

# Recombinant SARS-CoV-2 Helicase Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSR030466



**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

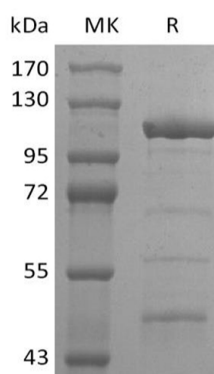
## Description

|                     |                            |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Species</b>      | SARS-CoV-2                 |
| <b>Mol_Mass</b>     | 112.8 kDa                  |
| <b>Accession</b>    | P0DTD1                     |
| <b>Bio-activity</b> | Not validated for activity |

## Properties

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>Purity</b>         | > 80 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.  |
| <b>Endotoxin</b>      | < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.   |
| <b>Storage</b>        | Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.  |
| <b>Shipping</b>       | This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < -20°C. |
| <b>Formulation</b>    | Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4.   |
| <b>Reconstitution</b> | Not Applicable  |

## Data



> 80 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

## Background

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 hydrolysis to 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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