# **Recombinant SARS-CoV-2 S1 Protein**

Catalog Number: PKSR030481



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

Description			
Synonyms	S1 protein;2019-nCoV S1 protein;coronavirus S1 Protein;cov S1 Protein		
Species	SARS-CoV-2		
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells		
Sequence	Gln14-Arg685		
Accession	QHD43416.1		
Calculated Molecular Weight	78.3 kDa		
Observed molecular weight	100-130 kDa		
Tag	None		
Bioactivity	Immobilized Human ACE-2-Fc(Cat#PKSR030492) at 10µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind Recombinant 2019-nCoV S1 Protein (Cat#PKSR030481). Biotinylated by NHS-biotin prior to testing. The ED50 of Recombinant 2019-nCoV S1 Protein (Cat#PKSR030481) is 1. 18 ug/ml.		
Properties			
Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.		
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per $\mu$ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method.		
Storage	Store at $< -20^{\circ}$ C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.		
Shipping	This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < - $20^{\circ}$ C.		
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4.		
Reconstitution	Not Applicable		
Data			

kDa	MK	R	
180 135			
100 75			
65			
45	-		

> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

The spike (S) glycoprotein of coronaviruses contains protrusions that will only bind to certain receptors on the host cell. Known receptors bind S1 are ACE2, angiotensin-converting enzyme 2; DPP4, dipeptidyl peptidase-4; APN, aminopeptidase N; CEACAM, carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 1; Sia, sialic acid; O-ac Sia, O-acetylated sialic acid. The spike is essential for both host specificity and viral infectivity. 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. It's been reported that SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19 coronavirus, 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

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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. The main functions for the Spike protein are summarized as: Mediate receptor binding and membrane fusion; Defines the range of the hosts and specificity of the virus; Main component to bind with the neutralizing antibody; Key target for vaccine design; Can be transmitted between different hosts through gene recombination or mutation of the receptor binding domain (RBD), leading to a higher mortality rate.

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