

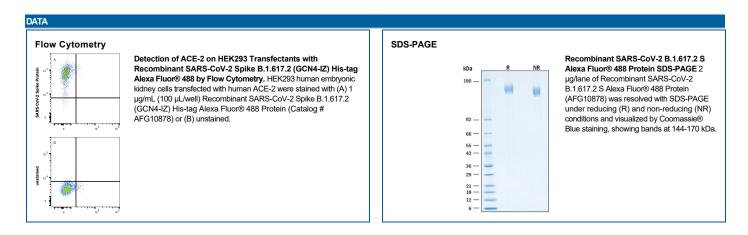
Recombinant SARS-CoV-2 B.1.617.2 Spike GCN4-IZ His-tag Alexa Fluor® 488

Catalog Number: AFG10878

DESCRIPTION				
Source	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived sars-cov-2 Spike protein			
	SARS-CoV-2 B.1.617.2 Spike (Val16-Lys1211) (Thr19Arg, Gly142Asp, Glu156Gly, Phe157 del, Arg158 del, Leu452Arg, Thr478Lys, Asp614Gly, Pro681Arg, Asp950Asn)(Arg682Ser, Arg685Ser, Lys986Pro, Val987Pro) Accession # YP_009724390.1	GCN4-IZ	6-His tag	
	N-terminus		C-terminus	
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Val16			
Structure / Form	Labeled with Alexa Fluor® 488 via amines Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm			
Predicted Molecular	138 kDa			

SPECIFICATIONS		
SDS-PAGE	144-170 kDa, under reducing conditions.	
Activity	Measured by flow cytometry for its ability to bind HEK293 human embryonic kidney cells transfected with human ACE-2 at 0.25-1.00 μg/m (100 μL/well).	
	Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application.	
Endotoxin Level	<1.0 EU per 1 μg of the protein by the LAL method.	
Purity	>95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.	
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.	

PREPARATION AND STORAGE			
Shipping The product is shipped with dry ice or equivalent. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.			
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.		
	 6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. 		
	 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after opening. 		
	 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after opening. 		



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BACKGROUND

SARS-CoV-2, which causes the global pandemic coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19), belongs to a family of viruses known as coronaviruses that also include MERS and SARS-CoV-1. Coronaviruses are commonly comprised of four structural proteins: Spike protein (S), Envelope protein (E), Membrane protein (M) and Nucleocapsid protein (N) (1). The SARS-CoV-2 S protein is a glycoprotein that mediates membrane fusion and viral entry. The S protein is homotrimeric, with each ~180-kDa monomer consisting of two subunits, S1 and S2 (2). In SARS-CoV-2, as with most coronaviruses, proteolytic cleavage of the S protein into S1 and S2 subunits is required for activation. The S1 subunit is focused on attachment of the protein to the host receptor while the S2 subunit is involved with cell fusion (3-5). A metallopeptidase, angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE-2), has been identified as a functional receptor for SARS-CoV-2 through interaction with a receptor binding domain (RBD) located at the C-terminus of S1 subunit (6, 7). The S protein of SARS-CoV-2 shares 75% and 29% amino acid sequence identity with S protein of SARS-CoV-1 and MERS, respectively. The SARS-CoV-2 delta variant (B.1.617.2) carrying the amino acid substitution L452R and T478K in the RBD was identified as a prevalent strain in India and has been detected in more than 40 countries (8, 9). It has higher transmissible rate and more resistant to vaccine (10).

References

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