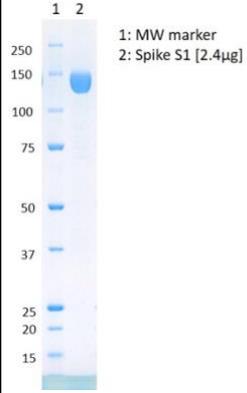


PRODUCT DATASHEET

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------|---------------|
| Catalog No: | BSV-COV-PR-26 | BSV-COV-PR-27 | BSV-COV-PR-28 |
| Pack Size | 100 µg | 500 µg | 100µg |
| Product Name: | SARS-CoV-2 Spike Glycoprotein (S1), Sheep Fc-Tag (HEK293) | | |
| Description: | Recombinant SARS-CoV-2 S1 glycoprotein, C-terminally tagged with a predominantly monomeric sheep Fc-tag. Protein was produced in HEK293 cells and purified from culture supernatant by Protein G chromatography. | | |
| Species: | 2019-nCoV, SARS-CoV-2 | | |
| Sequence: | 1 – 674 of the full-length SARS-CoV-2 Spike Glycoprotein (S1) | | |
| Accession No.: | YP_009724390.1 | | |
| Tag: | C-terminal sheep Fc-Tag | | |
| Host: | HEK293 | | |
| Applications: | | | |
| Predicted Molecular Mass: |  <p>1: MW marker 2: Spike S1 [2.4µg]</p> <p>SARS-CoV-2 Spike Glycoprotein (S1), Sheep Fc-Tag (HEK293) consists of amino acids 1 – 674 of the SARS-CoV-2 Spike Glycoprotein S1 and predicts a molecular mass of ~130 kDa.</p> | | |

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| Formulation: | Recombinant protein presented in DPBS, pH 7.4 |
| Endotoxin: | Endotoxin level is < 0.1 ng/μg of protein (<1.0 EU/μg purified protein) (LAL test) |
| Shipping, Storage and Stability: | Liquid Protein, shipped on Dry Ice. Store at -80°C. For most favorable performance avoid repeated handling and multiple freeze/thaw cycles. |
| Background: | <p>Coronaviruses (CoVs) are a diverse family of viruses which cause a variety of diseases in mammals and birds ranging from enteritis in cows and pigs and upper respiratory disease in chickens to potentially lethal human respiratory infections. Coronaviruses can cause a range of symptoms varying from mild symptoms such as the common cold to more serious respiratory illnesses. They primarily cause respiratory and enteric diseases in mammals and birds. Coronavirus symptoms include rhinorrhea, sneezing, cough, nasal obstruction, and bronchitis.</p> <p>SARS-CoV-2 is a respiratory virus which causes coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19); it spreads primarily through contact with an infected person through respiratory droplets generated when a person coughs or sneezes, or through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose. The incubation period is believed to range from 2-11 days. Infection with SARS-CoV-2 can cause mild symptoms including a runny nose, sore throat, cough, and fever. However, it can be more severe for some people and can lead to pneumonia or breathing difficulties. The elderly, and people with pre-existing medical conditions (such as, diabetes and heart disease) appear to be more vulnerable to becoming severely ill with the virus. There are currently more than 40,000 confirmed cases from 24 countries, although the vast majority are still within China, with more than 900 deaths to date (WHO, 2020).</p> <p>Coronaviruses encode five structural proteins in their genomes; namely, the Spike (S), Membrane (M), Envelope (E) glycoproteins, Hemagglutinin Esterase (HE) and Nucleoprotein (N), (Figure 2). All envelope proteins and N protein is present in all virions but HE is only present in some beta coronaviruses (Tok and Tatar, 2017). There are three main groups of coronaviruses: alpha, beta, and gamma. Nucleoproteins, also known as nucleocapsid proteins, are phosphoproteins that are capable of binding to helix and have flexible structure of viral genomic RNA. It plays an important role in virion structure, replication and transcription of coronaviruses, as it localizes in both the replication/ transcriptional region of the coronaviruses and the ERGIC region where the virus is collected. It packages the positive strand viral genome RNA into a helical ribonucleocapsid (RNP) and plays a fundamental role during virion assembly through its interactions with the viral genome and membrane protein M. It also plays an important role in enhancing the efficiency of subgenomic viral RNA transcription as well as viral replication. There is structural similarity between porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV), a member of Arteriviridae, suggesting a common origin for Coronaviridae and Arteriviridae nucleoproteins (Yu et al., 2006).</p> |

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