

Spike Glycoprotein Receptor Binding Domain (RBD) from SARS-Related Coronavirus 2, N501Y Variant with C-Terminal Histidine Tag, Recombinant from HEK293 Cells

Catalog No. NR-55413
ACROBiosystems Catalog No. SPD-C52Hn

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Contributor and Manufacturer:
ACROBiosystems, Newark, Delaware, USA

Product Description:

A recombinant form of the spike (S) glycoprotein receptor binding domain (RBD) from severe acute respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), N501Y variant was produced by transient transfection in human embryonic kidney HEK293 cells and purified by affinity chromatography.¹ NR-55413 lacks the signal sequence, contains 219 residues of the SARS-CoV-2 S glycoprotein (amino acid residues R319 to K537) and features a C-terminal poly-histidine tag. NR-55413 is a variant of SARS-CoV-2 which contains the N501Y mutation in the S glycoprotein as compared to the SARS-CoV-2 reference sequence (GenPept: [QHD43416](#)).^{1,2} The predicted protein sequence is shown in Figure 1.¹ NR-55413 has a theoretical molecular weight of 26,600 daltons. The crystal structure for the wild-type S glycoprotein from SARS-CoV-2 has been solved at 2.8 Å resolution (PDB: [6VXX](#)).³ Representative gel filtration (SEC-MALS) and SDS-PAGE results are shown in Figures 2 and 3, respectively.¹

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.⁴ Many SARS-CoV-2 variants include multiple mutations that were first identified in the United Kingdom, and the most studied is N501Y. Structural modeling and mouse studies indicate N501Y increases S glycoprotein binding to ACE2, resulting in increased SARS-CoV-2 virulence.^{5,6}

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 100 µg of purified recombinant protein lyophilized in phosphate-buffered saline, pH 7.4 and 10% trehalose.

Packaging/Storage:

NR-55413 was packaged aseptically in glass vials. The product is provided lyophilized and should be placed in a closed, dry environment with desiccants and stored at -20°C or colder immediately upon arrival. A frost-free freezer should be avoided, since changes in moisture and temperature may affect protein stability.

Functional Activity:

The biological activity of NR-55413 was measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA (Figure 4), in which immobilized human ACE2 protein (Fc tag) (ACROBiosystems AC2-H5257) at 1 µg per mL (100 µL per well) can bind NR-55413; the linear range is 2 to 39 ng per mL.¹ Immobilized NR-55413 at 1 µg per mL (100 µL per well) can bind anti-SARS-CoV-2 RBD potent neutralizing antibody, human IgG1 (ACROBiosystems SPD-M180); the linear range is 0.1 to 3 ng per mL (Figure 5).¹ Serial dilutions of SPD-M180 were added to NR-55413 and biotinylated human ACE2, His-Avitag™ (ACROBiosystems AC2-H82E6) binding reactions. The half maximal inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀) is 1.13169 µg per mL (Figure 6).

Reconstitution:

NR-55413 should be reconstituted with 167 µL sterile deionized water to a stock solution of 600 µg per mL. Add water at room temperature with occasional gentle mixing. Carrier protein [e.g. 0.1% (w/v) bovine serum albumin] must be included in the reconstitution buffer if the final protein concentration is lower than recommended or NR-55413 is aliquoted to less than 10 µg per vial. Note: Avoid vigorous shaking or vortexing.

Storage of Reconstituted Protein:

Reconstituted NR-55413 should be stored at -70°C or colder immediately and used within 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read “The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Spike Glycoprotein Receptor Binding Domain (RBD) from SARS-Related Coronavirus 2, N501Y Variant with C-Terminal Histidine Tag, Recombinant from HEK293 Cells, NR-55413.”

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. 6th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2020; see www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmb15/index.htm.

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References:

1. Chen, J., Personal Communication.
2. Wu, F., et al. "A New Coronavirus Associated with Human Respiratory Disease in China." *Nature* 579 (2020): 265-269. PubMed: 32015508.
3. Walls, A. C., et al. "Structure, Function, and Antigenicity of the SARS-CoV-2 Spike Glycoprotein." *Cell* 181 (2020): 281-292. PubMed: 32155444.
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. Gu, H., et al. "Adaptation of SARS-CoV-2 in BALB/c Mice for Testing Vaccine Efficacy." *Science* 369 (2020): 1603-1607. PubMed: 32732280.
6. Leung, K., et al. "Early Transmissibility Assessment of the N501Y Mutant Strains of SARS-CoV-2 in the United Kingdom, October to November 2020." *Euro. Surveill.* 26 (2021): pii 2002106. PubMed: 33413740.

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Figure 1: Predicted Protein Sequence

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1  RVQPTESIVR FPNITNLCPF GEVFNATRFA SVYAWNKRRI SNCVADYSVL
51  YNSASFSTFK CYGVSPTKLN DLCFTNVYAD SFVIRGDEV R QIAPGQTGKI
101 ADYNYKLPDD FTGCVIAWNS NNLDSKVGGN YNYLYRFRK SNLKPFERDI
151 STEIYQAGST PCNGVEGFNC YFPLQSYGFQ PTYGVGYQPY RVVVLSEFLL
201 HAPATVCGPK KSTNLVKKNG GSGGGSHHH HHHHHHHH
    
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RBD – Residues 1 to 219 (represents amino acid residues 319 to 537)

N501Y mutation – **Residue 183**

Poly-histidine tag – Residues 228 to 237

Figure 2: Representative SEC-MALS

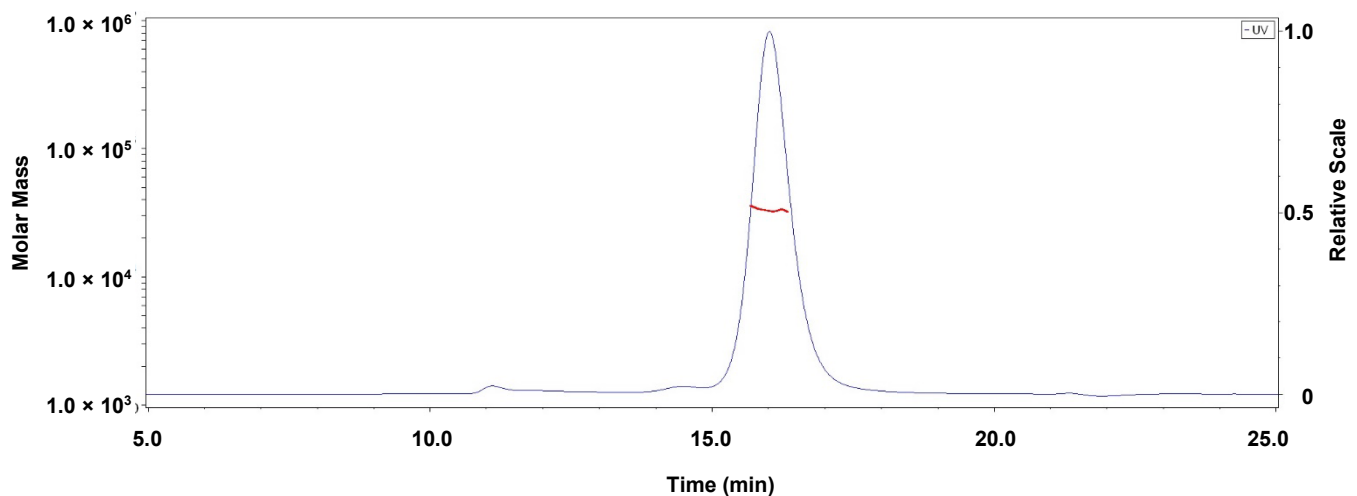


Figure 3: Representative SDS-PAGE

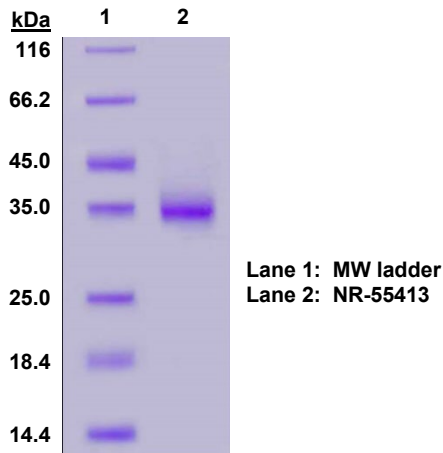


Figure 4: Representative ELISA

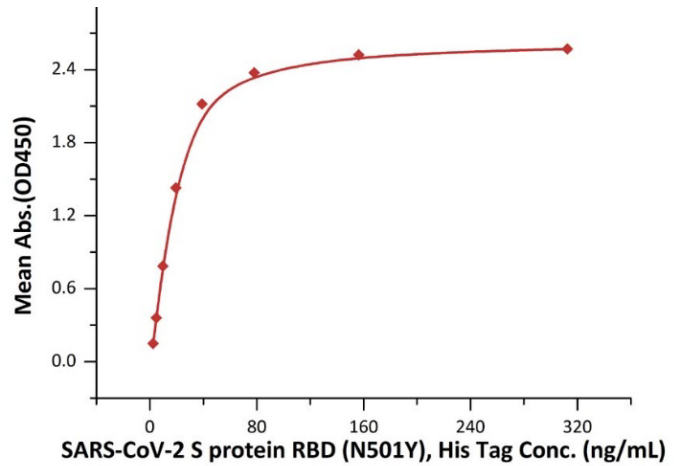


Figure 5: Representative ELISA

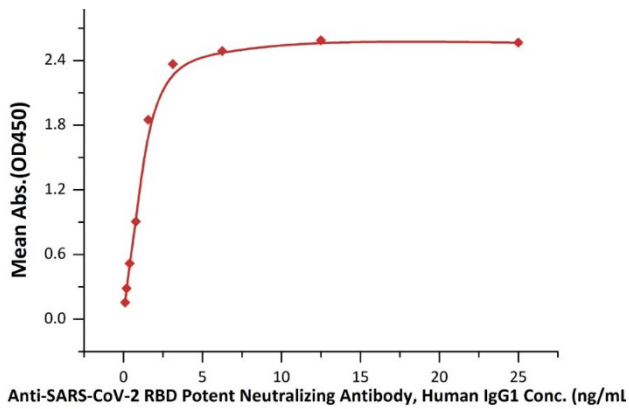


Figure 6: Representative ELISA

