V024238

HCV E2

☐ 50ul
☐ 100 uL

Description：

Forms a heterodimer with envelope glycoprotein E1, which mediates virus attachment to the host cell, virion internalization through clathrin-dependent endocytosis and fusion with host membrane (By similarity). Fusion with the host cell is most likely mediated by both E1 and E2, through conformational rearrangements of the heterodimer required for fusion rather than a classical class II fusion mechanism (By similarity). The interaction between envelope glycoprotein E2 and host apolipoprotein E/APOE allows the proper assembly, maturation and infectivity of the viral particles (By similarity). This interaction is probably promoted via the up-regulation of cellular autophagy by the virus (By similarity). E1/E2 heterodimer binds host apolipoproteins such as APOB and APOE thereby forming a lipo-viro-particle (LVP) (By similarity). APOE associated to the LVP allows the initial virus attachment to cell surface receptors such as the heparan sulfate proteoglycans (HSPGs), syndecan-1 (SDC1), syndecan-1 (SDC2), the low-density lipoprotein receptor (LDLR) and scavenger receptor class B type I (SCARB1) (By similarity). The cholesterol transfer activity of SCARB1 allows E2 exposure and binding of E2 to SCARB1 and the tetraspanin CD81 (By similarity). E1/E2 heterodimer binding on CD81 activates the epithelial growth factor receptor (EGFR) signaling pathway (By similarity). Diffusion of the complex E1-E2-EGFR-SCARB1-CD81 to the cell lateral membrane allows further interaction with Claudin 1 (CLDN1) and occludin (OCLN) to finally trigger HCV entry (By similarity) (PubMed:17325668).

Uniprot： P26660

Alternative Names： Envelope glycoprotein E2;

Reactivity： Hepatitis C virus genotype 2a (isolate HC-J6) (HCV)

Source： Mouse monoclonal

Mol.Wt.： 41kDa

Storage Condition： Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

Application：WB 1:500-1:2000