Datasheet for ABIN7198834

# hCoV-OC43 Spike Protein (His tag,ECD)

1 Image

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## Overview

| | |
|---|---|
| Quantity: | 100 µg |
| Target: | hCoV-OC43 Spike (HCoV-OC43 S) |
| Origin: | Human Coronavirus OC43 (HCoV-OC43) |
| Source: | Baculovirus infected Insect Cells |
| Protein Type: | Recombinant |
| Purification tag / Conjugate: | This hCoV-OC43 Spike protein is labelled with His tag,ECD. |

## Product Details

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| Purpose: | Recombinant HCoV-OC43 S1+S2 Protein (ECD, His Tag) |
| Sequence: | Met1-Pro1304 |
| Characteristics: | A DNA sequence encoding the human coronavirus (HCoV-OC43) spike protein (S1+S2 ECD) (AVR40344.1) (Met1-Pro1304) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. |
| Purity: | > 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. |
| Endotoxin Level: | < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method. |

## Target Details

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| Target: | hCoV-OC43 Spike (HCoV-OC43 S) |
| Alternative Name: | OC43 Spike Glycoprotein (HCoV-OC43 S Products) |
| Background: | The spike (S) glycoprotein of coronaviruses contains protrusions that will only bind to certain receptors on the host cell. Known receptors bind S1 are ACE2, angiotensin-converting enzyme 2, DPP4, dipeptidyl peptidase-4, APN, aminopeptidase N, CEACAM, carcinoembryonic antigen- |

## Target Details

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| | related cell adhesion molecule 1, Sia, sialic acid, O-ac Sia, O-acetylated sialic acid. The spike is essential for both host specificity and viral infectivity. The term 'peplomer' is typically used to refer to a grouping of heterologous proteins on the virus surface that function together. 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. It's been reported that SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19 coronavirus, 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. The main functions for the Spike protein are summarized as: Mediate receptor binding and membrane fusion, Defines the range of the hosts and specificity of the virus, Main component to bind with the neutralizing antibody, Key target for vaccine design, Can be transmitted between different hosts through gene recombination or mutation of the receptor binding domain (RBD), leading to a higher mortality rate. |
| Molecular Weight: | 145.1 kDa |

## Application Details

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| Restrictions: | For Research Use only |

## Handling

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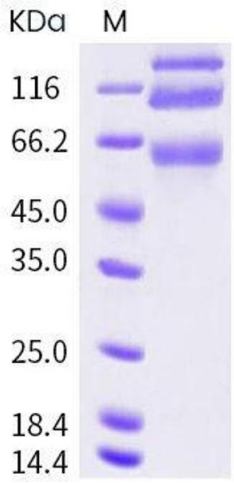
| Format: | Lyophilized |
| Reconstitution: | Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information. |
| Buffer: | Lyophilized from sterile 20 mM PB, 300 mM NaCl, 10 % glycerol, pH 7.5 |
| Storage: | 4 °C,-20 °C,-80 °C |
| Storage Comment: | Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 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. |

## Images




**Western Blotting**

**Image 1.**