

Spike Protein RBD
Catalog # PVGS1584**Specification**

Spike Protein RBD - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P0DTC2](#)**Species**
SARS-CoV-2**Sequence**
Arg319-Ser591 (E484K, K417T, N501Y)**Biological Activity**
This protein is validated to bind with human ACE2 (Cat. No. Z03516) in functional ELISA assay.**Expression System**
CHOFormulation **Supplied as a solution in PBS, pH 7.4, 0.1% ProClin 300.****Storage & Stability**
Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 3 months at 2-8°C. Protect from light.**Spike Protein RBD - Additional Information****Gene ID** 43740568**Other Names**
Spike glycoprotein {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099}, S glycoprotein {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099}, E2 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099}, Peplomer protein {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099}, Spike protein S1 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099}, Spike protein S2 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099}, Spike protein S2' {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099}, S {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099}**Target Background**
SARS-CoV-2 (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2) also known as 2019-nCoV (2019 Novel Coronavirus) is a virus that causes illnesses ranging from the common cold to severe diseases. Lineage P.1, also known as the Brazil(ian) variant is one of the variants of SARS-CoV-2. This variant has 17 amino acid changes, ten of which are in its spike protein, including these three designated to be of particular concern: N501Y, E484K and K417T.**Spike Protein RBD - Protein Information****Name** S {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099}**Function**

[Spike protein S1]: Attaches the virion to the cell membrane by interacting with host receptor, initiating the infection. The major receptor is host ACE2 (PubMed:32142651, PubMed:32155444, PubMed:33607086). When S2/S2' has been cleaved, binding to the receptor triggers direct fusion at the cell membrane (PubMed:34561887). When S2/S2' has not been cleaved, binding to the receptor results in internalization of the virus by endocytosis using host TFRC and GRM2 and leading to fusion of the virion membrane with the host endosomal membrane (PubMed:32075877, PubMed:32221306, PubMed:34903715, PubMed:36779763). Alternatively, may use NRP1/NRP2 (PubMed:33082294, PubMed:33082293) and integrin as entry receptors (PubMed:35150743). The use of NRP1/NRP2 receptors may explain the tropism of the virus in human olfactory epithelial cells, which express these molecules at high levels but ACE2 at low levels (PubMed:33082293). Uses also ASGR1 as an alternative receptor in an ACE2-independent manner (PubMed:34837059). The stalk domain of S contains three hinges, giving the head unexpected orientational freedom (PubMed:32817270).

Cellular Location

Virion membrane {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099, ECO:0000269|PubMed:32979942}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099, ECO:0000269|PubMed:34504087}. Host endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment membrane {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099, ECO:0000269|PubMed:34504087}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099}. Host cell membrane {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099, ECO:0000269|PubMed:34504087}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099}. Note=Accumulates in the endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment, where it participates in virus particle assembly. Some S oligomers are transported to the host plasma membrane, where they may mediate cell-cell fusion (PubMed:34504087). An average of 26 +/-15 S trimers are found randomly distributed at the surface of the virion (PubMed:32979942) {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099, ECO:0000269|PubMed:32979942, ECO:0000269|PubMed:34504087}

Spike Protein RBD - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Spike Protein RBD - Images