glycoprotein B/gB Protein, HHV-2 (Cell-Free, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P702289
Synonyms:	Envelope glycoprotein B
Species:	Virus
Source:	E. coli Cell-free
Accession:	P08666 (A23-L904)
Gene ID:	/
Molecular Weight:	99.7 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence

APAAPAAPRA SGGVAATVAA NGGPASRPPP VPSPATTKAR
KRKTKKPPKR PEATPPPDAN ATVAAGHATL RAHLREIKVE
NADAQFYVCP PPTGATVVQF EQPRRCPTRP EGQNYTEGIA
VVFKENIAPY KFKATMYYKD VTVSQVWFGH RYSQFMGIFE
DRAPVPFEEV IDKINTKGVC RSTAKYVRNN METTAFHRDD
HETDMELKPA KVATRTSRGW HTTDLKYNPS RVEAFHRYGT
TVNCIVEEVD ARSVYPYDEF VLATGDFVYM SPFYGYREGS
HTEHTSYAAD RFKQVDGFYA RDLTTKARAT SPTTRNLLTT
PKFTVAWDWV PKRPAVCTMT KWQEVDEMLR AEYGGSFRFS
SDAISTTFTT NLTEYSLSRV DLGDCIGRDA REAIDRMFAR
KYNATHIKVG QPQYYLATGG FLIAYQPLLS NTLAELYVRE
YMREQDRKPR NATPAPLREA PSANASVERI KTTSSIEFAR
LQFTYNHIQR HVNDMLGRIA VAWCELQNHE LTLWNEARKL
NPNAIASATV GRRVSARMLG DVMAVSTCVP VAPDNVIVQN
SMRVSSRPGT CYSRPLVSFR YEDQGPLIEG QLGENNELRL
TRDALEPCTV GHRRYFIFGG GYVYFEEYAY SHQLSRADVT
TVSTFIDLNI TMLEDHEFVP LEVYTRHEIK DSGLLDYTEV
QRRNQLHDLR FADIDTVIRA DANAAMFAGL CAFFEGMGDL
GRAVGKVVMG VVGGVVSAVS GVSSFMSNPF GALAVGLLVL
AGLVAAFFAF RYVLQLQRNP MKALYPLTTK ELKTSDPGGV
GGEGEEGAEG GGFDEAKLAE ARFMIRYMAL VSAMERTEHK
ARKKGTSALL SSKVTNMVLR KRNKARYSPL HNEDEAGDED
EL

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	Glycoprotein B (gB) is a critical envelope glycoprotein integral to the structure of virions, forming spikes on the viral envelope surface. Its primary role lies in the initial attachment to heparan sulfate moieties present on host cell surface proteoglycans. This interaction is essential for the initial stages of viral entry into the host cell. Subsequently, gB is actively involved in the fusion of viral and cellular membranes, facilitating the entry of the virus into the host cell. Following initial binding to host receptors, the fusion process is orchestrated by the fusion machinery, consisting of at least gB and the heterodimer gH/gL. Additionally, gB may play a role in mediating the fusion between the virion envelope and the outer nuclear membrane during virion egress. Structurally, gB exists as a homotrimer, linked by disulfide bonds, and it interacts with heparan sulfate proteoglycans as well as the gH/gL heterodimer, highlighting its pivotal role in the complex mechanisms of viral entry and egress (

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