

Product datasheet for **AR51578PU-N**

HCV Envelope glycoprotein E2 (482-671, His-tag) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	HCV Envelope glycoprotein E2 (482-671, His-tag) recombinant protein, 0.5 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MRGSHHHHHH GMASMTGGQQ MGRDLYDDDD KDRWGSERPY CWHYPPRPCG IVPAKSVCGP VYCFTPSPVV VGTDRSGAP TYSWGANDTD VFVLNTRPP LGNWFGCTWM NSTGFTKVCG APPCVIGGVG NNTLLCPTDC FRKHPEATYS RCGSGPWITP RCMVDYPYRL WHYPCTINYT IFKVRMYVGG VEHRLEAACN WTRGERCDLE DRDRSELSPL LLSTTQ
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	25.4 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>80% by SDS - PAGE
Buffer:	Presentation State: This purified protein is available in a denatured form, making it less suitable for functional studies. Denatured proteins are better suited for applications like Western Blot (WB) or imaging assays. State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 0.4M Urea, 10% glycerol
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant HCV(Hepatitis C Virus) E2 protein, fused to His-tag at N-terminus, was expressed in E.coli.
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C to -80°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Synonyms:	Hepatitis C Virus NS1, gp68, gp70



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Summary:

E1 and E2 glycoproteins form a heterodimer that is involved in virus attachment to the host cell, virion internalization through clathrin-dependent endocytosis and fusion with host membrane. E1/E2 heterodimer binds to human LDLR, CD81 and SCARB1/SR-BI receptors, but this binding is not sufficient for infection, some additional liver specific cofactors may be needed. The fusion function may possibly be carried by E1. E2 inhibits human EIF2AK2/PKR activation, preventing the establishment of an antiviral state. E2 is a viral ligand for CD209/DC-SIGN and CLEC4M/DC-SIGNR, which are respectively found on dendritic cells (DCs), and on liver sinusoidal endothelial cells and macrophage-like cells of lymph node sinuses. These interactions allow capture of circulating HCV particles by these cells and subsequent transmission to permissive cells.

Product images: