

## 32-6269: Sars-Cov-2 Spike Glycoprotein S1 Receptor Binding Domain [RBD] (319-541 aa)

**Alternative Name :** Coronavirus 2019 Spike Glycoprotein-S1 Receptor Binding Domain (319-541 a.a), Recombinant

### Description

Source: HEK293 Cells. A human infecting coronavirus (viral pneumonia) called 2019 novel coronavirus, 2019-nCoV was found in the fish market at the city of Wuhan, Hubei province of China on December 2019. The 2019-nCoV shares an 87% identity to the 2 bat-derived severe acute respiratory syndrome 2018 SARS-CoV-2 located in Zhoushan of eastern China. 2019-nCoV has an analogous receptor-BD-structure to that of 2018 SARS-CoV, even though there is a.a. diversity so thus the 2019-nCoV might bind to ACE2 receptor protein (angiotensin-converting enzyme 2) in humans. While bats are possibly the host of 2019-nCoV, researchers suspect that animal from the ocean sold at the seafood market was an intermediate host. RSCU analysis proposes that the 2019-nCoV is a recombinant within the viral spike glycoprotein between the bat coronavirus and an unknown coronavirus.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	10µg / 2 µg
<b>Purification :</b>	Protein is >90% pure as determined SDS-PAGE.
<b>Content :</b>	CoV-S1 RBD protein is 1mg/ml contains 20mM sodium phosphate (NaPP), 300mM NaCl, pH7.2
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Store at -20°C.
<b>Amino Acid :</b>	The HEK293 derived recombinant protein contains the Coronavirus 2019 Spike Glycoprotein S1 Receptor Binding Domain [ RBD ], Wuhan-Hu-1 strain, amino acids 319-541 fused to His tag at C-terminal.

### Application Note

SARS CoV-2 Spike Glycoprotein S1 RBD was tested for its biological functionality by its binding to recombinant ACE2 receptor protein confirmed by structural complementation reporter assay (NanoBiT®).