

**DESCRIPTION**

<b>Source</b>	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived sars-cov-2 Spike RBD protein		
	SARS-CoV-2 Spike RBD B.1.617.2 (Arg319-Phe541) (Leu452Arg, Thr478Lys) Accession # YP_009724390.1	6-His tag	Avi-tag
	N-terminus		C-terminus
<b>N-terminal Sequence Analysis</b>	Arg319		
<b>Structure / Form</b>	Biotinylated via Avi-tag		
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	26 kDa		

**SPECIFICATIONS**

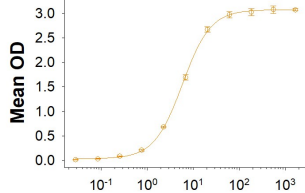
<b>SDS-PAGE</b>	32-40 kDa, under reducing conditions.
<b>Activity</b>	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA with Recombinant Human ACE-2 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 10544-ZN).
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
<b>Purity</b>	>95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 500 µg/mL in PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<p><b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**DATA**

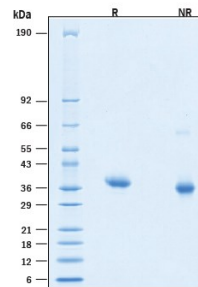
**Binding Activity**



**Biotinylated Recombinant SARS-CoV-2 B.1.617.2 Spike RBD His-tag (ng/mL)**

**Biotinylated Recombinant SARS-CoV-2 B.1.617.2 Spike RBD L452R T478K His-tag Avi-tag Protein Binding Activity.** Biotinylated Recombinant SARS-CoV-2 B.1.617.2 Spike RBD L452R T478K His-tag Avi-tag (Catalog # AV110876) binds Recombinant Human ACE-2 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 10544-ZN) in a functional ELISA.

**SDS-PAGE**



**Biotinylated Recombinant SARS-CoV-2 B.1.617.2 Spike RBD L452R T478K His-tag Avi-tag Protein SDS-PAGE.** 2 µg/lane of Biotinylated Recombinant SARS-CoV-2 B.1.617.2 Spike RBD L452R T478K His-tag Avi-tag Protein (Catalog # AV110876) was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions and visualized by Coomassie® Blue staining, showing bands at 32-40 kDa.

## 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 metalloproteinase, 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). Based on amino acid (aa) sequence homology, the SARS-CoV-2 S1 subunit RBD has 73% identity with the RBD of the SARS-CoV-1 S1 RBD, but only 22% homology with the MERS S1 RBD. 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). Our Avi-tag Biotinylated SARS-CoV-2 B.1.617.2 RBD features biotinylation at a single site contained within the Avi-tag, a unique 15 amino acid peptide. Protein orientation will be uniform when bound to streptavidin-coated surface due to the precise control of biotinylation and the rest of the protein is unchanged so there is no interference in the protein's bioactivity.

## References:

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4. Belouzard, S. *et al.* (2009) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* **106**:5871.
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6. Li, W. *et al.* (2003) *Nature* **426**:450.
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8. Yadav, P.D. *et al.* (2021) *bioRxiv* <https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.04.23.441101>.
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