

## Recombinant SARS-CoV 2 Spike RBD\_P330S mFc-Chimera

Cat. No. Ab-P0034

**Size** 100 μg

Host Species Human

Expression Host 293F

**Protein construction** A DNA sequence encoding SARS-CoV-2

(2019-nCoV) spike protein (RBD) (YP\_009724390.1) (Ser325-Lys529) substituted P330S fused with the Fc region of mouse IgG2a in C-terminus.

Purity >95% as determined by SDS-PAGE

**Formulation** 0.22µm filtered solution in PBS pH7.4

Storage Store it under sterile condition at -70°C

upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein in to smaller quantities for storage. Avoid repeated freeze –thaw

cycles.

Molecular Mass The recombinant SARS-CoV-2 (2019-

nCoV) Spike Protein (RBD, mFc fusion) consists of 443 amino acids and predicts

a molecular mass of 49.8 kDa.

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.

In previous studies, a number of potent monoclonal antibodies against SARS coronavirus (SARS-CoV) have been identified. These antibodies target more specifically the 193 amino acid length (N318-V510) receptor binding domain (RBD) within the S protein is the critical target for neutralizing antibodies. Some of the antibodies recognize different epitopes on RBD, for example the SARS-CoV neutralizing antibodies CR3014 and CR3022 bound noncompetitively to the SARS-CoV RBD and neutralized the virus in a synergistic fashion.

## Reference

- 1) Xialong Tian et al. (2020) Emerging Micorobes & Infections. Vol9 381
- 2) Meng Yuan et al. (2020) Science. 368:630

## Background

The Spike protein (S) of and SL-CoVs, which is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein and mediates the entrance to human respiratory epithelial cells by interacting with cell surface receptor such as angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2)

The Spike protein is a large type I transmembrane protein containing