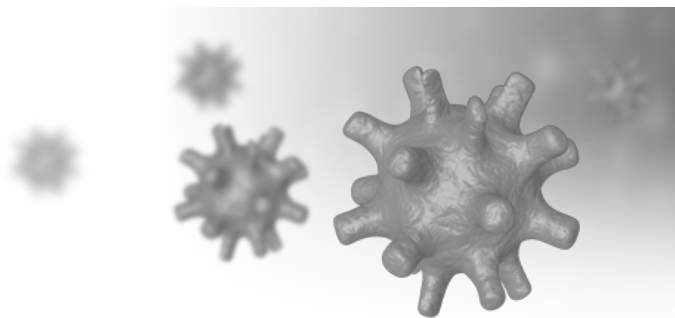




SARS-CoV-2 Hybrid alphavirus-pseudovirus-Alpha (B.1.1.7) (LacZ)

Cat. No.: COCY-0922-CY402

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

SARS-CoV-2 Hybrid alphavirus-pseudovirus-Alpha (B.1.1.7) (LacZ) was prepared by co-transfecting HEK293T cells with an alphavirus-based vector and a plasmid containing the SARS-CoV-2 all 4 structural proteins (S, M, N, and E) encoding gene. The packaged hybrid alphavirus pseudovirus expresses full-length S, M, N, and E proteins and carries a reporter genome derived from an alphavirus-based vector, which can be used to infect cells, and express reporter gene in the cells to characterize the infectivity of the virus.

SPECIFICATIONS

Product Type	Pseudovirus
Target	SARS-CoV-2
Contents	Contains SARS-CoV-2-(Alpha (B.1.1.7)) S, M, N, and E proteins full-length gene.
Backbone	Alphavirus vector
Reporter Gene	LacZ
Variant	Alpha (B.1.1.7)
Applications	Neutralizing antibodies screening; Quantification; Drug screening; Identification
Storage	Store at -20°C
Introduction	The 2019 novel coronavirus, or "SARS-CoV-2", was discovered because of Wuhan virus pneumonia cases in 2019, and was named by the World Health Organization on January 12, 2020. It belongs to the beta genera of the Coronaviridae family, together with SARS coronavirus in 2003 and MERS coronavirus in 2012. The alignment between SARS-CoV-2 and

2003 SARS CoV has about 70% sequence similarity and 40% sequence similarity with ME RS CoV. The coronavirus genome encodes a spike protein, an envelope protein, a membrane protein, and a nucleoprotein. Among them, spike protein is the most important surface membrane protein of coronavirus.

Alternative Names	SARS-CoV-2; Coronavirus; COVID 19; B.1.1.7
--------------------------	--
