

Datasheet for ABIN6953153

Recombinant anti-SARS-CoV-2 Spike S1 antibody (HRP)



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1 Image

Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	SARS-CoV-2 Spike S1
Reactivity:	SARS Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2)
Host:	Human
Antibody Type:	Recombinant Antibody
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This SARS-CoV-2 Spike S1 antibody is conjugated to HRP
Application:	ELISA

Product Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Human Novel Coronavirus Spike glycoprotein (S) (16-685aa)
Clone:	H6
Isotype:	IgG1
Fragment:	scFv fragment
Characteristics:	Recombinant anti-SARS-CoV-2 spike Mouse ScFv is expressed from 293 cells (HEK293) with a human IgG1 Fc tag on C-terminal. Mouse scFv fusion with human IgG1 Fc AA 16-685
Purification:	Affinity-chromatography

Target Details

Target:	SARS-CoV-2 Spike S1
Abstract:	SARS-CoV-2 Spike S1 Products
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:	P0DTC2

Application Details

Application Notes:	Optimal working dilution should be determined by the investigator.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

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

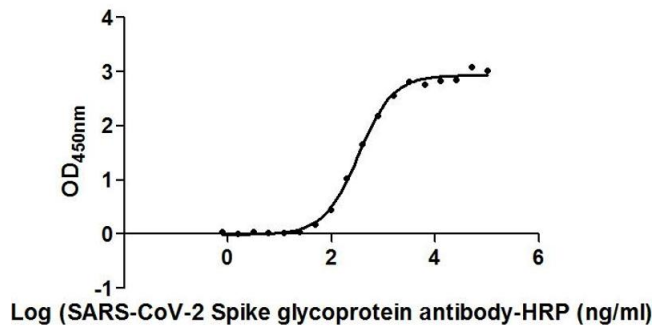
Handling

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, HRP conjugated with SARS-CoV-2-S. Activity: Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized SARS-CoV-2-S (ABIN6953165) at 2 µg/mL can bind SARS-CoV-2-S Antibody, HRP conjugated, the EC₅₀ is 333.3 ng/mL.