



[Go to Product page](#)

Datasheet for ABIN7383757  
**anti-SARS-CoV-2 Spike S1 antibody (RBD)**

### Overview

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Quantity:            | 50 µL  |
| Target:              | SARS-CoV-2 Spike S1                                |
| Binding Specificity: | RBD  |
| Reactivity:          | SARS Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2)                    |
| Host:                | Rabbit   |
| Clonality:           | Monoclonal   |
| Conjugate:           | This SARS-CoV-2 Spike S1 antibody is un-conjugated |
| Application:         | ELISA, Immunofluorescence (IF)                     |

### Product Details

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| Immunogen:    | Recombinant 2019-nCoV Spike/RBD Protein (RBD),PKSR030507 |
| Clone:        | R007   |
| Isotype:      | IgG  |
| Specificity:  | SARS-COV-2 Spike S1 Monoclonal Antibody(2019-nCoV)       |
| Purification: | Protein A affinity purification                          |

### Target Details

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Target:      | SARS-CoV-2 Spike S1                          |
| Abstract:    | <a href="#">SARS-CoV-2 Spike S1 Products</a> |
| Target Type: | Viral Protein                                |

## Target Details

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**Background:** 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, 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.

## Application Details

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**Application Notes:** ELISA: 1:5,000-1:10,000

**Restrictions:** For Research Use only

## Handling

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**Concentration:** 1 mg/mL

**Buffer:** 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

**Storage:** -20 °C

**Storage Comment:** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.