

SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Spike RBD Antibody (biotin)

Catalog # ASC12099

Specification

SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Spike RBD Antibody (biotin) - Product Information

Other Accession
Host
Clonality
Polyclonal
Isotype
QHD43416
Rabbit
Polyclonal
IgG

SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Spike RBD Antibody (biotin) - Additional Information

Gene ID 43740568

Alias Symbol S

Other Names

SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Spike RBD Antibody (biotin): Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), Surface Glycoprotein, Spike protein

Reconstitution & Storage

SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Spike RBD antibody (biotin) can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Precautions

SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Spike RBD Antibody (biotin) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Spike RBD Antibody (biotin) - Protein Information

SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Spike RBD Antibody (biotin) - Protocols

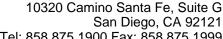
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Spike RBD Antibody (biotin) - Images

SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Spike RBD Antibody (biotin) - Background

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), formerly known as 2019-nCoV acute respiratory disease, is





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an infectious disease caused by SARS-CoV-2, a virus closely related to the SARS virus (1). The disease is the cause of the 2019-20 coronavirus outbreak (2). The structure of 2019-nCoV consists of the following: a Spike protein (S), hemagglutinin-esterease dimer (HE), a membrane glycoprotein (M), an envelope protein (E) a nucleoclapid protein (N) and RNA. Coronavirus invades cells through Spike (S) glycoproteins, a class I fusion protein. It is the major viral surface protein that coronavirus uses to bind to the human cell surface receptor. It also mediates the fusion of host and viral cell membrane, allowing the virus to enter human cells and begin infection (3). The spike protein is the major target for neutralizing antibodies and vaccine development (4). The protein modeling suggests that there is strong interaction between Spike protein receptor-binding domain and its host receptor angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2), which regulate both the cross-species and human-to-human transmissions of COVID-19 (5). The recent study has shown that the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein binds ACE2 with higher affinity than SARS-CoV spike protein (6).

SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Spike RBD Antibody (biotin) - References

Gorbalenya. bioRxiv: 2020.Hui et al. Int J Infect Dis. 2020;91:264-266.Belouzard et al. Viruses. 2012;4(6):1011-33.Lee et al. J Virol. 2006;80(8):4079-87.Wan et al. J Virol. 2020.Wrapp et al. Science, 2020.