



Recombinant SARS-CoV-2 Spike RBD (D614G, E484K) [Fc] (DAGC479)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	SARS-CoV-2 Spike protein S1 containing both D614G and E484K amino acid changes relative to the Wuhan-Hu-1 isolate. The D614G isolate has been reported to show increased virus transmissibility.
Species	SARS-CoV-2
Purity	>90%
Conjugate	Fc
Applications	ELISA
Predicted N terminal	Arg319
Molecular Weight	Expected Molecular Weight: 73 kDa Observed Molecular Weight: 130 kDa
Format	Liquid
Size	100 µg, 500 µg
Buffer	DPBS
Preservative	None
Storage	Store it at -80°C.

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-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

SARS-CoV-2 Spike RBD; SARS-CoV-2; SARS-CoV-2 S1 RBD; SARS-CoV-2 Spike; SARS-CoV-2 RBD
