

# Spike Glycoprotein (Stabilized) from SARS-Related Coronavirus 2, BA.2 Lineage (Omicron Variant) with C-Terminal Histidine and Avi Tags, Recombinant from HEK293 Cells

## Catalog No. NR-56517

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### Contributor:

BEI Resources

### Manufacturer:

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### Product Description:

A recombinant form of the spike (S) glycoprotein from severe acute respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), BA.2 lineage (Omicron variant) was produced in human embryonic kidney HEK293 cells and purified by immobilized metal affinity and gel filtration chromatography.<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> NR-56517 lacks the signal sequence and contains 1193 residues (ectodomain) of the SARS-CoV-2 S glycoprotein; the recombinant protein was stabilized by substitution at the furin S1/S2 cleavage site (RRAR→GSAS; residues 682 to 685) and KV→PP mutations (residues 986 and 987; wild type numbering), and includes a T4 foldon trimerization domain, HRV3C protease cleavage site and C-terminal octa-histidine tag fused to an AviTag™ BirA biotinylation acceptor sequence.<sup>1,2,3</sup> NR-56517 includes T19I, delL24-P26, A27S, G142D, V213G, G339D, S371F, S373P, S375F, T376A, D405N, R408S, K417N, N440K, S477N, T478K, E484A, Q493R, Q498R, N501Y, Y505H, D614G, H655Y, N679K, P681H, N764K, D796Y, Q954H and N969K mutations in the S glycoprotein as compared to the SARS-CoV-2 reference sequence (GenPept: [QHD43416](#)).<sup>1,5</sup> The predicted protein sequence is shown in Figure 1.<sup>1</sup> NR-56517 has a theoretical molecular weight of 139,700 daltons. The crystal structure for trimeric S glycoprotein from SARS-CoV-2 has been solved at 3.46 Å resolution (PDB: [6VSB](#)).<sup>2</sup>

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.<sup>6</sup> BA.2 is one of several lineages and sublineages designated Omicron by the World Health Organization (WHO).<sup>7</sup> BA.2 has been shown to be even more transmissible than BA.1. BA.1 and BA.2 diverge at spike residue 371 (L and F, respectively) and residues 142-145 in the receptor-binding domain (RBD).<sup>8</sup> In BA.2, deletions from amino acid positions 24-26, as well as an A27S substitution are situated in or close to a known N-terminal

domain (NTD) antigenic site and are associated with resistance to neutralizing monoclonal antibodies.<sup>8,9</sup>

### Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 100 microliters of NR-56517 in 10 mM HEPES, pH 7, 150 mM NaCl and 2 mM ethylenediamine-tetraacetic acid (EDTA). The concentration, expressed as milligrams per milliliter, is shown on the Certificate of Analysis.

### Packaging/Storage:

NR-56517 was packaged aseptically in cryovials. The product is provided on dry ice and should be stored at -20°C or colder immediately upon arrival. **Storage at warmer temperatures is not recommended due to a low bioburden.** 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 SARS-Related Coronavirus 2, BA.2 Lineage (Omicron Variant) with C-Terminal Histidine and Avi Tags, Recombinant from HEK293 Cells, NR-56517."

### 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](http://www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmb15/index.htm).

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#### References:

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5. Wu, F., et al. "A New Coronavirus Associated with Human Respiratory Disease in China." Nature 579 (2020): 265-269. PubMed: 32015508.
6. 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.
7. [WHO](#)
8. Fonager, J., et al. "Molecular Epidemiology of the SARS-CoV-2 Variant Omicron BA.2 Sub-lineage in Denmark, 29 November 2021 to 2 January 2022." Euro Surveill. 27 (2022). PubMed: 35272746.
9. McCallum, M., et al. "N-terminal Domain Antigenic Mapping Reveals a Site of Vulnerability for SARS-CoV-2." Cell 184 (2021): 2332-2347. PubMed: 33761326.

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Figure 1: Predicted Protein Sequence

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1  SQCVNLITRT QSYTNSFTRG VYYPDKVFRS SVLHSTQDLF LPFFSNVTWF
51  HAIHVSQTNG TKRFDNPVLP FNDGVYFAST EKSNIIRGWI FGTTLDSTQ
101 SLLIVNNATN VVIKVCEFQF CNDFPFLDVY HKNNKSWMES EFRVYSSANN
151 CTFEYVSQPF LMDLEGKQGN FKNLREFVFK NIDGYFKIYS KHTPINLGRD
201 LPQGFSALEP LVDLPIGINI TRFQTLALH RSYLTPGDSS SGWTAGAAAY
251 YVGYLQPRTF LLKYNENGTI TDAVDCALDP LSETKCTLKS FTVEKGIYQT
301 SNFRVQPTES IVRFPNITNL CPFDEVFNAT RFASVYAWNR KRISNCVADY
351 SVLYNFAPFF AFKCYGVSPT KLNDLCFTNV YADSFVIRGN EVSQIAPGQT
401 GNIADYNYKL PDDFTGCVIA WNSNKLDSKV GGNYNLYRL FRKSNLKPFE
451 RDISTEIIYA GNKPCNGVAG FNCYFPLRSY GFRPTYGVGH QPYRVVLSF
501 ELLHAPATVC GPKKSTNLVK NKCWNFNENG LTGTGVLTES NKKFLPFQOF
551 GRDIADTTDA VRDPQTLEIL DITPCSFGGV SVITPGTNTS NQVAVLYQGV
601 NCTEVPVAIH ADQLTPTWRV YSTGSNVFQT RAGCLIGAEY VNNSYEC DIP
651 IGAGICASYQ TQTKSHGSAS SVASQSIIAY TMSLGAENSV AYSNNSIAIP
701 TNFTISVTTE ILPVSMTKTS VDCTMYICGD STECSNLLQ YGSFCTQLKR
751 ALTGIAVEQD KNTQEVFAQV KQIYKTPPIK YFGGFNFSQI LPDPSKPSKR
801 SFIEDLLFNK VTLADAGFIK QYGDCLGDI ARDLICAQKF NGLTVLPPLL
851 TDEMIAQYTS ALLAGTITSG WTFGAGAAQ IPFAMQMAYR FNGIGVTQNV
901 LYENQKLIAN QFNSAIGKIQ DSLSSTASAL GKLQDVVNHN AQALNTLVKQ
951 LSSKFGAISS VLNDILSRDL PPEAEVQIDR LITGRLQSLQ TYVTQQLIRA
1001 AEIRASANLA ATKMSECVLG QSKRVDFCGK GYHLMSFPQS APHGTVFLHV
1051 TYVPAQEKNF TTAPAICHDG KAHFPREGVF VSNGTHWFVT QRNFYEPQII
1101 TTDNTFVSGN CDVVIGIVNN TVYDPLQPEL DSFKEELDKY FKNHTSPDVD
1151 LGDISGINAS VVNIQKEIDR LNEVAKNLNE SLIDLQELGK YEQSGSYIPE
1201 APRDQAYVR KGEWVLLST FLGRSLEVLV QGPGSHHHHH HHHGLNDIFE
1251 AQKIEWHE

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Spike ectodomain – **Residues 1 to 1193** (represents WT amino acid residues 13 to 1208)

RRAR to GSAS substitution of S1/S2 cleavage site – Residues 667 to 670

KV to PP stabilizing mutations – Residues 971 and 972

T19I, A27S, G142D, V213G, G339D, S371F, S373P, S375F, T376A, D405N, R408S, K417N, N440K, S477N, T478K, E484A, Q493R, Q498R, N501Y, Y505H, D614G, H655Y, N679K, P681H, N764K, D796Y, Q954H and N969K mutations –

**Residues 7, 16, 127, 198, 324, 356, 358, 360-361, 390, 393, 402, 425, 462-463,**

**469, 478, 483, 486, 490, 599, 640, 664, 666, 749, 781, 939 and 954**

T4 foldon trimerization domain – Residues 1196 to 1222

HRV3C protease cleavage site – Residues 1226 to 1233

Octa-histidine tag and AviTag™ – Residues 1236 to 1258