

## SARS-CoV-2 S glycoprotein (V483A, HEK293, His)

|                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Cat. No.:         | HY-P72042                |
| Synonyms:         | E2 Peplomer protein      |
| Species:          | Virus                    |
| Source:           | HEK293                   |
| Accession:        | P0DTC2 (R319-F541,V483A) |
| Gene ID:          | 43740568                 |
| Molecular Weight: | Approximately 27.8 kDa   |

### PROPERTIES

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| AA Sequence         | <pre> RVQPTESIVR   FPNITNLCPF   GEVFNATRFA   SVYAWNRRKI SNCVADYSVL   YNSASFSTFK   CYGVSPTKLN   DLCFTNVYAD SFVIRGDEVR   QIAPGQTGKI   ADYNYKLPDD   FTGCVIAWNS NNLDSKVGGN   YNYLYRLFRK   SNLKPFERDI   STEIYQAGST PCNGAEGFNC   YFPLQSYGFQ   PTNGVGYQPY   RVVVLSELL HAPATVCGPK   KSTNLVKKNC   VNF           </pre> |
| Appearance          | Lyophilized powder.   |
| Formulation         | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm solution of 20 mM Tris-HCl, 0.5 M NaCl, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0.   |
| Endotoxin Level     | <1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.   |
| Reconstitution      | It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH <sub>2</sub> O.   |
| Storage & Stability | Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.  |
| Shipping            | Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.   |

### DESCRIPTION

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| Background | <p>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. The viral pathogen responsible, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), binds to the host receptor through its spike (S) glycoprotein, which mediates membrane fusion and viral entry<sup>[1][2]</sup>. 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. The viral pathogen responsible, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), binds to the host receptor through its spike (S) glycoprotein, which mediates membrane fusion and viral entry<sup>[1][2]</sup>. 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</p> |
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infection process. The viral pathogen responsible, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), binds to the host receptor through its spike (S) glycoprotein, which mediates membrane fusion and viral entry<sup>[1][2]</sup>. 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. The viral pathogen responsible, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), binds to the host receptor through its spike (S) glycoprotein, which mediates membrane fusion and viral entry<sup>[1][2]</sup>.

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## REFERENCES

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[1]. Shen S, et al. Expression, glycosylation, and modification of the spike (S) glycoprotein of SARS CoV. *Methods Mol Biol.* 2007;379:127-135.

[2]. Wang S, et al. AXL is a candidate receptor for SARS-CoV-2 that promotes infection of pulmonary and bronchial epithelial cells. *Cell Res.* 2021;31(2):126-140.

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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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