

**SARS-CoV-2 Spike Peptide (GVSP TKLNDLCFTNV)**  
Coronavirus Peptide  
Catalog # VGP1039**Specification**

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**SARS-CoV-2 Spike Peptide (GVSP TKLNDLCFTNV) - Product Information**

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Sequence                        | <b>GVSP TKLNDLCFTNV</b>  |
| <b>Purity</b><br>>90% (HPLC-MS) |  |
| Application                     | <b>Cellular immune response, T-cell expansion, Antigen specific T-cell stimulation, Immune monitoring, T-cell assays</b> |
| Primary Accession               | <a href="#">P0DTC2</a>   |
| Other Accession                 | <a href="#">AAP41037.1</a>   |

**SARS-CoV-2 Spike Peptide (GVSP TKLNDLCFTNV) - Additional Information**

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Gene ID                                       | <b>4374056</b> |
| <b>Other Names</b>                            |                |
| SARS-CoV-2 Spike Glycoprotein , E2 , Peplomer |                |

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**SARS-CoV-2 Spike Peptide (GVSP TKLNDLCFTNV) - Images****SARS-CoV-2 Spike Peptide (GVSP TKLNDLCFTNV) - Background**

SARS-CoV-2 is part of the Coronaviridae family, whose members are named after their crown-like appearance under the electron microscope caused by the surface glycoproteins that decorate the virus. Coronaviruses have a large (30+ kb) single-stranded positivesense RNA genome encoding for several open reading frames. One frame encodes the spike protein (S protein), a class I fusion protein that mediates attachment of the virus to cell surface receptors followed by uptake into endosomes (for most coronaviruses). Proteolytic cleavage of the S protein and fusion of viral and endosomal membranes trigger release of viral RNA into the cytosol. We know now from studies on SARS-CoV-1 and the related MERS-CoV vaccines that the S protein on the surface of the virus is an ideal target for a vaccine. In SARS-CoV-1 and SARS-CoV-2, this protein interacts with the receptor ACE2, and antibodies targeting the spike can interfere with this binding, thereby neutralizing the virus. The structure of the S protein of SARS-CoV-2 was solved in record time at high resolution, contributing to our understanding of this vaccine target. More than 90 vaccines are being developed against SARS-CoV-2 by research teams in companies and universities across the world.