# 3C protease Protein, Human rhinovirus 14 (GST)

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| **Cat. No.:** | HY-P701921 |
| **Synonyms:** | Genome polyprotein |
| **Species:** | Virus |
| **Source:** | E. coli |
| **Accession:** | P03303 (G1538-Q1719) |
| **Gene ID:** | 1461213 |
| **Molecular Weight:** | |

## PROPERTIES

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| **Appearance** | Solution. |
| **Formulation** | Supplied as a 0.22 μm filtered solution of 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH7.5, 200 mM NaCl, 20% glycerol. |
| **Endotoxin Level** | <1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method. |
| **Reconsititution** | Please use rapid thawing with running water to thaw the protein. |
| **Storage & Stability** | Stored at -80°C for 1 year. It is stable at -20°C for 3 months after opening. It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -80°C for extended storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. |
| **Shipping** | Shipping with dry ice. |

## DESCRIPTION

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| **Background** | The 3C protease protein participates in the assembly of an icosahedral capsid with pseudo T=3 symmetry, alongside capsid proteins VP2 and VP3. This capsid, measuring 300 Angstroms in diameter, consists of 60 copies of each capsid protein and encloses the viral positive strand RNA genome. Capsid protein VP1 predominantly shapes the vertices of the capsid and interacts with host ICAM1 to facilitate virion attachment to target host cells, leading to virion internalization. The entry process likely involves tyrosine kinases. Following receptor binding, the capsid undergoes conformational changes, resulting in the externalization of the N-terminus of capsid protein VP1, containing an amphipathic alpha-helix, and capsid protein VP4. Together, they create a pore in the host membrane, facilitating the translocation of the viral genome into the host cell cytoplasm. Once the genome is released, the channel undergoes constriction. |



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