

**Recombinant SARS-CoV-2 (Covid-19) S Protein RBD**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YD2197
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human virus
<b>Applications :</b>	ELISA ECL Immunogold
<b>Purity :</b>	>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE
<b>Fields :</b>	For research use only .Not for use in clinical diagnostic procedures.
<b>Gene Name :</b>	S
<b>Protein Name :</b>	2019-nCov RBD Protein,2019-nCoV Spike RBD Protein
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	YP_009724390.1
<b>Source :</b>	Mammalian cells
<b>Dilution :</b>	Testing in progress
<b>Concentration :</b>	>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Store at 2 to 8 °C for one week . Store at -20 to -80 °C for twelve months from the date of receipt.
<b>Molecularweight :</b>	23.66kDa
<b>Observed Band :</b>	30kDa
<b>Background :</b>	Recombinant SARS-CoV-2 S Protein RBD is produced by Mammalian cells expression system and the target gene encoding Thr333-Pro527 is expressed with C-His Tag
<b>Function :</b>	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 syndrome-coronavirus (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.

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