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anti-Coronavirus Spike Glycoprotein antibody



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Quantity:	50 μL
Target:	Coronavirus Spike Glycoprotein (CoV S)
Reactivity:	Human Coronavirus HKU1 (HCoV-HKU1)
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This Coronavirus Spike Glycoprotein antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	ELISA

Product Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant HCoV-HKU1 (Isolate N1) S1 Protein (His Tag), ABIN7198827
Clone:	7
Isotype:	lgG1
Specificity:	Anti-Human coronavirus spike glycoprotein Monoclonal Antibody
Purification:	Protein A Affinity

Target Details

Target:	Coronavirus Spike Glycoprotein (CoV S)
Alternative Name:	coronavirus spike glycoprotein (CoV S Products)
Target Type:	Viral Protein
Background:	Spike,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 1, 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.

Application Details

Buffer:

Storage:

Application Notes:	ELISA 1:1000-1:2000
Restrictions:	For Research Use only
Handling	
Concentration:	1 mg/mL

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

-20 °C

0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS