Recombinant 2019-nCoV Helicase (N-6His-MBP)

货号: RB91EPT080

gui_ge

50ug

biao_da_su_zhu

E.coli

biao_qian

N-6His-MBP

fen_zi_liang

112.8 KDa

biao_guan_fen_zi_liang

120 KDa, reducing conditions

xing_tai

Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

chun_du

Greater than 80% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

chu_cun_fang_fa

Store at ≤-70° C, stable for 6 months after receipt.
Store at ≤-70° C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening.
Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

yun_shu_tiao_jian

The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs.
Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

bei_jing_shuo_ming

The non—structural protein 13 (nsp13) of SARS—CoV 2 is a helicase that separates double—stranded RNA or DNA with a 5’—3’ polarity, using the energy of nucleotide hydrolysis. A basic biochemical characterization of nsp13 demonstrated that it can unwind both doublestranded DNA and RNA in a 5’-3’ direction, and it can hydrolyze all deoxyribonucleotide and ribonucleotide triphosphates. Helicases are motor proteins that utilize the energy derived from nucleotide hydrolysisto unwind double-stranded nucleic acids into two single-stranded nucleic acids. Initially, helicases were only thought to be molecular engines that unwind nucleic acids during replication, recombination, and DNA repair. Recent studies have shown that they are also involved in other biological processes, including displacement of proteins from nucleic acid, movement of Holliday junctions, chromatin remodeling, catalysis of nucleic acid conformational changes, several aspects of RNA metabolism, including transcription, mRNA splicing, mRNA export, translation, RNA stability and mitochondrial gene expression. Some human diseases, including Bloom’s syndrome, Werner’s syndrome, and Xeroderma Pigmentosum have been associated with defects in helicase function.

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