# glycoprotein D/gD Protein, HHV-2 (Cell-Free, His)

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| **Cat. No.:** | HY-P702292 |
| **Synonyms:** | Envelope glycoprotein D |
| **Species:** | Virus |
| **Source:** | E. coli Cell-free |
| **Accession:** | Q69467 (K26-Y393) |
| **Gene ID:** | 1487358 |
| **Molecular Weight:** | 42.3 kDa |

## PROPERTIES

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| **AA Sequence** | K Y A L A D P S L K M A D P N R F R G K N L P V L D Q L T D P P G V K R V Y H I<br>Q P S L E D P F Q P P S I P I T V Y Y A V L E R A C R S V L L H A P S E A P Q I<br>V R G A S D E A R K H T Y N L T I A W Y R M G D N C A I P I T V M E Y T E C P Y<br>N K S L G V C P I R T Q P R W S Y Y D S F S A V S E D N L G F L M H A P A F E T<br>A G T Y L R L V K I N D W T E I T Q F I L E H R A R A S C K Y A L P L R I P P A<br>A C L T S K A Y Q Q G V T V D S I G M L P R F I P E N Q R T V A L Y S L K I A G<br>W H G P K P P Y T S T L L P P E L S D T T N A T Q P E L V P E D P E D S A L L E<br>D P A G T V S S Q I P P N W H I P S I Q D V A P H H A P A A P S N P G L I I G A<br>L A G S T L A V L V I G G I A F W V R R R A Q M A P K R L R L P H I R D D D A P<br>P S H Q P L F Y |
| **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

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| **Background** | Envelope glycoprotein D (gD) plays a pivotal role in the viral life cycle by binding to potential host cell entry receptors, |

including TNFRSF14/HVEM and NECTIN1. Its interaction with these receptors may initiate fusion with the host membrane, a crucial step facilitated by the recruitment of the fusion machinery composed of gB and gH/gL. Existing as a homodimer, gD engages in various interactions with host receptors, such as TNFRSF14 and NECTINs, contributing to the intricate process of viral entry. Notably, gD forms associations with both gB and the gH/gL heterodimer, essential components of the fusion complex, highlighting its multifaceted role in the viral entry process. Additionally, gD interacts with the UL11 tegument protein, further emphasizing its involvement in the intricate interplay of viral proteins during infection.



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