SARS-CoV-2 Spike Protein S2

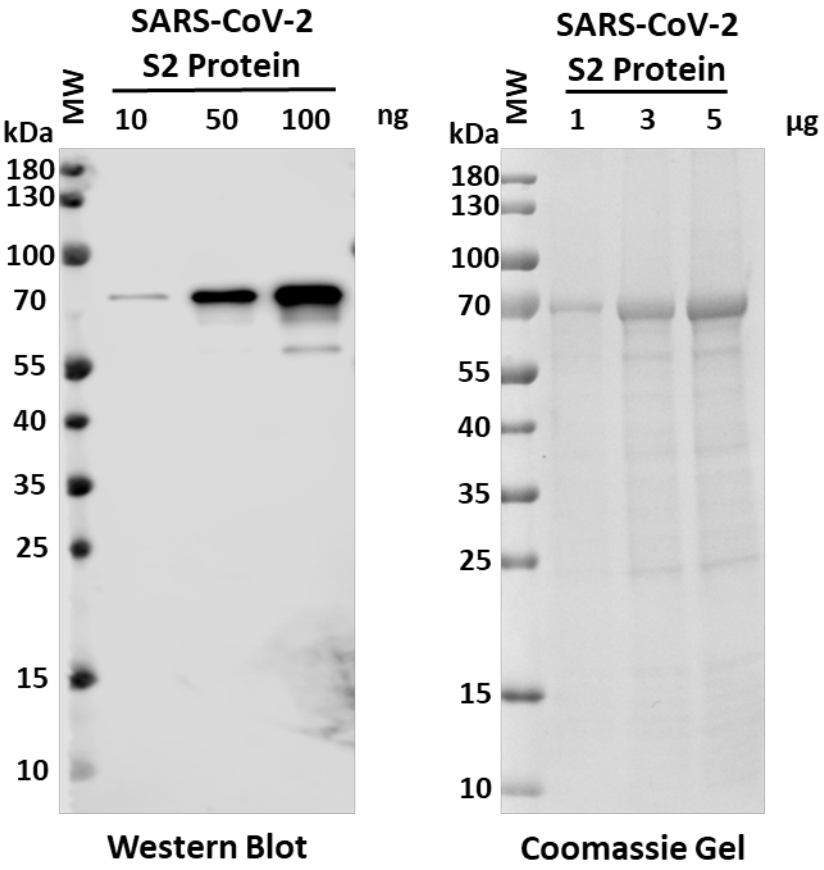
Cat. # CV2006

Background: Within the last two decades, SARS and MERS coronaviruses emerged as global health concerns causing severe acute respiratory syndromes. In December 2019, a novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) was identified in Wuhan, Hubei province in China (1-3). The SARS-CoV-2 genome encodes several structural proteins including the Spike glycoprotein (S glycoprotein), which plays a crucial role in the infection of the host. The C-terminal part of the Spike protein (S2, residues 686-1273) mediates the fusion of the virion and cellular membranes by acting as a class I viral fusion protein (4). The Spike S2 Protein represents a valuable tool for drug discovery programs targeting SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Alternate names: S glycoprotein

Product Information

Molecular Weight:	57.6 kDa (residues 686-1211)
Quantity:	100 µg
Physical State:	Liquid
Species:	SARS-CoV-2
Tag:	His_6-SUMO
Activity:	
Storage:	-80° C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.



References

1) Wang D, Hu B, Hu C, et al. Clinical Characteristics of 138 Hospitalized Patients With 2019 Novel Coronavirus–Infected Pneumonia in Wuhan, China. JAMA. 2020;323(11):1061.

2) Zhou P, Yang X-L, Wang X-G, et al. A pneumonia outbreak associated with a new coronavirus of probable bat origin. *Nature*. 2020;579(7798):270–273.

3) Zhu N, Zhang D, Wang W, et al. A Novel Coronavirus from Patients with Pneumonia in China, 2019. N. Engl. J. Med. 2020;382(8):727–733.

4) Coutard B, Valle C, de Lamballerie X, et al. The spike glycoprotein of the new coronavirus 2019-nCoV contains a furin-like cleavage site absent in CoV of the same clade. Antiviral Res. 2020;176:104742.