Fusion glycoprotein F0 Protein, Human metapneumovirus (Cell-Free, His, SUMO)

Cat. No.:	HY-P702281
Synonyms:	Fusion glycoprotein F0
Species:	Virus
Source:	E. coli Cell-free
Accession:	Q6WB98 (L19-S539)
Gene ID:	/
Molecular Weight:	72.4 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	LKESYLEESC STITEGYLSV LRTGWYTNVF TLEVGDVENL TCSDGPSLIK TELDLTKSAL RELKTVSADQ LAREEQIENP RQSRFVLGAI ALGVATAAAV TAGVAIAKTI RLESEVTAIK NALKTTNEAV STLGNGVRVL ATAVRELKDF VSKNLTRAIN KNKCDIDDLK MAVSFSQFNR RFLNVVRQFS DNAGITPAIS LDLMTDAELA RAVSNMPTSA GQIKLMLENR AMVRRKGFGI LIGVYGSSVI YMVQLPIFGV IDTPCWIVKA APSCSGKKGN YACLLREDQG WYCQNAGSTV YYPNEKDCET RGDHVFCDTA AGINVAEQSK ECNINISTTN YPCKVSTGRH PISMVALSPL GALVACYKGV SCSIGSNRVG IIKQLNKGCS YITNQDADTV TIDNTVYQLS KVEGEQHVIK GRPVSSSFDP IKFPEDQFNV ALDQVFENIE NSQALVDQSN RILSSAEKGN TGFIIVIILI AVLGSSMILV SIFIIIKKTK KPTGAPPELS GVTNNGFIPH S
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 μm filtered solution of Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O. For long term storage it is recommended to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration). Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	The Fusion glycoprotein F0 is an inactive precursor undergoing cleavage to generate the mature F1 and F2 fusion glycoproteins, representing a class I viral fusion protein. According to the current model, the protein exhibits at least three conformational states: the pre-fusion native state, pre-hairpin intermediate state, and post-fusion hairpin state. In viral and plasma cell membrane fusion events, the coiled coil regions adopt a trimer-of-hairpins structure, aligning the fusion peptide in close proximity to the C-terminal region of the ectodomain. The formation of this structure drives apposition and subsequent fusion of viral and cellular membranes, facilitating the delivery of the nucleocapsid into the cytoplasm. Remarkably, this fusion process is pH independent and occurs at either the plasma or endosomal membrane. The trimer of F1-F2 (F protein) also plays a critical role in host cell attachment by binding to host heparan sulfate, highlighting its multifaceted role in mediating viral entry and infection.

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