Recombinant SARS-CoV-2 Spike N-Terminal Domain (NTD), sFc-tagged

Cat. No. HUM-385 **Lot. No.** (See product label)

SPECIFICATION

Product Overview	Recombinant SARS-CoV-2 Spike protein N-terminal domain (NTD). This domain shows the lowest sequence ID compared to SARS-CoV Spike protein. The protein is produced in HEK293 cells and purified from culture supernatant by Protein G chromatography.
Tag	sheep Fc
Background	SARS-CoV-2 is a respiratory virus which causes coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). This disease spreads primarily through contact with an infected person via respiratory droplets generated when a person coughs or sneezes, or through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose. Infection with SARS-CoV-2 can cause mild symptoms including a runny nose, sore throat, cough, and fever. However, it can be more severe for some people and can lead to pneumonia or breathing difficulties. The elderly, and people with pre-existing medical conditions (such as, diabetes and heart disease) appear to be more vulnerable to becoming severely ill with the virus (WHO, 2020). The coronavirus spike (S) glycoprotein is a class I viral fusion protein on the outer envelope of the virion that plays a critical role in viral infection by recognizing host cell receptors and mediating fusion of the viral and cellular membranes (Li, 2016). Each monomer of trimeric S protein is about 180 kDa, and contains two subunits, S1 and S2, mediating attachment and membrane fusion, respectively. Two major domains in coronavirus S1 have been identified, the N-terminal domain (S1-NTD) and C-terminal domain (S1-CTD). Either or both of these S1 domains can function as a receptor-

Tel: 1-631-559-9269 1-516-512-3133
Email: info@creative-biomart.com Fax: 1-631-938-8127
45-1 Ramsey Road, Shirley, NY 11967, USA

	binding domain (RBD), depending on virus; SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV both use C-domain to bind their receptors (Ou et al., 2020). Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (hACE2)21 and human dipeptidyl peptidase 4 (hDPP4)22 have been identified as the receptors for SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV, respectively. While S proteins of SARS-CoV-2 share about 76% amino acid identities with SARS-CoV, the amino acid sequence of potential RBD of SARS-CoV-2 is only about 74% homologous to that of SARS-CoV. It has been reported that human ACE2 is also the entry receptor of SARS-CoV-2, and that a serine protease is important for SARS-CoV-2 Spike activation (Hoffmann et al., 2020).The RBD is responsible for binding to ACE2, whereas the function of NTD is not well understood. In some coronaviruses, the NTD may recognize specific sugar moieties upon initial attachment and might play an important role in the prefusion-to-postfusion transition of the S protein. For example, the NTD of the MERS-CoV S protein can serve as a critical epitope for neutralizing antibodies (Zhou et al., 2019) and Chi et al. identified an antibody that potently neutralizes SARS-CoV-2 by binding to the NTD. These results strongly suggest that the NTD is a promising target for therapeutic mAbs against COVID-19 (Chi et al., 2020).
Formulation	Dulbecco's phosphate buffered saline (DPBS).
Notes	This product is intended for research and manufacturing uses only. It is not a diagnostic device. The user assumes all responsibility for care, custody and control of the material, including its disposal, in accordance with all regulations.
Type	Recombinant
ClassID 1	Infectious Disease

GENE INFORMATION

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Synonyms	SARS-CoV-2 Spike N-Terminal Domain (NTD)

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