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32-9059: Recombinant SARS-CoV-2 Spike Protein (RBD) (C-His, HEK293)

Alternative Name : Spike Receptor Binding Domain; Spike RBD

Description

Source : HEK293;
SARS-CoV-2 Spike Protein is glycoprotein and expressed in many cell types supporting its reported involvement in multiple biological processes that include coagulation, apoptosis, cancer development and progression, and the innate immune response. Known receptors bind S1 are ACE2, angiotensin-converting enzyme 2, DPP4, CEACAM, etc. 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. It's been reported that 2019-nCoV can infect the human respiratory epithelial cells through interaction with the human ACE2 receptor. The spike protein is a large type I transmembrane protein containing two subunits, S1 and S2. S1 mainly contains a receptor binding domain (RBD), which is responsible for recognizing the cell surface receptor. S2 contains basic elements needed for the membrane fusion. The S protein plays key parts in the induction of neutralizing-antibody and T-cell responses, as well as protective immunity.

Product Info

Amount : 1 mg / 100 µg
Content : Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4
Amino Acid : Recombinant SARS-CoV-2 Spike Protein is produced by HEK293. The target gene encoding 319-532 is expressed with a 8His tag at the C-terminus.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic/therapeutics procedures.