SARS-CoV S Protein (S577A, sf9, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P73392
Synonyms:	Spike glycoprotein; S glycoprotein; Peplomer protein; S
Species:	Virus
Source:	Sf9 insect cells
Accession:	NP_828851.1 (M1-P1195)
Gene ID:	1489668
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 132.58 kDa

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20 mM PB, 300 mM NaCl, pH 7.0, 10% Glycerol. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O.
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	SARS-CoV spike glycoprotein 2 (S2) is a subunit of SARS-CoV Spike glycoprotein, among with S1 and S2'. S1 (14-667) can attaches the virion to the cell membrane by interacting with host receptor, initiating the infection. S2 (668-1255) mediates fusion of the virion and cellular membranes by acting as a class I viral fusion protein, during endocytosis, S2 is cleaved into S2' (798-1255). S protein orchestrates viral entry by attaching the virion to the cell membrane through interactions with human ACE2 and CLEC4M/DC-SIGNR receptors. Following attachment, internalization into host cell endosomes induces S glycoprotein conformational changes, potentially unmasking the fusion peptide of S2 through cathepsin CTSL proteolysis[1][2].

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