Recombinant ENK13 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	550511
Synonyms	Envelope polyprotein; HERV-K_16p13.3 provirus ancestral Env polyprotein; SU; TM
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9NX77
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 30.53 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 31 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	46-297
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>86%, 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 46-297 aa (Q9NX77) 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 Endogenous Retrovirus Group K Member 13-1 Env Polyprotein Fragment (amino acids 46-297) is a highly stable and soluble protein unit designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment, derived from the human ERVK13-1 gene, represents a key region of the envelope polyprotein, enabling research into retroviral envelope functions without the complexities of the full-length membrane-bound protein. The full-length Endogenous Retrovirus Group K Member 13-1 Env Polyprotein plays a critical role in retroviral infection mechanisms, mediating receptor recognition and membrane fusion during early infection stages. Comprising Surface (SU) and Transmembrane (TM) subunits, the SU domain facilitates receptor binding, while the TM domain anchors the protein to the viral membrane and drives fusion with target cell membranes. Endogenous envelope proteins like this may have evolved modified functions over time. The protein is primarily localized to virions, with the TM subunit embedded in the cell membrane as a single-pass membrane protein. This recombinant fragment offers a soluble alternative for investigating envelope protein structure and interactions in a controlled experimental setting.