

## Recombinant 2019-nCoV S1 Protein (Fc Tag)(Active)

**Catalog No:** RPES0044

**Category:** Recombinant Protein

### Bio-Activity:

1. Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized human ACE2 protein (His tag) (Cat#RPES0050) at 2 $\mu$ g/mL (100 $\mu$ L/well) can bind Recombinant 2019-nCoV S1 Protein (Fc Tag) (Cat#RPES0044), the EC50 of RPES0044 is 25-60 ng/mL.
2. Immobilized human ACE2 protein (His tag) at 2 $\mu$ g/mL (100 $\mu$ L/well) can bind Recombinant 2019-nCoV S1 Protein (Fc Tag) (Cat#RPES0044), the EC50 of RPES0044 is 25-60 ng/mL.

### Sequence Information

**Species:** Virus

**Sequence:** Val16-Arg685

**Accession:** YP\_009724390.1

**Tag:** C-Fc

### Product Information

**Synonyms:** S1 protein; 2019-nCoV S1 protein; coronavirus S1 Protein; cov S1 Protein

**Source:** HEK293 Cells

**Purity:** > 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

**Endotoxin:** < 1.0 EU per  $\mu$ g as determined by the LAL method.

**Formulation:** Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

**Reconstitution:** Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

**Storage:** Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

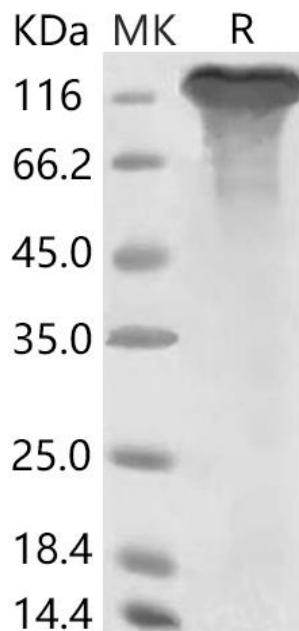
**Shipping:** This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

### Background

Protein S (PROS1) is glycoprotein and expressed in many cell types supporting its reported involvement in multiple biological processes that include coagulation, apoptosis, cancer development and progression, and the innate immune response. Known receptors bind S1 are ACE2, angiotensin-converting enzyme 2, DPP4, CEACAM etc.. 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. Most notable is severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). The severe acute respiratory syndromecoronavirus (SARS-CoV) spike (S) glycoprotein alone can mediate the membrane fusion required for virus entry

and cell fusion. It is also a major immunogen and a target for entry inhibitors. It's been reported that 2019-nCoV 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.

**Image**



Contact Details | Dublin, Ireland

Email: [hello@assaygenie.com](mailto:hello@assaygenie.com) | Web: [www.assaygenie.com](http://www.assaygenie.com)

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