



# MERS-CoV Nucleoprotein (aa 1-413) [His] (DAG-H10295)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Species</b>	MERS-CoV
<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
<b>Conjugate</b>	His
<b>Predicted N terminal</b>	Met 1
<b>Stability</b>	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70°C
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
<b>Format</b>	Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, 10% gly, pH 8.0.
<b>Size</b>	100 µg
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	Store it under sterile conditions at -70 °C. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

## BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	Coronaviruses are enveloped viruses with a positive-sense RNA genome and with a nucleocapsid of helical symmetry. Coronaviruses primarily cause respiratory and enteric diseases in mammals and birds. Coronaviruses can cause a range of symptoms varying from mild symptoms such as the common cold to more serious respiratory illnesses. They primarily cause respiratory and enteric diseases in mammals and birds. Coronavirus symptoms include rhinorrhea, sneezing, cough, nasal obstruction, bronchitis and so on. There are three main
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groups of coronaviruses: alpha, beta, and gamma. Proteins that contribute to the overall structure of all coronaviruses are the spike (S), envelope (E), membrane (M) and nucleoprotein (N). 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. Coronavirus N protein is required for coronavirus RNA synthesis, and has RNA chaperone activity that may be involved in template switch.

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**Keywords**

Nucleoprotein; Respiratory Syncytial Virus Nucleoprotein; Nucleoprotein

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