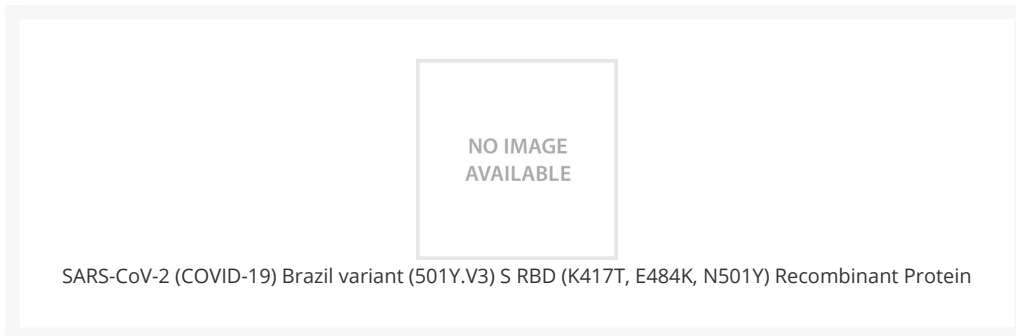




SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Brazil variant (501Y.V3) S RBD (K417T, E484K, N501Y) Recombinant Protein

Cat. No.: 11-066




Ψ Specifications

SPECIES:	SARS-CoV-2
SOURCE SPECIES:	Mammalian cells
SEQUENCE:	RBD with mutations of K417T, E484K and N501Y
FUSION TAG:	C-His Tag
APPLICATIONS:	Immunogen
PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	35kDa

Ψ Properties

PURITY:	>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE
PHYSICAL STATE:	Lyophilized
BUFFER:	Supplied as lyophilized from PBS, pH7.5
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Store at 2 to 8 °C for one week .Store at -20 to -80 °C for twelve months from the date of receipt.

ALTERNATE NAMES:	RBD Protein, Spike RBD Protein, Isolate from travelers from Brazil, B.1.1.248
ACCESSION NO.:	YP_009724390.1(E484K, K417T, N501Y)

 Background and References

BACKGROUND:	<p>Protein S (PROS1) is glycoprotein and expressed in many cell types supporting its reported involvement in multiple biological processes that include coagulation, apoptosis, cancer development and progression, and the innate immune response. Known receptors bind S1 are ACE2, angiotensin-converting enzyme 2, DPP4, CEACAM etc.. 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.</p>
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