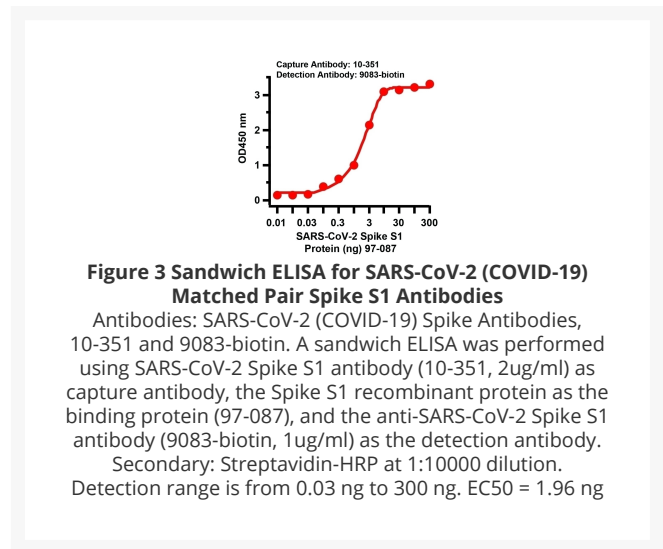
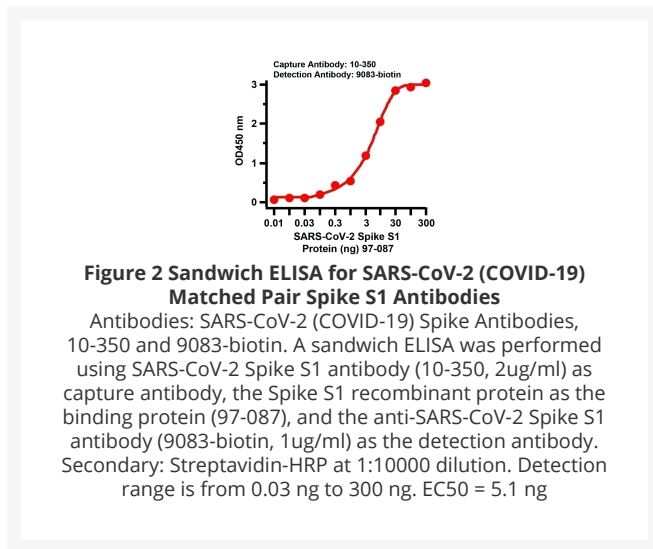
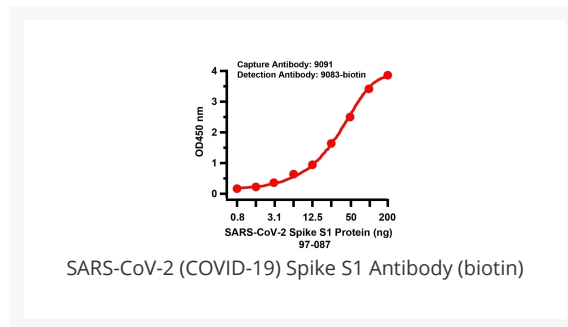




# SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Spike S1 Antibody (biotin)

Cat. No.: 9083-biotin



## $\Psi$ Specifications

<b>HOST SPECIES:</b>	Rabbit
<b>SPECIES REACTIVITY:</b>	Virus
<b>HOMOLOGY:</b>	Predicted reactivity based on immunogen sequence: SARS-CoV Spike proteins: (44%)

<b>IMMUNOGEN:</b>	Anti-SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Spike S1 Antibody (biotin) ( <b>9083-biotin</b> ) was raised against a peptide corresponding to 16 amino acids near the amino terminus of SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Spike S1 glycoprotein.  The immunogen is located within the first 50 amino acids of SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Spike S1 protein.
<b>TESTED APPLICATIONS:</b>	ELISA
<b>APPLICATIONS:</b>	SARS-CoV-2 Spike S1 antibody can be used for as detection antibody in Sandwich Elisa at 1 µg/mL.

## Ψ Properties

<b>PURIFICATION:</b>	SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Spike S1 Antibody (biotin) is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
<b>CLONALITY:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>ISOTYPE:</b>	IgG
<b>CONJUGATE:</b>	Biotin
<b>PHYSICAL STATE:</b>	Liquid
<b>BUFFER:</b>	SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Spike S1 Antibody (biotin) is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>CONCENTRATION:</b>	1 mg/mL
<b>STORAGE CONDITIONS:</b>	SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Spike S1 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.

## Ψ Additional Info

<b>OFFICIAL SYMBOL:</b>	S
<b>ALTERNATE NAMES:</b>	SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Spike S1 Antibody (biotin): Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), Surface Glycoprotein, Spike protein
<b>ACCESSION NO.:</b>	QHD43416
<b>PROTEIN GI NO.:</b>	1791269090
<b>GENE ID:</b>	43740568
<b>USER NOTE:</b>	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.

## Ψ Background and References

<b>BACKGROUND:</b>	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).
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1) Gorbalenya. bioRxiv: 2020.
	2) Hui et al. Int J Infect Dis. 2020;91:264-266.
	3) Belouzard et al. Viruses. 2012;4(6):1011-33.
	4) Lee et al. J Virol. 2006;80(8):4079-87.
	5) Wan et al. J Virol. 2020.
	6) Wrapp et al. Science. 2020.

**ANTIBODIES FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY.**

For additional information, visit ProSci's [Terms & Conditions Page](#).