

## SARS-CoV-2 (2019-nCoV) Spike S2 Antibody, Rabbit PAb, Antigen Affinity Purified

Catalog\_no: AD-PD400003

Applications: WB,ELISA

Category: 冠状病毒产品

Size:  $50\mu L/100\mu L$ 

Immunogen: Recombinant SARS-CoV-2 / 2019-nCoV Spike/S2 Protein

Specificity: 2019-nCoV Coronavirus spike

Source: Polyclonal Rabbit IgG

Dilution: WB:1:1000-1:5000;ELISA:1:5000-1:10000

Purification: Protein A & Antigen Affinity

Background: 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.

Notes: (Antibody

缓冲液: 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

运输及保存条件 This antibody can be stored at 2℃-8℃ for one month without detectable loss of activity.

Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at

-20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.