Elabscience®

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SARS-COV-2 Spike Monoclonal Antibody(2019-nCoV)

E-AB-V1003

Application	IF,ELISA	**Host**	Mouse / Human
Storage	Store at -20℃. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.	**Clone No.**	D003

Important Note Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Product Details

Immunogen	Recombinant 2019-nCoV Spike/RBD Protein (RBD)
Isotype	IgG1
Host	Mouse / Human
Clone No.	D003
Reactivity	SARS-COV2
Dilution	ELISA: 1:5,000-1:10,000
Storage Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS
Stability & Storage	Ships on ice packs. Store at -20°C
Description	It is a chimeric monoclonal antibody combining the constant domains of the human IgG1 molecule with mouse variable regions. The variable region was obtained from a mouse immunized with purified recombinant SARS-CoV Spike RBD Protein. The antibody was prod

Antigen Infomation

Alternate Names	coronavirus s1,coronavirus s2,coronavirus spike,cov spike,ncov RBD,ncov s1,ncov s2,ncov spike,novel coronavirus RBD,novel coronavirus s1,novel coronavirus s2,novel coronavirus spike,RBD,S1,s2,Spike RBD
Background	Protein S (PROS1) is glycoprotein and expressed in many cell types supporting its reported involvement in multiple biological processes that include coagulation, apoptosis, cancer development and progression, and the innate immune response. Known receptors bind S1 are ACE2, angiotensin-converting enzyme 2, DPP4, CEACAM etc.. The spike (S) glycoprotein of coronaviruses is known to be essential in the binding of the virus to the host cell at the advent of the infection process. Most notable is severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). The severe acute respiratory syndrome-coronavirus (SARS-CoV) spike (S) glycoprotein alone can mediate the membrane fusion required for virus entry and cell fusion. It is also a major immunogen and a target for entry inhibitors. It's been reported that 2019-nCoV can infect the human respiratory epithelial cells through interaction with the human ACE2 receptor. The spike protein is a large type I transmembrane protein containing two subunits, S1 and S2. S1 mainly contains a receptor binding domain (RBD), which is responsible for recognizing the cell surface receptor. S2 contains basic elements needed for the membrane fusion.The S protein plays key parts in the induction of neutralizing-antibody and T-cell responses, as well as protective immunity.

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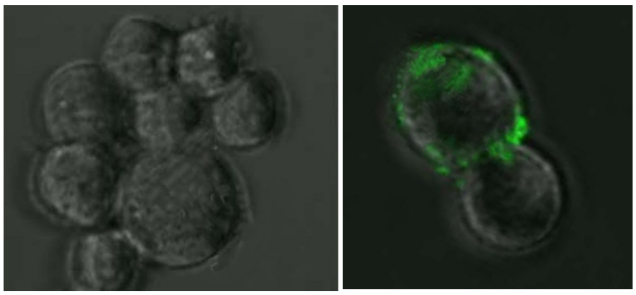
Images



Immunofluorescence analysis of 293T cells by overexpressed SARS-CoV Spike Protein (Right) or not (Left) using SARS-CoV Spike Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50.