

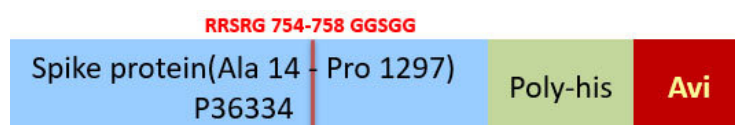
**Synonym**

Spike,S protein,Spike glycoprotein,S glycoprotein

Source

Biotinylated HCoV-OC43 Spike Trimer Protein, His,Avitag(SPN-H85E3) is expressed from Baculovirus-Insect cells. It contains AA Ala 14 - Pro 1297 (Accession # [P36334](#) (RRSRG 754-758 GGSGG)).

Predicted N-terminus: Ala 14

Molecular Characterization

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

The protein has a calculated MW of 150.0 kDa. The protein migrates as 180.0 kDa when calibrated against [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#) under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE).

Labeling

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

Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

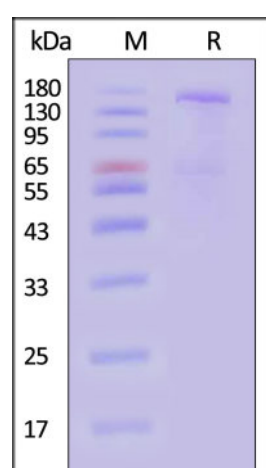
Storage

For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

SDS-PAGE

Biotinylated HCoV-OC43 Spike Trimer Protein, His,Avitag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90% (With [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#)).

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Background

Human coronavirus OC43 (HCoV-OC43) is one of seven known coronaviruses to infect humans, which is responsible for the common cold and may have been responsible for the 1889–1890 pandemic. The infecting coronavirus is an enveloped, positive-sense, single-stranded RNA virus that enters its host cell by binding to the N-acetyl-9-O-acetylneuraminic acid receptor. The spike protein of HCoV-OC43 is a trimer protruding from the viral membrane to engage cellular receptors and mediate viral fusion with host membranes. Each spike trimer contains two large regions: N-terminal S1 responsible for receptor binding and C-terminal S2 responsible for fusion.

Clinical and Translational Updates

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