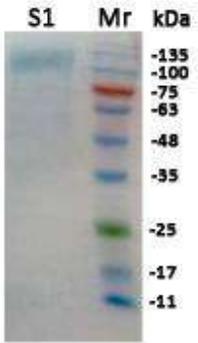




PRODUCT DATASHEET

Catalog No:	ANA-COV-02 100	ANA-COV-02 500
Pack Size	100 µg	500 µg
Product Name:	Recombinant SARS-CoV-2 Spike Glycoprotein (S) His-Tag	
Description:	DNA sequence encoding the COVID-19 Spike (S) protein extracellular domain, [16-1220] including a C-terminal His-Tag was expressed in HEK Cells.	
Species:	2019-nCoV, SARS-CoV-2	
Sequence:	DNA sequence encoding the COVID-19 Spike S protein extracellular domain,[16-1220] accession #QIC53204.1 including a C-terminal His tag was expressed in HEK Cells.	
Accession No.:	P0DTC2 , 6vsb_A	
Tag:	C-terminal His-Tag	
Host:	HEK293 cells	
Activity:	The activity was tested by binding human ACE2-Fc in functional ELISA assay.	
Purity:	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and HPLC.	

<p>Predicted Molecular Mass:</p>	 <p>Recombinant nCoV S1 is a protein consisting of S1+S2 subunits contains 1210 amino acid residues. Due to glycosylation migrates as an approximately 120 kDa protein on SDS-PAGE.</p>
<p>Presentation:</p>	<p>Lyophilised from 0.2µM filtered 20 mM Tris, 300mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, pH 8.0</p>
<p>Endotoxin:</p>	<p>Endotoxin level is < 0.1 ng/µg of protein (<1.0 EU/µg purified protein) (LAL test)</p>
<p>Shipping, Storage and Stability:</p>	<p>The lyophilized protein is stable for at least 2 years from the date of receipt at -20°C.</p>

<p>Background:</p>	<p>Coronaviruses (CoVs) are a diverse family of viruses which cause a variety of diseases in mammals and birds ranging from enteritis in cows and pigs and upper respiratory disease in chickens to potentially lethal human respiratory infections. Coronaviruses can cause a range of symptoms varying from mild symptoms such as the common cold to more serious respiratory illnesses. They primarily cause respiratory and enteric diseases in mammals and birds. Coronavirus symptoms include rhinorrhea, sneezing, cough, nasal obstruction, and bronchitis.</p> <p>SARS-CoV-2 is a respiratory virus which causes coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19); it spreads primarily through contact with an infected person through respiratory droplets generated when a person coughs or sneezes, or through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose. The incubation period is believed to range from 2-11 days. Infection with SARS-CoV-2 can cause mild symptoms including a runny nose, sore throat, cough, and fever. However, it can be more severe for some people and can lead to pneumonia or breathing difficulties. The elderly, and people with pre-existing medical conditions (such as, diabetes and heart disease) appear to be more vulnerable to becoming severely ill with the virus. There are currently more than 40,000 confirmed cases from 24 countries, although the vast majority are still within China, with more than 900 deaths to date (WHO, 2020).</p> <p>Coronaviruses encode five structural proteins in their genomes; namely, the Spike (S), Membrane (M), Envelope (E) glycoproteins, Hemagglutinin Esterase (HE) and Nucleoprotein (N), (Figure 2). All envelope proteins and N protein is present in all virions but HE is only present in some beta coronaviruses (Tok and Tatar, 2017). There are three main groups of coronaviruses: alpha, beta, and gamma. Nucleoproteins, also known as nucleocapsid proteins, are phosphoproteins that are capable of binding to helix and have flexible structure of viral genomic RNA. It plays an important role in virion structure, replication and transcription of coronaviruses, as it localizes in both the replication/ transcriptional region of the coronaviruses and the ERGIC region where the virus is collected. It packages the positive strand viral genome RNA into a helical ribonucleocapsid (RNP) and plays a fundamental role during virion assembly through its interactions with the viral genome and membrane protein M. It also plays an important role in enhancing the efficiency of subgenomic viral RNA transcription as well as viral replication. There is structural similarity between porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV), a member of Arteriviridae, suggesting a common origin for Coronaviridae and Arteriviridae nucleoproteins (Yu et al., 2006).</p>
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