



MERS-CoV Spike protein S2 (aa 726-1296) [His] (DAG-H10296)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Species	MERS-CoV
Purity	> 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Conjugate	His
Predicted N terminal	Asp 726
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70°C
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
Format	Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Size	20 µg, 50 µg
Preservative	None
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -70 °C. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	The spike (S) glycoprotein of coronaviruses contains protrusions that will only bind to certain receptors on the host cell: they are essential for both host specificity and viral infectivity. The term 'peplomer' is typically used to refer to a grouping of heterologous proteins on the virus surface that function together. 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-
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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. The SARS-CoV spike (S) protein is composed of two subunits; the S1 subunit contains a receptor-binding domain that engages with the host cell receptor angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 and the S2 subunit mediates fusion between the viral and host cell membranes. The S protein plays key parts in the induction of neutralizing-antibody and T-cell responses, as well as protective immunity, during infection with SARS-CoV.

Keywords

Coronavirus; Corona; Coronaviridae; Coronavirinae
