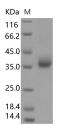
Catalog Number: PKSV030334



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

Description	
Synonyms	S protein RBD;2019-nCoV S protein RBD;SARS-CoV-2 Spike RBD
Species	SARS-CoV-2
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Arg319-Phe541(L452R)
Accession	YP_009724390.1
Calculated Molecular Weight	26.6 kDa
Observed molecular weight	36.1 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Immobilized ACE2 Protein, Human, Recombinant (mFc Tag)(Cat:PKSH031870) at 2 μ g/mL (100 μ L/well) can bind SARS-CoV-2 (2019-nCoV) Spike RBD (L452R, E484Q) Protein (His Tag)(PKSV030334), the EC50 of PKSV030334 is 5.0-30.0 ng/mL.
Properties	
Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Data	



> 90 % 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

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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 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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Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623 Tel: 1-832-243-6086
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