

Overview

Description	Recombinant SARS-CoV-2 S Protein RBD is produced by HEK 293 cells expression system and the target gene encoding Arg319-Phe541 is expressed with C-Fc Tag
Expression system	HEK 293 cells
Species	Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)
Alternative names	2019-nCov RBD Protein, 2019-nCoV Spike RBD Protein
Accession #	YP_009724390.1

Specifications

Predicted Molecular Mass	53.18kDa
Actual Molecular Mass	60kDa, reducing conditions
Purity	>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE quantitative densitometry by Coomassie Blue Staining.
Endotoxin level	Please contact with the lab for this information
Bioactivity	Testing in progress
Formulation	Supplied as lyophilized from PBS, pH7.5

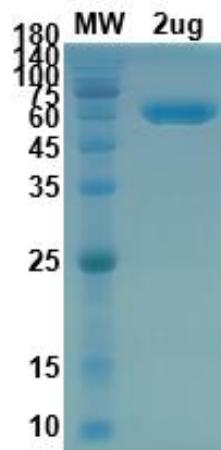
Preparation and storage

Shipping	In general, proteins are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Store at 2 to 8 °C for one week . Store at -20 to -80 °C for twelve months from the date of receipt.
Reconstitution	Reconstitute in ddH ₂ O to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.

Background

Protein S (PROS1) is glycoprotein and expressed in many cell types supporting its reported involvement in multiple biological processes that include coagulation, apoptosis, cancer development and progression, and the innate immune response. Known receptors bind S1 are ACE2, angiotensin-converting enzyme 2, DPP4, CEACAM etc.. The spike (S) glycoprotein of coronaviruses is known to be essential in the binding of the virus to the host cell at the advent of the infection process. Most notable is severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). The severe acute respiratory syndrome-coronavirus (SARS-CoV) spike (S) glycoprotein alone can mediate the membrane fusion required for virus entry and cell fusion. It is also a major immunogen and a target for entry inhibitors. It's been reported that 2019-nCoV can infect the human respiratory epithelial cells through interaction with the human ACE2 receptor. The spike protein is a large type I transmembrane protein containing two subunits, S1 and S2. S1 mainly contains a receptor binding domain (RBD), which is responsible for recognizing the cell surface receptor. S2 contains basic elements needed for the membrane fusion. The S protein plays key parts in the induction of neutralizing-antibody and T-cell responses, as well as protective immunity.

Tested Picture



Note

For research use only .Not for use in clinical diagnostic procedures.