pLV-SARS2-S-d19

Expression vector for lentiviral pseudotyping with a truncated (Δ19) SARS-CoV-2 Spike (D614)

Catalog code: plv-cov2-sd19

https://www.invivogen.com/sars2-spike-lentiviral-expression-vectors

For research use only

Version 20K02-ED

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Contents

20 µg of lyophilized plasmid DNA

Storage and Stability

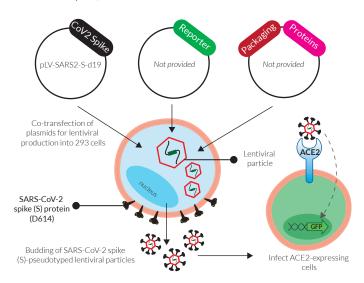
- Product is shipped at room temperature.
- Lyophilized DNA should be stored at -20°C.
- Resuspended DNA should be stored at -20°C and is stable for at least 1 year.

Quality control

- Plasmid construct is confirmed by restriction analysis and full-length open reading frame (ORF) sequencing.
- After purification by ion exchange chromatography, predominant supercoiled conformation is verified by electrophoresis.

APPLICATION

pLV-SARS2-S-d19 has been designed for pseudotyping lentiviral particles with the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein. The basic strategy involves transfecting 293T cells with a lentiviral backbone plasmid encoding a fluorescent or luminescent reporter protein (e.g. GFP), a plasmid expressing the minimal set of lentiviral proteins necessary to assemble viral particles, and InvivoGen's pLV-SARS2-S-d19. The transfected cells produce SARS-CoV-2 Spike-pseudotyped lentiviral particles, which can then be used to infect permissive cells that express the host receptor, ACE2.



SARS-CoV-2 spike (S)-pseudotyped lentiviral production

PLASMID FEATURES

- SARS-CoV-2 D614-Spike (Δ19 truncated) ORF
 - Original spike **D614 isolate**
 - Truncated SARS-CoV-2 spike ORF with the last 19 amino acids (d19), which contain the ER-retention motif, removed. This has been shown to improve the expression of the S protein, particularly in pseudovirions^{1,2}.

Spike (S) is a structural glycoprotein expressed on the surface of SARS-CoV-2. It mediates membrane fusion and viral entry into target cells upon binding to the host receptor ACE2 and its cleavage by the cellular protease, TMPRSS2³. The S protein consists of an N-terminal ectodomain, a transmembrane anchor, and a short C-terminal cytoplasmic tail. The ectodomain contains the S1 subunit, which encodes the receptor binding domain (RBD), a key target in treatment and vaccination strategies against COVID-19, as well as the S2 subunit, needed for membrane fusion⁴. Notably, the C-terminal cytoplasmic tail of the S protein encodes a presumptive endoplasmic reticulum (ER)-retention motif (KxHxx), which has previously been shown to enable the accumulation of SARS-CoV S proteins at the ER-Golgi intermediate compartment (ERGIC) and facilitate their incorporation into new virions⁵.

- hCMV (human cytomegalovirus) enhancer & promoter drives high expression of the SARS-CoV-2 spike gene in mammalian cells.
- Rabbit (rbt) β -Globin intron enhances the expression of the SARS-CoV-2 spike gene in mammalian cells.
- Rabbit β -Globin pAn is a strong polyadenylation (pAn) signal placed downstream of the SARS-CoV-2 spike gene. It allows efficient transcription termination and polyadenylation of the mRNA.
- bla (Ampicillin resistance gene) encodes the β -lactamase enzyme, which confers resistance to the antibiotic ampicillin. Therefore, ampicillin can be used to select stable clones in mammalian cells and E, coli transformants.
- pMB1 ori is a minimal E. coli origin of replication.

REFERENCES

1. Johnson, M.C. et al. 2020. Optimized pseudotyping conditions for the SARS-COV2 Spike glycoprotein. bioRxiv. 2. Ou, X. et al. 2020. Characterization of spike glycoprotein of SARS-CoV-2 on virus entry and its immune cross-reactivity with SARS-CoV. Nat Commun 11, 1620. 3. Hoffmann M. et al., 2020. SARS-CoV-2 cell entry depends on ACE2 and TMPRSS2 and is blocked by a clinically proven protease inhibitor. Cell. 181:1-16. 4. Walls A.C., et al., 2020. Structure, function, and antigenicity of the SARS-CoV-2 spike glycoprotein. Cell. 181(2):281-292.e6. 5. Ujike, M. et al. 2016. The contribution of the cytoplasmic retrieval signal of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus to intracellular accumulation of S proteins and incorporation of S protein into virus-like particles. J Gen Virol 97, 1853-1864.



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PLASMID PREPARATION

Plasmid resuspension

- 1. Quickly spin the tube containing the lyophilized plasmid to pellet the DNA.
- 2. To obtain a plasmid solution at 1 $\mu g/\mu l$, resuspend the DNA in 20 μl of sterile water.
- 3. Store resuspended plasmid at -20°C.

Plasmid amplification and cloning

Plasmid amplification and cloning can be performed in *E. coli* GT116 or other commonly used laboratory *E. coli* strains, such as DH5 α .

GENERAL PROTOCOL

For a detailed protocol for producing SARS-CoV-2 spike (S)-pseudotyped lentiviral particles, please refer to the literature (e.g. Crawford et al, 2020*). In summary,

- - InvivoGen's pLV-SARS2-S-d19 plasmid
 - Lentiviral backbone plasmid encoding a reporter protein (e.g. GFP or Luciferase)
 - Plasmid/s encoding the necessary virion packaging proteins
- 2. After \sim 48 hours, collect the (S)-pseudotyped lentiviral particles by harvesting and filtering the cell culture supernatant.
- 3. Determine the titre of the S-pseudotyped lentiviral particles using a permissive cell line that express the SARS-CoV-2 host receptor, hACE2, (e.g. InvivoGen's HEK-Blue™ hACE2 cells) in a relevent assay.

*Crawford, K.H.D. et al. 2020. Protocol and Reagents for Pseudotyping Lentiviral Particles with SARS-CoV-2 Spike Protein for Neutralization Assays. Viruses 12. doi: 10.3390/v12050513

RELATED PRODUCTS

Product	Description	Cat. Code
ChemiComp GT116 pUNO1-hACE2 HEK-Blue™ hACE2 Cells	Competent <i>E. coli</i> Expression vector ACE2-expressing cell line	gt116-11 puno1-hace2 hkb-hace2



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