



COMMENTARY

Serological tests for COVID-19: Potential opportunities

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In response to the commentary article about our recent publication in *Cell Biology International* (<https://doi.org/10.1002/cbin.11516>), which states that Hemagglutinin-esterase protein is absent in SARS-Cov2 as reported in Table 2 of our publication, we acknowledge the error and seek for correction. This is largely due to the uncertainties and discoveries about the SARS-COV-2 virus. However, the information provided in our publication was validated by Ravi et al. (2020) but upon critical consideration and extensive reviews of the viral structural proteins, the Hemagglutinin-esterase protein is absent in the SARS-COV-2 viral structure (Astuti & Ysrafil, 2020; Yin, 2020). Therefore, the following correction should be made accordingly:

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Data sharing does not apply to this article as no new data were created or analyzed in this study.

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TABLE 2 A summary of SARS-CoV-2 structural proteins, binding sites, and their roles (Astuti & Ysrafil, 2020)

Protein Name	Binding mechanism	Role
Spike protein (S)	Utilizes an N-terminal signal sequence to gain access to the ER (endoplasmic reticulum)	Mediates attachment to host receptors
Nucleocapsid protein (N)	Binds the viral genome in a beads-on-a-string type conformation	Tethers the viral genome to replicase-transcriptase complex, packages the encapsulated genome into viral particles
Envelope protein (E)	A transmembrane protein with ion channel activity	Facilitates assembly and release of the virus; involved in ion channel activity
Membrane protein (M)	Binds to nucleocapsid	Promotes membrane curvature

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