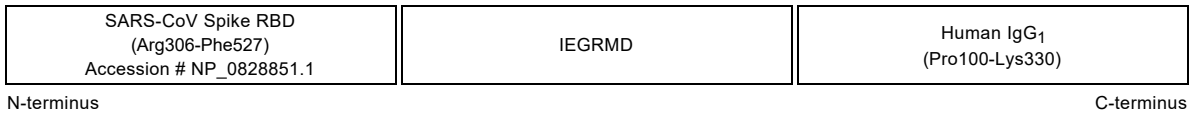
Recombinant SARS-CoV Spike RBD Fc Chimera

Catalog Number: 10559-CV

DESCRIPTION

Source	Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived sars-cov Spike RBD protein



N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Arg306
Structure / Form	Disulfide-linked homodimer
Predicted Molecular Mass	52 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

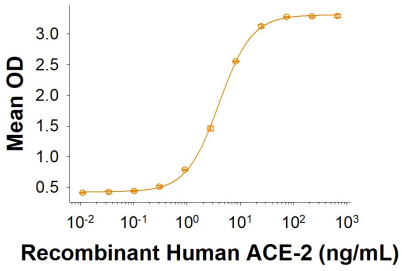
SDS-PAGE	61-67 kDa, under reducing conditions
Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA with Recombinant Human ACE-2 His-tag (Catalog # 933-ZN).
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 500 µg/mL in PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

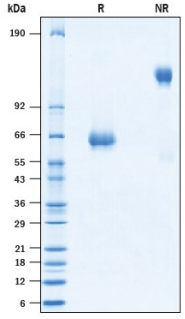
DATA

Binding Activity



Recombinant SARS-CoV Spike RBD Fc Chimera (Catalog # 10559-CV) binds Recombinant Human ACE-2 His-tag (Catalog # 933-ZN) in a functional ELISA.

SDS-PAGE



2 µg/lane of Recombinant SARS-CoV Spike RBD Fc Chimera Protein (Catalog # 10559-CV) was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions and visualized by Coomassie® Blue staining, showing bands at 61-67 kDa and 120-130 kDa, respectively.

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Global bio-techne.com info@bio-techne.com techsupport@bio-techne.com TEL +1 612 379 2956
USA TEL 800 343 7475 Canada TEL 855 668 8722 China TEL +86 (21) 52380373
Europe | Middle East | Africa TEL +44 (0)1235 529449

Recombinant SARS-CoV Spike RBD Fc Chimera

Catalog Number: 10559-CV

BACKGROUND

SARS-CoV was discovered in association with cases of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) that infected more than 8,000 persons with over 900 fatalities worldwide in 2002-2003 (1). It belongs to a family of viruses known as coronaviruses that also include MERS and SARS-Cov2 that causes the global pandemic coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19). Coronavirus is commonly comprised of four structural proteins: Spike protein(S), Envelope protein (E), Membrane protein (M), and Nucleocapsid protein (N) (1). SARS-CoV S Protein is a type-I trimerized membrane glycoprotein that mediates membrane fusion and viral entry. As with most coronaviruses, proteolytic cleavage of the S protein into two distinct peptides, S1 and S2 subunits, is required for activation. The S1 subunit is focused on attachment of the protein to the host receptor while the S2 subunit is involved with cell fusion (2-4). A metallopeptidase, angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE-2), has been identified as a functional receptor for SARS-CoV through interaction with a receptor binding domain (RBD) located at the C-terminus of S1 subunit (5, 6). Based on amino acid (aa) sequence homology, the RBD domain of SARS-Cov shares 73% and 24% homology with RBD domain of SARS-CoV2 and MERS, respectively. Before binding to the ACE-2 receptor, structural analysis of the S1 trimer shows that only one of the three RBD domains in the trimeric structure is in the "up" conformation. This is an unstable and transient state that passes between trimeric subunits but is nevertheless an exposed state to be targeted for neutralizing antibody therapy (7). Antibodies to S protein especially the RBD region of SARS-CoV have been shown to inhibit interaction with the ACE-2 receptor, confirming RBD as an attractive target for vaccinations or antiviral therapy (8).

References:

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5. Li, W. *et al.* (2003) Nature **426**:450.
6. Wong, S.K. *et al.* (2004) J. Biol. Chem. **279**:3197.
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