

Anti-MERS-CoV (NCoV/Novel coronavirus) Spike/S2 Antibody (9E728)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG1
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	9E728
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Anti-MERS-CoV (NCoV / Novel coronavirus) Spike Protein S2 (aa 726-1296) mouse monoclonal antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

-Sample:MERS-CoV (NCoV / Novel coronavirus) Spike Protein S2 (aa 726-1296)

-Lane A: 200ng

Verified Activity:

-Lane B: 50ng

-Secondary

-Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Dylight800) at 1/15000 dilution.

-Developed using the Odyssey technique.

-Performed under reducing conditions.

Application: WB

Recommended WB: 1:1000-1:5000

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein: MERS-CoV (NCoV / Novel coronavirus) Spike Protein S2 Protein (TMPY-03512)

Antigen Species: MERS-CoV

Synonyms: ncov s2 Protein, MERS-CoV;ncov RBD Protein, MERS-CoV;ncov s1 Protein, MERS-CoV;ncov spike Protein, MERS-CoV;coronavirus s1 Protein, MERS-CoV;coronavirus s2 Protein, MERS-CoV;cov spike Protein, MERS-CoV;coronavirus spike Protein, MERS-CoV;RBD Prote

Research Background

The spike (S) glycoprotein of coronaviruses contains protrusions that will only bind to certain receptors on the host cell. Known receptors bind S1 are ACE2 (angiotensin-converting enzyme 2), DPP4 (dipeptidyl peptidase-4), APN (aminopeptidase N), CEACAM (carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule), Sia (sialic acid), O-ac Sia (O-acetylated sialic acid). The spike is essential for both host specificity and viral infectivity. The term 'peplomer' is typically used to refer to a grouping of heterologous proteins on the virus surface that function together. 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. It's been reported that SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19 coronavirus, 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. The main functions for the Spike protein are summarized as: Mediate receptor binding and membrane fusion; Defines the range of the hosts and specificity of the virus; Main component to bind with the neutralizing antibody; Key target for vaccine design; Can be transmitted between different hosts through gene recombination or mutation of the receptor binding domain (RBD), leading to a higher mortality rate.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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