

Product Data Sheet

Fusion glycoprotein F0 Protein, Measles virus (Cell-Free, His, Avi)

Cat. No.:	HY-P702282
Synonyms:	Fusion glycoprotein F0
Species:	Virus
Source:	E. coli Cell-free
Accession:	P69356 (Q24-L550)
Gene ID:	/
Molecular Weight:	61.8 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	QIHWGNLSKIGVVGIGSASYKVMTRSSHQSLVIKLMPNITLLNNCTRVEIAEYRRLLRTVLEPIRDALNAMTQNIRPVQSVASSRRHKRFAGVVLAGAALGVATAAQITAGIALHQSMLNSQAIDNLRASLETTNQAIEAIRQAGQEMILAVQGVQDYINNELIPSMNQLSCDLIGQKLGLKLLRYYTEILSLFGPSLRDPISAEISIQALSYALGGDINKVLEKLGYSGGDLLGILESRGIKARITHVDTESYFIVLSIAYPTLSEIKGVIVHRLEGVSYNIGSQEWYTTVPKYVATQGYLISNFDESSCTFMPEGTVCSQNALYPMSPLLQECLRGSTKSCARTLVSGSFGNRFILSQGNLIANCASILCKCYTTGTIINQDPDKILTYIAADHCPVVEVNGVTIQVGSRRYPDAVYLHRIDLGPPISLERLDVGTNLGNAIAKLEDAKELLESSDQILRSMKGLSSTSIVYILIAVCLGGLIGIPALICCCRGRCNKKGEQVGMSRPGLKPDLTGTS	
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 ₂ O. 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 protein, classified as a Class I viral fusion protein, exhibits a dynamic conformational repertoire encompassing at least three states: the pre-fusion native state, pre-hairpin intermediate state, and post-fusion hairpin state. During the fusion events involving viral and plasma cell membranes, the heptad repeat (HR) regions adopt a trimer-of-hairpins structure, placing the fusion peptide in close proximity to the C-terminal region of the ectodomain. This configuration appears pivotal in driving the apposition and subsequent fusion of the viral and plasma cell membranes. The Fusion glycoprotein F0 protein plays a central role in directing the fusion process is pH independent and occurs directly at the outer cell membrane. The trimeric assembly of F1-F2 (F protein) likely interacts with H at the virion surface. Upon HN binding to its cellular receptor, the hydrophobic fusion peptide is exposed, initiating interaction with the cellular membrane and inducing fusion between the cell and virion membranes. In later stages of infection, F proteins expressed at the plasma membrane of infected cells may mediate fusion with adjacent cells, leading to syncytia formation, a cytopathic effect that could contribute to tissue necrosis. The Fusion glycoprotein F0 protein exists as a homotrimer of disulfide-linked F1-F2 units.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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