of recombinant human monoclonal antibodies to GP and NP were isolated from phage display libraries. The antibodies were recovered from infection of Vero cells with Ebola virus (Zaire strain, Republic of Congo). Antibodies were screened for binding to GP (GP), and secreted envelope protein (NP) using immunofluorescence and immunoblotting assays. Four antibodies reacting strongly with GP and NP were identified. Two antibodies reacting with NP were not neutralizing. GP neutralized Ebola virus to 50% at 0.4 µg/ml as the recombinant GP neutralized Ebola virus to 50% at 0.3 µg/ml (90% at 2.6 µg/ml) as the corresponding GP1 molecule. The studies indicate that neutralizing antibodies produced in infection by Ebola virus although probably at a relatively low frequency. The neutralizing antibody may be useful in vaccine design and as a prophylactic agent against Ebola virus infection.

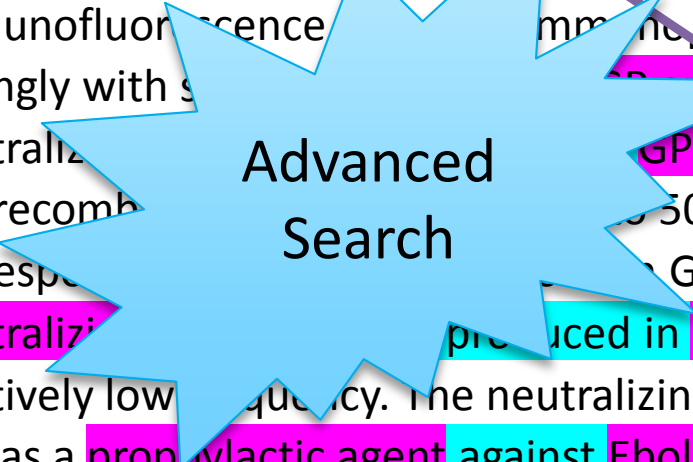


Workflow
Integration

Entity A: Envelope glycoprotein

Entity B: Ebola virus

Reaction type: Inhibition:Neutralization



Advanced
Search

Classification / categorisation

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Virology

Classification / categorisation

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Virology

**Special
Collections**

**Metadata
Creation**

Semantic fingerprint

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Virology

Semantic fingerprint

The activity of antibodies against **filoviruses** is poorly understood but has important consequences for vaccine development and passive prophylaxis. To investigate this activity, a panel of recombinant monoclonal antibodies to Ebola virus (EbV) was isolated from mice. These antibodies were constructed from the EbV genome recovered from the **Republic of Congo** (GP), and secreted endonucleoprotein (NP) were characterized by immunofluorescence and radioimmunoprecipitation assays. Four antibodies reacting strongly with sGP and weakly with GP and two antibodies reacting with NP were not neutralizing. An antibody specific for GP neutralized EbV (50% at 0.4 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ as the recombinant Fab fragment and 100% at 2.6 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) as the corresponding whole immunoglobulin. These studies indicate that neutralizing antibodies are produced at a relatively low frequency. The neutralizing antibodies are useful in vaccine design and as a prophylactic agent against **Ebola virus** infection.

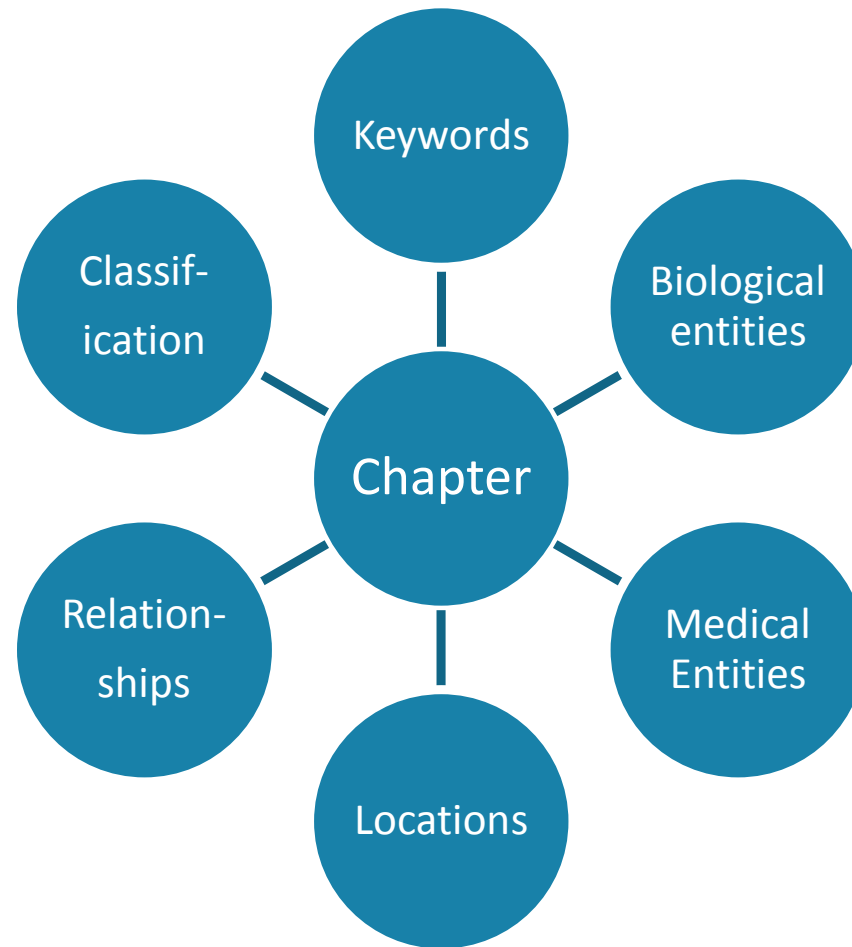
Content
Marketing

Smart
Related
Content

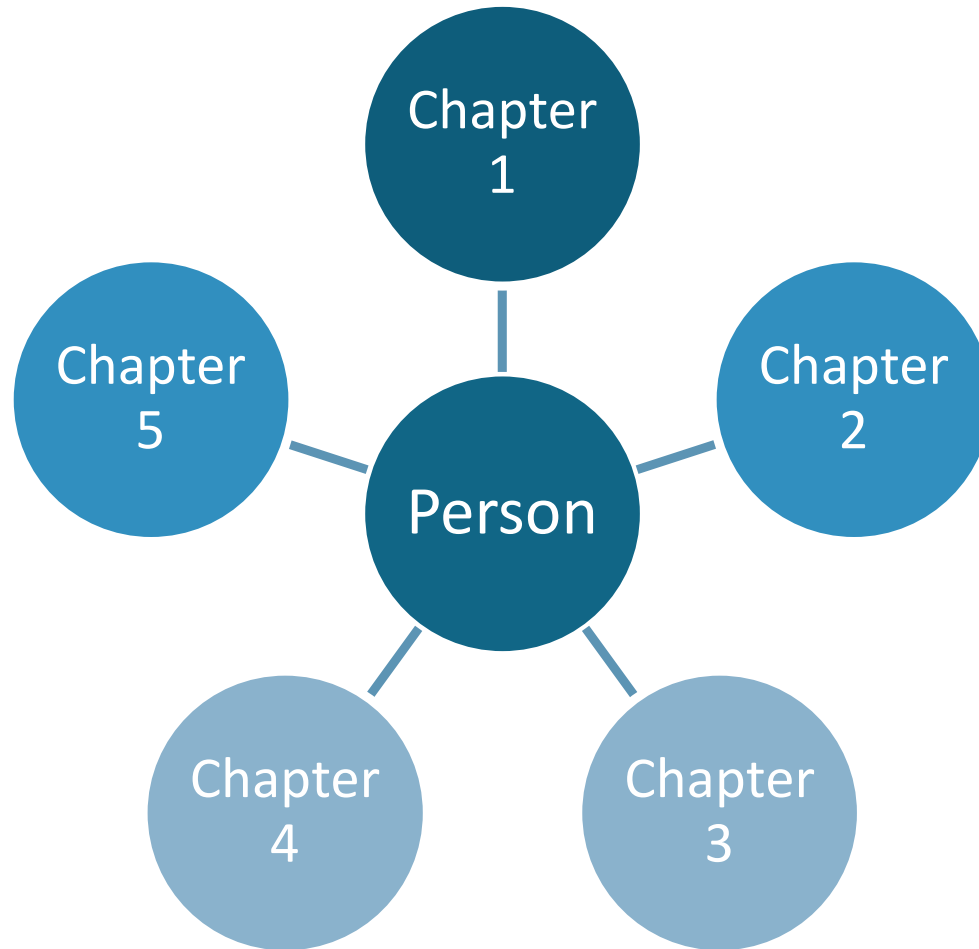
Smart
Advertising

Technology

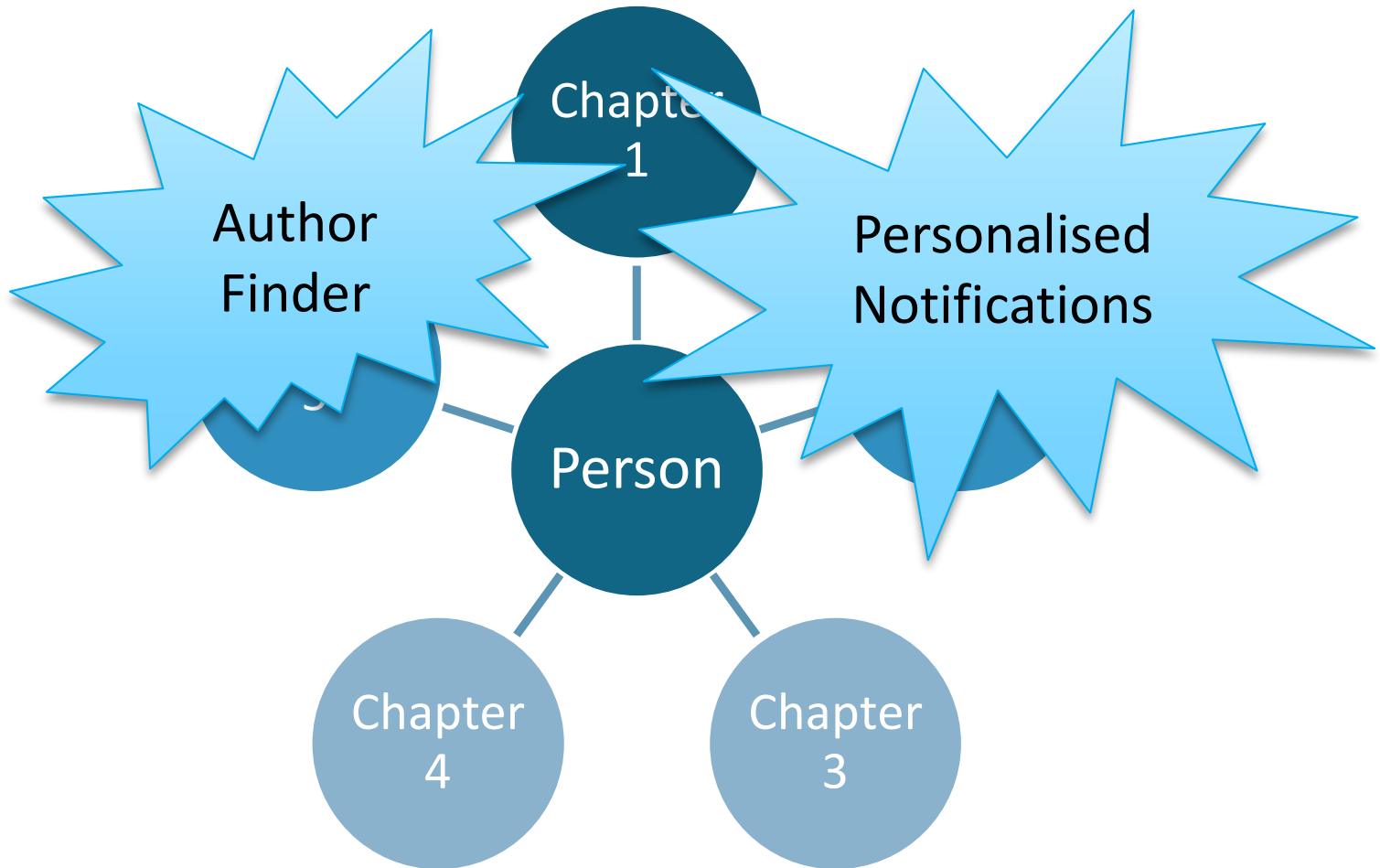
Semantic fingerprint (alternative view)



Person semantic fingerprint



Person semantic fingerprint



Use case: Event Marketing



Use case: Event Marketing



Semantic Content Enrichment

An important tool for publishers to aid content discovery, improve production processes and market content



67 Bricks Ltd.
<http://www.67bricks.com/>

Sam Herbert
sam.herbert@67bricks.com
+44 (0)7734 138274