

## Product datasheet for **TP728100**

### SARS-CoV-2 Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

<b>Product Type:</b>	Recombinant Proteins
<b>Description:</b>	Recombinant S Protein RBD-SD1(Mammalian, N354D, D364Y, C-6His)
<b>Species:</b>	SARS-CoV-2
<b>Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:</b>	Arg319-Ser591(N354D, D364Y)
<b>Tag:</b>	C-6His
<b>Buffer:</b>	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4
<b>Note:</b>	Recombinant 2019-nCoV S protein RBD Protein is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Arg319-Ser591(N354D, D364Y) is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
<b>Stability:</b>	12 months from date of despatch
<b>Summary:</b>	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. Some findings indicated that the mutated viruses may be evolved to acquire remarkably increased infectivity.



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