

Synonym

Spike,S1 protein,Spike glycoprotein Subunit1,Spike protein S1

Source

Biotinylated SARS-CoV-2 S1 protein, His, Avitag (S1N-C82E9) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293).

Molecular Characterization

This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus, followed by an Avi tag (AvitagTM).

The protein has a calculated MW of 78.6 kDa. The protein migrates as 100-150 kDa under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Biotinylation

Biotinylation of this product is performed using AvitagTM technology. Briefly, the single lysine residue in the Avitag is enzymatically labeled with biotin.

Biotin:Protein Ratio

Passed as determined by the HABA assay / binding ELISA.

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per µg by the LAL method.

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation

Supplied as 0.2 µm filtered solution in 10 mM PB, pH7.4.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Storage

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

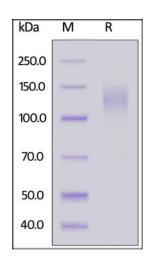
This product is stable after storage at:

- The product MUST be stored at -70°C or lower upon receipt;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions.

Shipping

This product is supplied and shipped as sterile liquid solution with dry ice, please inquire the shipping cost.

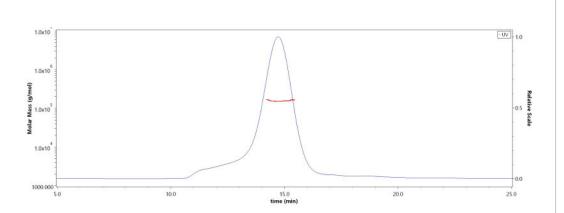
SDS-PAGE



Biotinylated SARS-CoV-2 S1 protein, His, Avitag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained overnight with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90%.

Bioactivity-ELISA

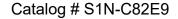
SEC-MALS



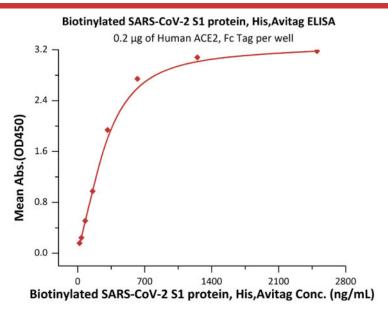
The purity of Biotinylated SARS-CoV-2 S1 protein, His,Avitag(Cat. No. S1N-C82E9) is more than 85% and the molecular weight of this protein is around 145-160 kDa verified by SEC-MALS.

Report

Biotinylated SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) S1 protein, His,Avitag™ (MALS verified)







Immobilized Human ACE2, Fc Tag (Cat. No. <u>AC2-H5257</u>) at 2 μ g/mL (100 μ L/well) can bind Biotinylated SARS-CoV-2 S1 protein, His,Avitag (Cat. No. <u>S1N-C82E9</u>) with a linear range of 20-312 ng/mL (QC tested).

Background

It's been reported that Coronavirus 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.

Clinical and Translational Updates

Please contact us via <u>TechSupport@acrobiosystems.com</u> if you have any question on this product.