

Spike protein RBD
Catalog # PVGS1570**Specification**

Spike protein RBD - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P0DTC2](#)**Species**
SARS-CoV-2**Sequence**
Arg319-Ser591**Purity**
> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE**Endotoxin Level**
< 0.2 EU/ µg of protein by gel clotting method**Biological Activity**
SARS-CoV-2 Spike protein (RBD, Avi & His Tag, CHO-expressed) can bind with Human ACE2 (Cat. No.: Z03484) in functional ELISA assay.**Expression System**
CHO**Theoretical Molecular Weight**
30 kDaFormulation **Supplied as a solution in PBS pH 7.4****Storage & Stability**
Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at -20°C or below. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**Spike protein RBD - Additional Information****Other Names**

Spike glycoprotein {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099}, S glycoprotein {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099}, E2 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099}, Peplomer protein {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099}, Spike protein S1 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099}, Spike protein S2 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099}, Spike protein S2' {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099}, S {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099}

Target Background

SARS-CoV-2 (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2) also known as 2019-nCoV (2019 Novel Coronavirus) is a virus that causes illnesses ranging from the common cold to severe diseases. SARS-CoV-2 Spike Protein is composed of S1 domain and S2 domain. S1 contains a receptor-binding domain (RBD) that can specifically bind to angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2), the receptor on target cells. It is believed that SARS-CoV-2 Spike Protein (RBD) has

potential value for the diagnosis of the virus.

Spike protein RBD - Protein Information

Name S {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099}

Function

[Spike protein S1]: Attaches the virion to the cell membrane by interacting with host receptor, initiating the infection. The major receptor is host ACE2 (PubMed:32142651, PubMed:32155444, PubMed:33607086). When S2/S2' has been cleaved, binding to the receptor triggers direct fusion at the cell membrane (PubMed:34561887). When S2/S2' has not been cleaved, binding to the receptor results in internalization of the virus by endocytosis leading to fusion of the virion membrane with the host endosomal membrane (PubMed:32075877, PubMed:32221306). Alternatively, may use NRP1/NRP2 (PubMed:33082294, PubMed:33082293) and integrin as entry receptors (PubMed:35150743). The use of NRP1/NRP2 receptors may explain the tropism of the virus in human olfactory epithelial cells, which express these molecules at high levels but ACE2 at low levels (PubMed:33082293). The stalk domain of S contains three hinges, giving the head unexpected orientational freedom (PubMed:32817270).

Cellular Location

Virion membrane {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099, ECO:0000269|PubMed:32979942}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099, ECO:0000269|PubMed:34504087}. Host endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment membrane {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099, ECO:0000269|PubMed:34504087}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099}. Host cell membrane {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099, ECO:0000269|PubMed:34504087}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099}. Note=Accumulates in the endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment, where it participates in virus particle assembly. Some S oligomers are transported to the host plasma membrane, where they may mediate cell-cell fusion (PubMed:34504087). An average of 26 +/-15 S trimers are found randomly distributed at the surface of the virion (PubMed:32979942) {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099, ECO:0000269|PubMed:32979942, ECO:0000269|PubMed:34504087}

Spike protein RBD - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)

- [Cell Culture](#)

Spike protein RBD - Images