

## ARG54885 anti-SARS-CoV Spike protein antibody

Package: 100 µl  
Store at: -20°C

### Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes SARS-CoV Spike protein.
Tested Reactivity	Virus
Tested Application	WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	SARS-CoV Spike protein
Immunogen	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide corresponding to aa. 532-562 of the middle of SARS-CoV Spike protein.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated

### Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	1:1000

**Application Note** \* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

### Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS and 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide
Preservative	0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

### Bioinformation

**Function** S1 attaches the virion to the cell membrane by interacting with human ACE2 and CLEC4M/DC-SIGNR, initiating the infection. Binding to the receptor and internalization of the virus into the endosomes of the host cell probably induces conformational changes in the S glycoprotein. Proteolysis by cathepsin CTSL may unmask the fusion peptide of S2 and activate membranes fusion within endosomes. S2 is a class I viral fusion protein. Under the current model, the protein has at least three

conformational states: pre-fusion native state, pre-hairpin intermediate state, and post-fusion hairpin state. During viral and target cell membrane fusion, the coiled coil regions (heptad repeats) assume a trimer-of-hairpins structure, positioning the fusion peptide in close proximity to the C-terminal region of the ectodomain. The formation of this structure appears to drive apposition and subsequent fusion of viral and target cell membranes. [UniProt]

#### Highlight

Related products:

[SARS-CoV antibodies](#); [SARS-CoV ELISA Kits](#); [SARS-CoV recombinant proteins](#); [Anti-Rabbit IgG secondary antibodies](#);

Related news:

[HMGB1, a biomarker and therapeutic target in COVID-19](#)

[ACE2, receptor of 2019-nCoV](#)

[Exploring Antiviral Immune Response](#)

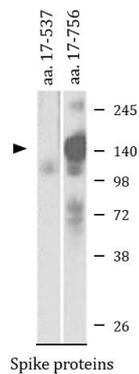
#### Research Area

Microbiology and Infectious Disease antibody

#### Cellular Localization

Virion membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Host endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Host cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Accumulates in the endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment, where it participates in virus particle assembly (By similarity). Some S oligomers are transported to the plasma membrane, where they may mediate cell- cell fusion.

## Images



ARG54885 anti-SARS-CoV Spike protein antibody WB image

Western blot: Recombinant Spike proteins (aa. 17-537 or aa. 17-756) stained with ARG54885 anti-SARS-CoV Spike protein antibody.