Recombinant EFC2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549200
Synonyms	Envelope polyprotein; Fc2deltaenv; HERV-F(c)2_7q36.2 provirus ancestral Env polyprotein; SU; TM
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P60608
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 18.02 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 18 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	70-217
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>90%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 70-217 aa (P60608) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant fragment of the Endogenous retrovirus group FC1 member 1 Env polyprotein (ERVFC1-1), encompassing residues 70-217. This fragment is designed for structural and biochemical studies, offering a stable and soluble unit derived from the human endogenous retroviral envelope protein, which has lost its original fusogenic function. The full-length ERVFC1-1 Env polyprotein is derived from an endogenous retrovirus in humans and is located in the virion. Retroviral envelope proteins typically facilitate receptor recognition and membrane fusion during viral infection; however, this endogenous version has evolutionarily lost its fusogenic properties, as supported by scientific evidence. This makes it a valuable subject for researching the functional evolution of endogenous viral elements and their potential roles in host biology.