

SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Spike Antibody (cleavage site) (biotin)
Catalog # ASC12100

Specification

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

Other Accession	OHD43416
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

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

Gene ID	43740568
Alias Symbol	S

Other Names

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

Reconstitution & Storage

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

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

SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Spike Antibody (cleavage site) (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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

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

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

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

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-esterase dimer (HE), a membrane glycoprotein (M), an envelope protein (E) a nucleocapsid 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 Antibody (cleavage site) (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.