



SARS-CoV Spike Antibody

Cat. No.: 3219

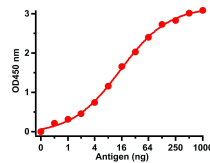


Figure 1 ELISA Test

Antibodies: SARS-CoV Spike Antibody, 3219 (1 µg/mL). A sandwich ELISA was performed using immunogen as coating antigen and the anti-SARS-CoV Spike antibody as the capture antibody. Secondary: Goat anti-rabbit Ig

Ψ Specifications

HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit
SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Virus
HOMOLOGY:	Predicted reactivity based on immunogen sequence: SARS-CoV2 Spike protein: (14%)
IMMUNOGEN:	Anti-SARS-CoV Spike antibody (3219) was raised against a peptide corresponding to 14 amino acids near the amino of SARS-CoV Spike glycoprotein. The immunogen is located within the first 50 amino acids of SARS-CoV Spike.
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA
APPLICATIONS:	SARS-CoV Spike antibody can be used for the detection of SARS-CoV Spike protein in ELISA. It will detect 5 ng of free peptide at 1 µg/mL.

Ψ Properties

PURIFICATION:	SARS-CoV Spike Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgG
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	SARS-CoV Spike Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/mL
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	SARS-CoV Spike antibody 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

OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	S
ALTERNATE NAMES:	SARS-CoV Spike Antibody: E2, Spike glycoprotein, E2, S glycoprotein
ACCESSION NO.:	P59594
PROTEIN GI NO.:	30173397
GENE ID:	1489668
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.

Ψ Background and References

BACKGROUND:	SARS-CoV Spike Antibody: A novel coronavirus has been identified as the causative agent of SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome). Coronaviruses are a major cause of upper respiratory diseases in humans. The genomes of these viruses are positive-stranded RNA approximately 27-31kb in length. SARS infection can be mediated by the binding of the viral spike protein, a glycosylated 139 kDa protein and the major surface antigen of the virus, to the angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) on target cells. This binding can be blocked by a soluble form of ACE2.
REFERENCES:	1) Marra et al. Science 2003;300:1399-404.
	2) Rota et al. Science 2003;300:1394-9.
	3) Navas-Nartin et al. J Neurovirol. 2004;10:75-85.
	4) Li et al. Nature 2003;426:450-4.

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