

Spike Glycoprotein (Stabilized) from Human Coronavirus, HKU1 with C-Terminal Histidine and Avi Tags, Recombinant from HEK293F Cells

Catalog No. NR-53713

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Contributor and Manufacturer:

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Product Description:

A recombinant form of the spike (S) glycoprotein from human coronavirus (HCoV), HKU1 (GenPept: [ABC70719](#)) was produced in human embryonic kidney HEK293F cells and purified by immobilized metal affinity and size exclusion chromatography.^{1,2} NR-53713 lacks the signal sequence and contains 1264 residues (ectodomain) of the HCoV spike glycoprotein; the recombinant protein was stabilized by substitution at the furin S1/S2 cleavage site (RRKRR to GGSGS; residues 752 to 756) and with a pair of mutations (N1067P and L1068P, wild type numbering), and includes a thrombin cleavage site, T4 foldon trimerization domain and C-terminal hexa-histidine tag fused to an AviTag™ BirA biotinylation acceptor sequence.^{1,2} The predicted protein sequence is shown in Figure 1.¹ NR-53713 has a theoretical molecular weight of 147,070 daltons. The crystal structure for trimeric S glycoprotein from HCoV, HKU1 has been solved at 4.04 Å resolution (PDB: [5I08](#)).³

The S glycoprotein mediates viral binding to the host angiotensin converting enzyme 2 (ACE2). This protein forms a trimer, and when bound to a host receptor allows fusion of the viral and cellular membranes. The S protein is a target for neutralizing antibodies.⁴

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 50 µL of NR-53713 in phosphate buffered saline (PBS; pH ~ 7). The concentration, expressed as mg per mL, is shown on the Certificate of Analysis.

Packaging/Storage:

NR-53713 was packaged aseptically in cryovials. The product is provided on dry ice and should be stored at -20°C or colder immediately upon arrival. Freeze-thaw cycles should be avoided.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read “The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Spike Glycoprotein (Stabilized) from Human Coronavirus,

HKU1 with C-Terminal Histidine and Avi Tags, Recombinant from HEK293F Cells, NR-53713.”

Biosafety Level: 1

Appropriate safety procedures should always be used with this material. Laboratory safety is discussed in the following publication: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and National Institutes of Health. [Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories](#). 5th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2009; see www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmb15/index.htm.

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References:

1. Strong, R. K., Personal Communication.

2. Woo, P. C., et al. "Comparative Analysis of 22 Coronavirus HKU1 Genomes Reveals a Novel Genotype and Evidence of Natural Recombination in Coronavirus HKU1." *J. Virol.* 80 (2006): 7136-7145. PubMed: 16809319.
3. Kirchdoerfer, R. N., et al. "Pre-Fusion Structure of a Human Coronavirus Spike Protein. Version 2." *Nature* 531 (2016): 118-121. PubMed: 26935699.
4. Hulswit, R. J. G., C. A. M. de Haan and B.-J. Bosch. "Coronavirus Spike Protein and Tropism Changes." *Adv. Virus Res.* 96 (2016): 29-57. PubMed: 27712627.
5. Woo, P. C., et al. "Characterization and Complete Genome Sequence of a Novel Coronavirus, Coronavirus HKU1, from Patients with Pneumonia." *J. Virol.* 79 (2005): 884-895. PubMed: 15613317.
6. Llanes, A., et al. "Betacoronavirus Genomes: How Genomic Information has been Used to Deal with Past Outbreaks and the COVID-19 Pandemic." *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* 21 (2020): 4546. PubMed: 32604724.

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Figure 1 – Predicted Protein Sequence

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1  VIGDFNCTNS FINDYNKTIP RISEDVVDVS LGLGTYVVLN RVYLNTTLLE
51  TGYFPKSGAN FRDLALKGSI YLSTLWYKPP FLSDFNNGIF SKVKNTKLYV
101 NNTLYSEFST IVIGSVFVNT SYTIVVQPHN GILEITACQY TMCEYPHTVC
151 KSKGSIRNES WHIDSSEPLC LFKKNFTYNV SADWLYFHFY QERGVFYAYY
201 ADVGMPITFL FSLYLGTILS HYYVMPLTCN AISSNTDNET LEYWVTPLSR
251 RQYLLNFDEH GVITNAVDCS SSFLSEIQCK TQSFAPNTGV YDLSGFTVKP
301 VATVYRRIPN LPDCDIDNWL NNVSVPSPLN WERRIFSNCN FNLSTLLRLV
351 HVDSFSCNNL DKSKIFGSCF NSITVDKFAI PNRRRDDLQL GSSGFLQSSN
401 YKIDISSSSC QLYYSLPLVN VTINNFNPSS WNRRYGFSGF NLSSYDVVYS
451 DHCFSVNSDF CPCADPSVVN SCAKSKPPSA ICPAGTKYRH CDLDTTLYVK
501 NWCRCSCLPD PISTYSPNTC PQKKVVVGIG EHCPLGINE EKCGTQLNHS
551 SCFCSPDAFL GWSFDSCISN NRCNIFSNFI FNGINS GTTC SNDLLYSNTE
601 ISTGVCVNYD LYGITGQGIF KEVSAAYYNN WQNLLYDSNG NIIGFKDFLT
651 NKTYTILPCY SGRVSAAFYQ NSSSPALLYR NLKCSYVLNN ISFISQPFYF
701 DSYLGCVLNA VNLTSYSVSS CDLRMGSGFC IDYALPSSGG SGSGISSPYR
751 FVTFEPFNVS FVNDVETVG GLFEIQIPTN FTIAGHEEFI QTSSPKVTID
801 CSAFVCSNYA ACHDLLSEYG TFCDNINSIL NEVNDLLDIT QLQVANALMQ
851 GVTLSSNLNT NLHSDVDNID FKSLLGCLGS QCGSSSRSL EDLLFNKVKL
901 SDVGFVEAYN NCTGGSEIRD LLCVQSFNGI KVLPPILSET QISGYTTAAT
951 VAAMEFPWSA AAGVPFSLNV QYRINGLGVT MDVLNKNQKL IANAFNKALL
1001 SIQNGFTATN SALAKIQSVV NANAQALNSL LQQLFNKFGA ISSSLQEILS
1051 RLDPEAQVQ IDRLINGRLT ALNAYVSQQL SDITLIKAGA SRAIEKVNEC
1101 VKSQSPRINF CGNGNHILSL VQNPYGLLF IHFSYKPTSF KTVLVSPGLC
1151 LSGDRGIAPK QGYFIQNDS WMFTGSSYYY PEPISDKNVV FMNSCSVNFT
1201 KAPFIYLNNS IPNLSDFEAE LSLWFKNHTS IAPNLTFNH INATFLDLYY
1251 EMNVIQESIK SLNSGRLVPR GSPGSGYIPE APRDGQAYVR KDGEWVLLST
1301 FLGHHHHHHG LNDIFEAQKI EWHE
    
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Spike ectodomain – Residues 1 to 1264 (representing residues 14 to 1277)
 RRKRR to GGSGS substitution of S1/S2 cleavage site – Residues 739 to 743
 NL to PP stabilizing mutations – Residues 1054 and 1055
 Thrombin cleavage site – Residues 1267 to 1272
 T4 foldon trimerization domain – Residues 1276 to 1302
 Hexa-histidine tag and AviTag™ – Residues 1304 to 1324