HCoV-HKU1 Hemagglutinin esterase Protein, HCoV-HKU1 (Cell-Free, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P702314
Synonyms:	Hemagglutinin-esterase; E3 glycoprotein
Species:	Virus
Source:	E. coli Cell-free
Accession:	Q14EB1 (Y12-G385)
Gene ID:	/
Molecular Weight:	45.9 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	Y G F N E P L N V V S H L N H D W F L F G D S R S D C N H I N N L K I K N Y G Y L D I H P S L C N N G K I S S S A G D S I F K S Y H F T R F Y N Y T G E G D Q I I F Y E G V N F N P H H R F K C F F N G S N D V W I F N K V R F Y R A L Y S N M A L F R Y L T F V D I L Y N F S F S I K A N I C N S N I L S L N N P I F I S T N Y S K D V Y F T L S G C S L Y L V P L C L F K S N F S Q Y Y Y N M D T G F A Y G Y S N F V S S D L D C T Y I S L K P G S Y K I F S T G F V L S I P T K A L C F N K S K Q F V P V Q V V D S R W N N L R A S D T S L S D A C Q L P Y C Y F R N S S G N Y V G K Y D I N H G D N G F T S I L S G L L Y N V S C I S Y Y G S F L Y D N F T S I W P R F S F G N C P T S A Y I K L N C F Y D P L P I I L Q G I L L F L A L L F I V F L L F L V Y H G
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	HCoV-HKU1 Hemagglutinin esterase is a structural protein characterized by short spikes on the virus surface, playing a

crucial role in viral attachment and infection initiation. This multifunctional protein exhibits both receptor binding and receptor-destroying activities, specifically mediating the de-O-acetylation of N-acetyl-4-O-acetylneuraminic acid, a probable receptor determinant recognized by the virus on erythrocytes and susceptible cells. The receptor-destroying activity is vital for facilitating virus release, preventing self-aggregation, and ensuring the efficient spread of the progeny virus between cells. Serving as a secondary viral attachment protein, complementing the primary spike protein, it may become a target for immune responses, both humoral and cellular, contributing to the host defense against viral infections.

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