Product Sheet





RBD

S₁

S2

Yalelaan 1 3584 CL Utrecht The Netherlands +31 30 253 3421 www.qvquality.com KvK: 30274082 VAT: 8215.17.168 NL88 RABO0153194936

SARS-CoV-2 spike protein

Catalogue no.: Q103c Clone name: MCV-4F6

Product: VHH directed against SARS-CoV-2 spike protein

Target: The disease COVID-19 is caused by the virus SARS-CoV-2 and responsible for the

global pandemic starting in 2020. SARS-CoV-2 is a spherical-shaped positive-strand RNA virus. The SARS-CoV-2 spike protein (S protein) is a homotrimeric transmembrane glycoprotein that is one of the major protein complexes on the virus and which plays an important role in infection into host cells. Each spike protein monomer is a 140 kDa protein with an N-terminal S1 domain, a membrane-proximal S2 domain, a transmembrane domain, and a C-terminal domain. Via the receptor binding domain (RBD) within the S1 domain, the spike proteins bind to Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme 2 (ACE2) receptors on host cells, which is then followed by fusion of the virus with the membrane. By interfering

with the interaction of the RBD with ACE2, infection can be blocked.³ Therefore, S1 and RBD in particular, is an interesting therapeutic target for COVID-19.³

Recombinant monoclonal VHH (Llama glama), purified from S.cerevisiae using affinity chromatography. Immunization with and phage-display

selection on recombinant protein using total elution.

Specificity: SARS-CoV-2 spike protein domain S1.

Formulation: 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

Mol. Weight: 14.7 kDa Ext. Coeff. (ε): 18575 A₂₈₀ at 1g/L: 1.3

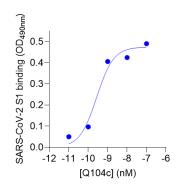
Storage: Shipped on blue ice. Store at 4°C or -20°C (aliquots). Addition of 0.02%

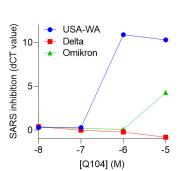
sodiumazide is optional.

Applications: ELISA, viral neutralisation.

Examples:

Source:





Binding of Q103c to recombinant SARS-CoV-2 spike protein in ELISA (left). Inhibition of SARS-CoV-2 infection by Q103 (right)

References:

- 1 Sharma et al., (2021) Viruses. 13(2):202
- 2 Khailany et al., (2020) Gene Reports. 100682
- 3 Walls et al., (2020) Cell. 180:281-292
- 4 Salvatori et al., (2020) J Transl Med 18:222