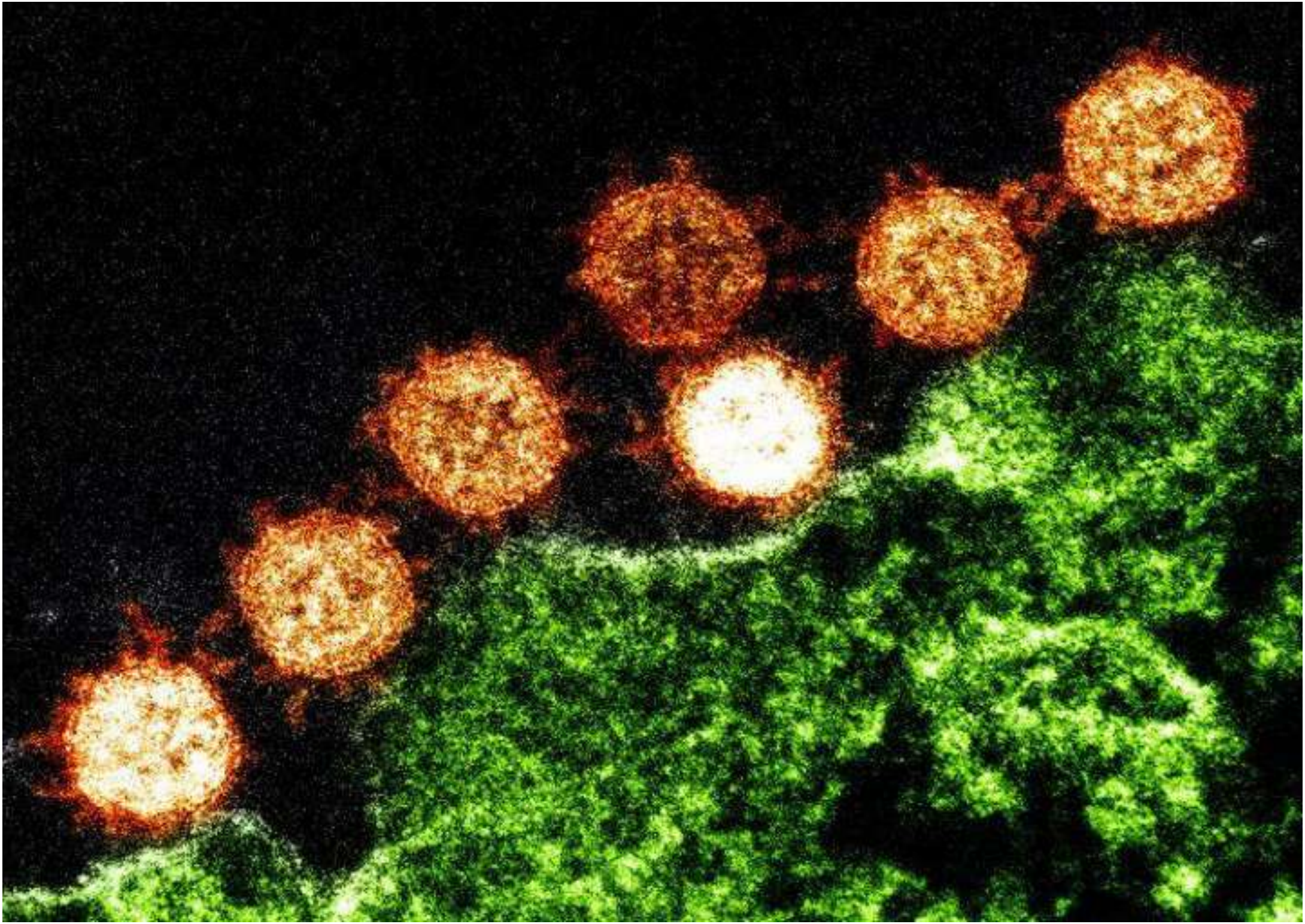
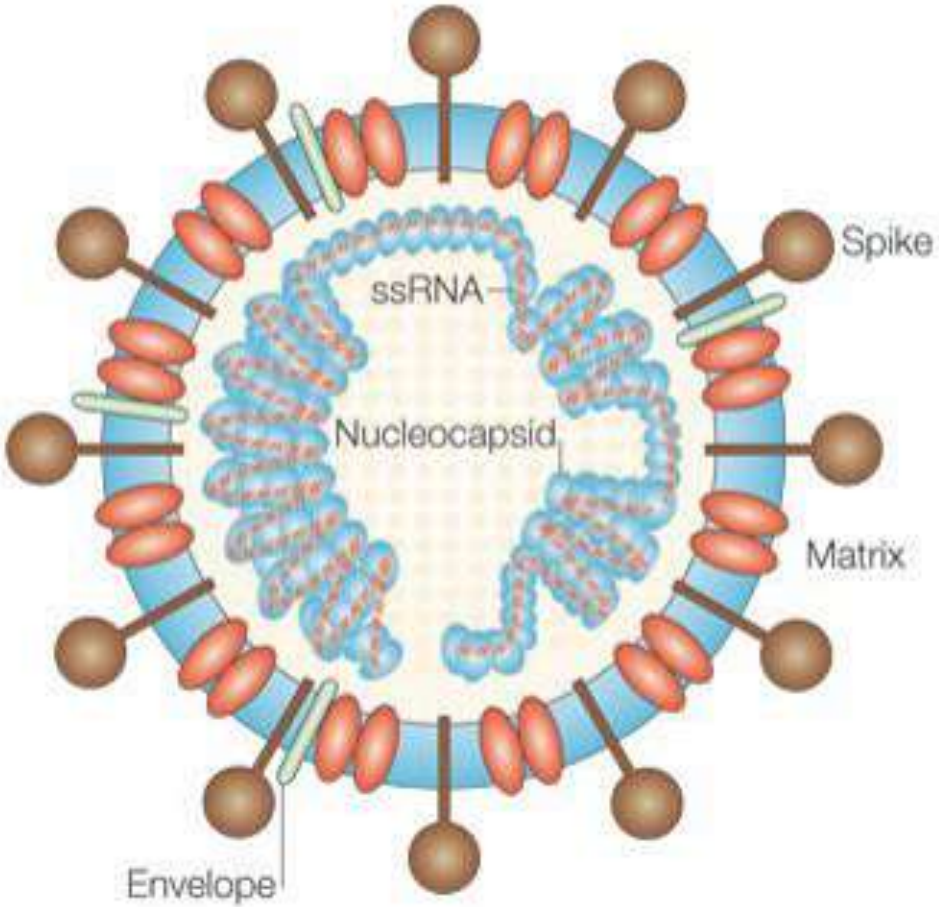
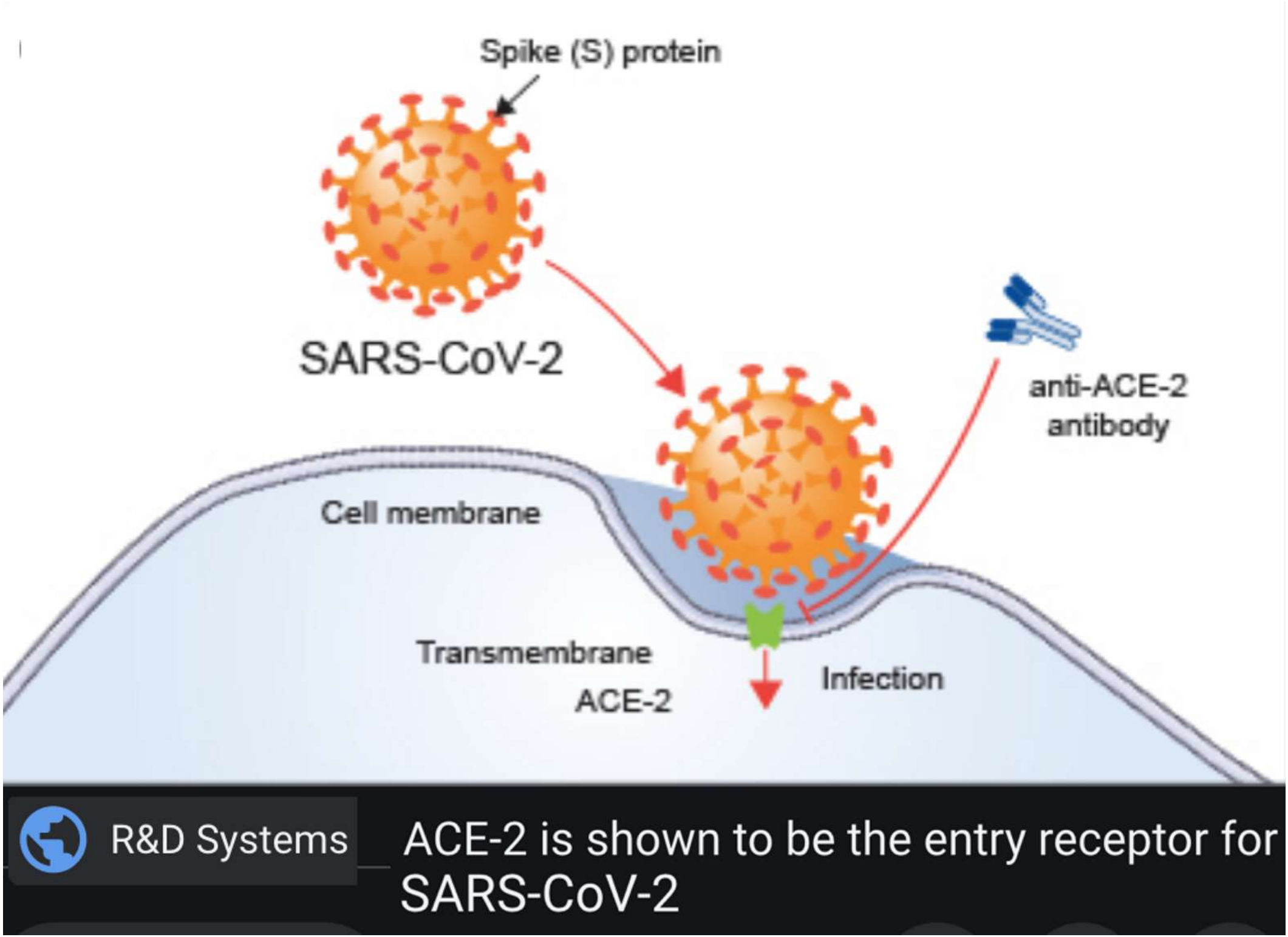
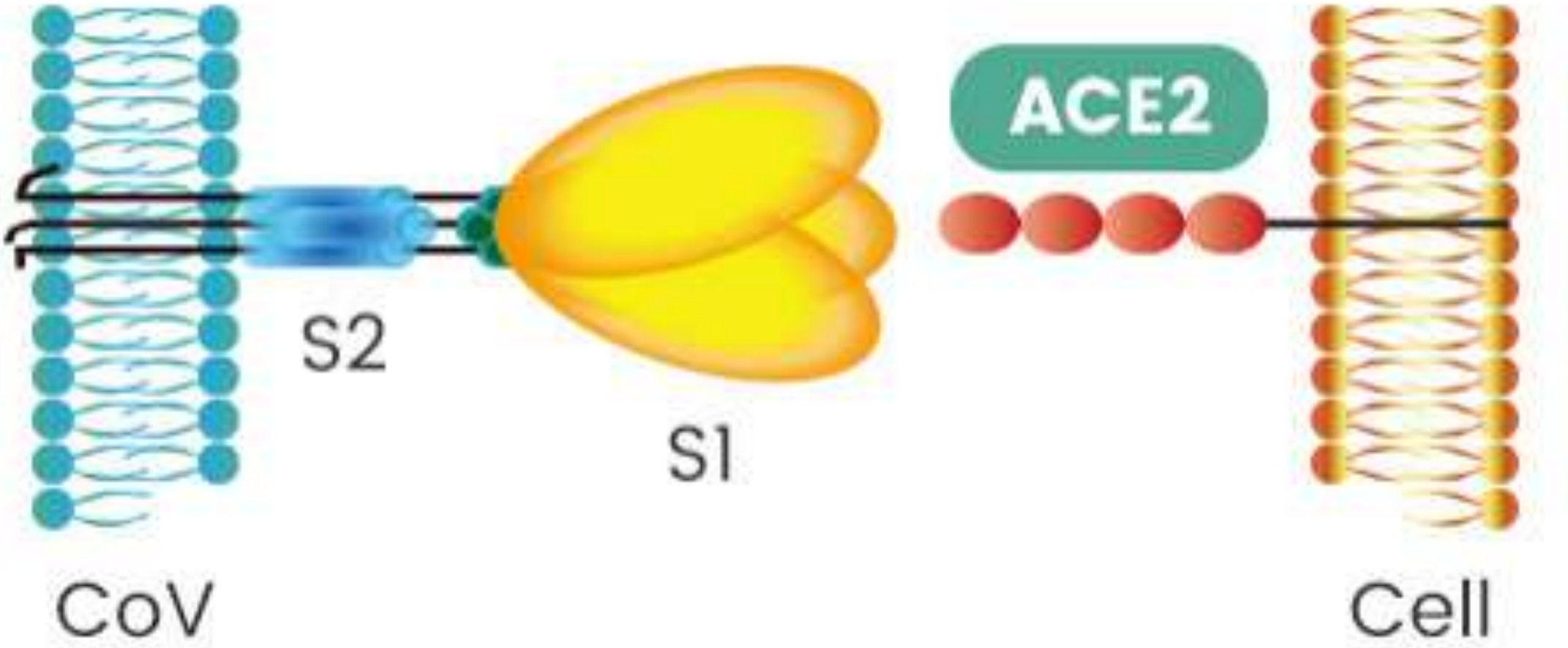


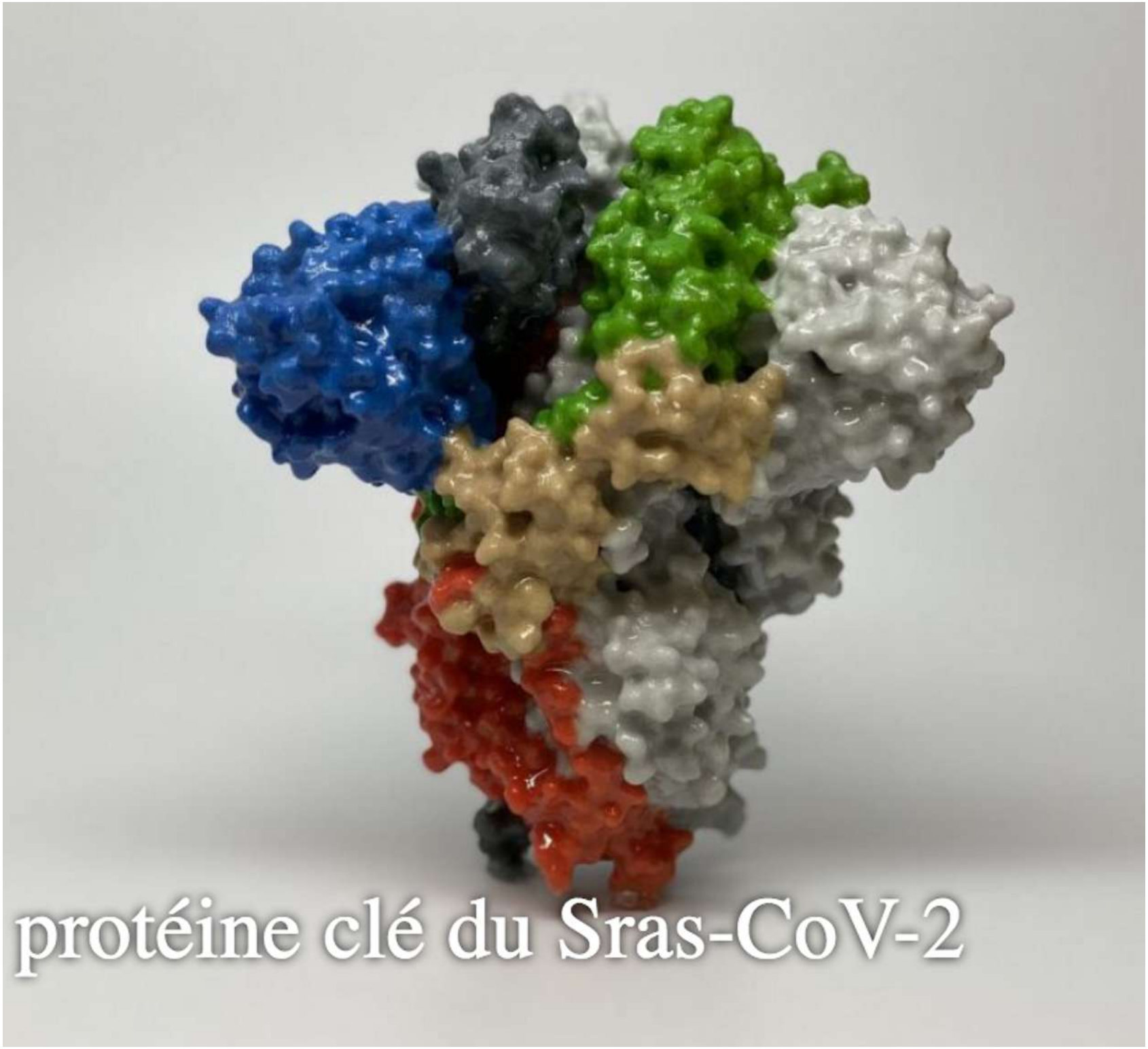
a SARS-CoV genome

b SARS-CoV virion

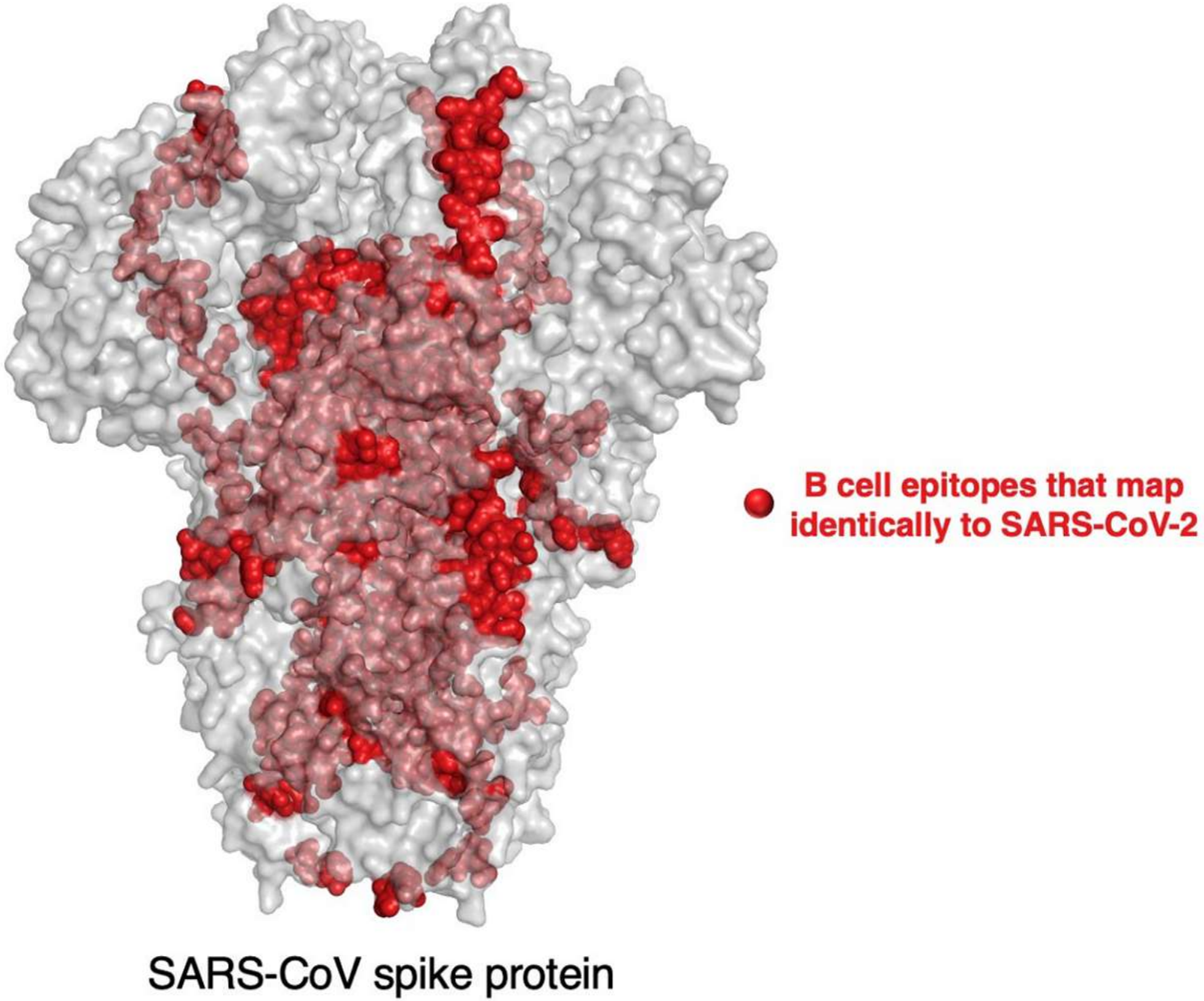



Spike (S) protein
SARS-CoV-2
anti-ACE-2
antibody
Cell membrane
Transmembrane
ACE-2
Infection
R&D Systems
ACE-2 is shown to be the entry receptor for SARS-CoV-2

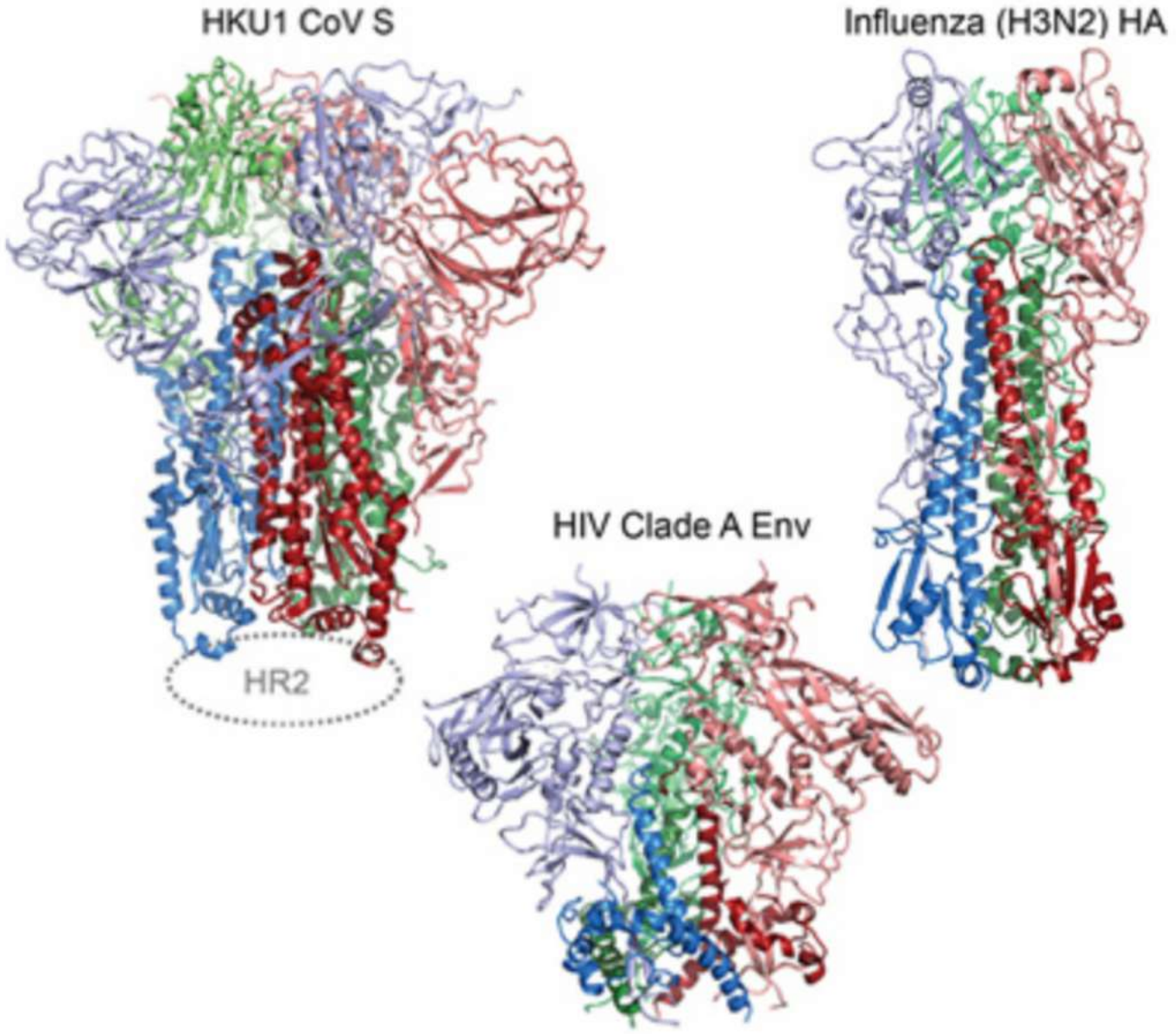

ACE2
S2
S1
CoV
Cell


protéine clé du Sras-CoV-2

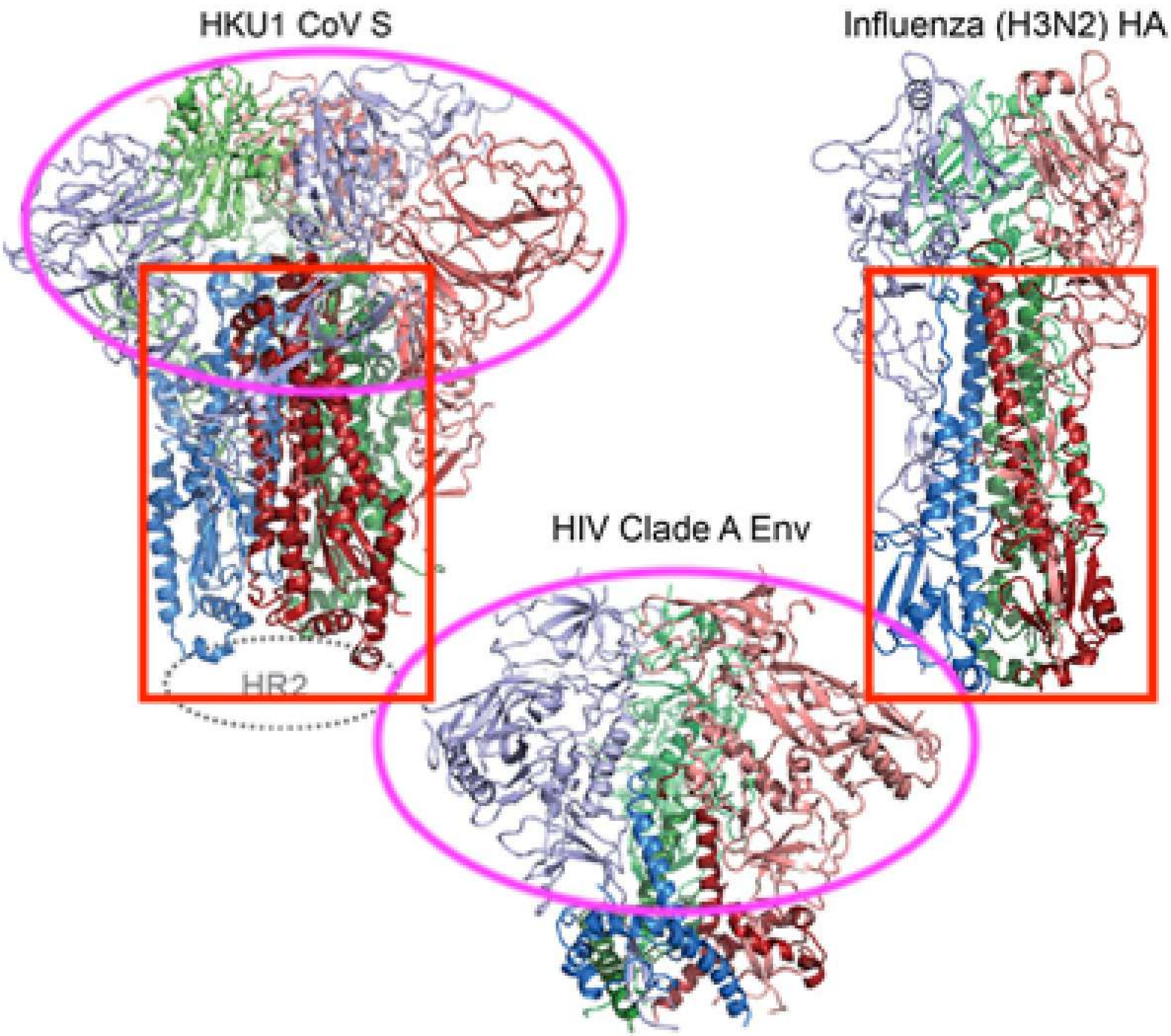
By HONG KONG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FEBRUARY 27, 2020



B cell epitopes that map identically to SARS-CoV-2. Credit: HKUST



The coronavirus spike (CoV S) is the largest class I fusion protein known and displays structural similarities to the spike proteins of influenza virus and HIV. (Image courtesy of Robert Kirchdoerfer.)


HKU1 CoV S
Influenza (H3N2) HA
HIV Clade A Env
HR2

S230, an antibody known to have neutralizing activity against the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus, is predicted to interact with an initial model of a surface protein on the novel coronavirus. This computational estimate can quickly provide researchers with structural insights without waiting for time-consuming X-ray crystallography images of the actual protein.