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Datasheet for ABIN6953151

## Recombinant anti-SARS-CoV-2 Spike S1 antibody

### 2 Images

#### Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	SARS-CoV-2 Spike S1
Reactivity:	SARS Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2)
Host:	Human
Antibody Type:	Recombinant Antibody
Clonality:	Chimeric
Application:	ELISA, Colloidal Gold Immunochromatography Assay (GICA)

#### Product Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Human Novel Coronavirus Spike glycoprotein (S) (16-685aa)
Clone:	H6
Isotype:	IgG1
Characteristics:	<p>Recombinant anti-SARS-CoV-2 spike is expressed from 293 cells (HEK293) ,It is a chimeric monoclonal antibody combining the mouse variable regions with the constant domains of human IgG1.</p> <p>Monoclonal mouse (varialbe region) / human (kappa / IgG1 constant)chimeric antibody.</p> <p>AA 16-685</p>
Purification:	Affinity-chromatography

#### Target Details

Target:	SARS-CoV-2 Spike S1
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## Target Details

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Abstract:	<a href="#">SARS-CoV-2 Spike S1 Products</a>
Target Type:	Viral Protein
Background:	<p>Spike glycoprotein comprises two functional subunits responsible for binding to the host cell receptor (S1 subunit) and fusion of the viral and cellular membranes (S2 subunit). For many coronavirus (CoVs), S is cleaved at the boundary between the S1 and S2 subunits, which remain non-covalently bound in the prefusion conformation. The distal S1 subunit comprises the receptor-binding domain(s) and contributes to stabilization of the prefusion state of the membrane-anchored S2 subunit that contains the fusion machinery. S is further cleaved by host proteases at the so-called S2' site located immediately upstream of the fusion peptide in all CoVs. This cleavage has been proposed to activate the protein for membrane fusion via extensive irreversible conformational changes. However, different CoVs use distinct domains within the S1 subunit to recognize a variety of attachment and entry receptors, depending on the viral species. Endemic human coronaviruses OC43 and HKU1 attach via their S domain A to 5-N-acetyl-9-O-acetyl-sialosides found on glycoproteins and glycolipids at the host cell surface to enable entry into susceptible cells. MERS-CoV S uses domain A to recognize non-acetylated sialoside attachment receptors, which likely promote subsequent binding of domain B to the entry receptor, dipeptidyl-peptidase 4. SARS-CoV and several SARS-related coronaviruses (SARSr-CoV) interact directly with angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) via SB to enter target cells.</p>
Gene ID:	43740568
UniProt:	<a href="#">P0DTC2</a>

## Application Details

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Application Notes:	ELISA 1:10000-1:50000 GICA 1:500-1:25000
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

## Handling

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Format:	Liquid
Buffer:	50 % Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, pH 7.4, 0.03 % Proclin 300
Preservative:	ProClin
Precaution of Use:	This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be

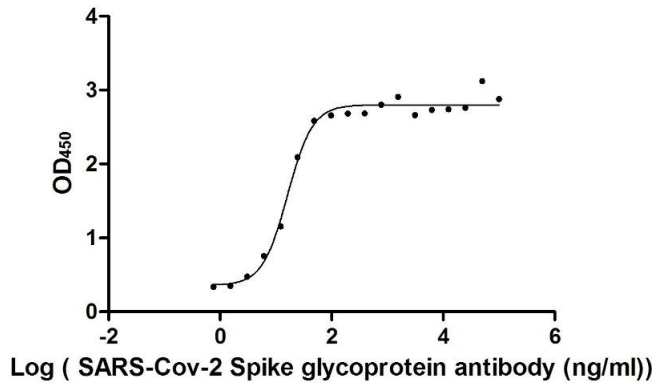
## Handling

handled by trained staff only.

Storage: -20 °C,-80 °C

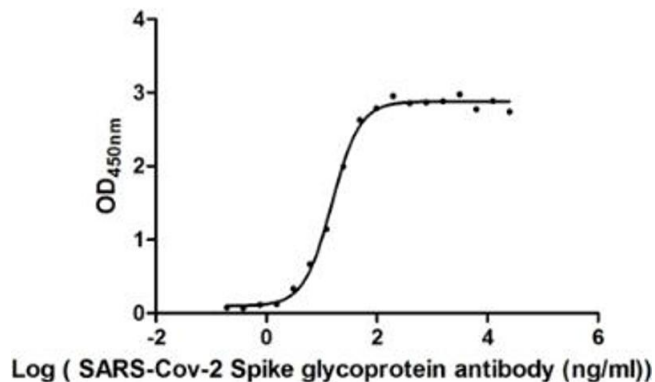
Storage Comment: Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze

## Images



### ELISA

**Image 1.** The Binding Activity of SARS-CoV-2-S Antibody with SARS-CoV-2-S1-RBD. Activity: Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized SARS-CoV-2-S1-RBD (ABIN6953166) at 2 µg/mL can bind SARS-CoV-2-S Antibody, the EC<sub>50</sub> is 16.49 ng/mL.



### ELISA

**Image 2.** The Binding Activity of SARS-CoV-2-S Antibody with SARS-CoV-2-S1-RBD. Activity: Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized SARS-CoV-2-S1-RBD (ABIN6953168) at 2 µg/mL can bind SARS-CoV-2-S Antibody, the EC<sub>50</sub> is 15.29 ng/mL.