

SARS-CoV-2 Nucleocapsid Protein (D63G & R203M & D377Y, His)

General Information

Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the SARS-CoV-2 Nucleocapsid (YP_009724397.2, with mutations D63G, R203M, D377Y) (Met1-Ala419) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus. The mutations were identified in the SARS-CoV-2 variant (known as variant B. 1.617.2) which emerged in the India. Predicted N terminal: Met
Species:	SARS-CoV-2
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	P0DTC9
Molecular Weight:	46.6 kDa (predicted)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	Please contact us for more information.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 µm filter, containing 50 mM PB, 500 mM NaCl, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:	A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.
Stability & Storage:	It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots. <small>Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.</small>

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Coronaviruses are enveloped viruses with a positive-sense RNA genome and with a nucleocapsid of helical symmetry. Coronavirus nucleoproteins localize to the cytoplasm and the nucleolus, a subnuclear structure, in both virus-infected primary cells and in cells transfected with plasmids that express N protein. The coronavirus N protein is required for coronavirus RNA synthesis and has RNA chaperone activity that may be involved in template

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switch. Nucleocapsid protein is the most abundant protein of coronavirus. During virion assembly, N protein binds to viral RNA and leads to the formation of the helical nucleocapsid. Nucleocapsid protein is a highly immunogenic phosphoprotein also implicated in viral genome replication and in modulating cell signaling pathways. Because of the conservation of the N protein sequence and its strong immunogenicity, the N protein of coronavirus is chosen as a diagnostic tool.

Reference

Van Boheemen S, et al. (2012), MBio. 3(6):e00473-12. Bisht H. et al., 2004, Proc Natl Acad Sci. 101 (17): 6641-6. Li W. et al., 2005, Science. 309 (5742): 1864-8.

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