

Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Spike Antibody (5F489)

Product Details

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| Ig Type: | Mouse IgG1 |
| Conjugation: | Unconjugated |
| Clone: | 5F489 |
| Purification: | Protein A |

Applications

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| Verified Activity: | <p>1. Flow cytometric analysis of SARS-COV-2 Spike overexpressed HEK293 Cells were stained with purified anti-SARS-COV-2 Spike Mouse MAb, then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells. (Validation Experiment)</p> <p>2. Immunochemical analysis of SARS-COV-2 Spike (YP_009724390.1, WT) overexpressed HEK293 Cells were stained with purified anti-SARS-CoV-2 Spike Mouse Mab, then a HRP-conjugated second step antibody. (Validation Experiment)</p> |
| Application: | ELISA, ELISA(Det), FCM, IHC-P |
| Recommended | ELISA: 0.5-1 µg/mL; IHC-P: 1:20-1:100; FCM: 1:25-1:100; ELISA(Det): 0.1-1 µg/mL |

Properties

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| 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

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| Immunogen: | Recombinant Protein: SARS-CoV-2 Spike Protein (TMPY-05662) |
| Antigen Species: | SARS-CoV-2 |

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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