



# Human Anti-SARS-CoV-2 S1 Monoclonal antibody, clone CT14 (CABT-CS053)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Specificity</b>	Binding to the S1 domain of the SARS-CoV-2 S protein.
<b>Target</b>	SARS-CoV-2 S1
<b>Immunogen</b>	SARS-CoV-2 S1
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Source/Host</b>	Humanized
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	SARS-CoV-2
<b>Clone</b>	CT14
<b>Purification</b>	≥95% as determined by SDS-PAGE. Protein A purified
<b>Conjugate</b>	unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/mL (may vary lot by lot)
<b>Size</b>	1 mg
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS or Tris-Gly
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. For long term storage, store at -20°C, avoiding freeze/thaw cycles.

# BACKGROUND

## Introduction

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.

## Keywords

SARS-CoV-2; coronavirus; SARS-CoV-2 spike 1; SARS-CoV-2 spike protein; SARS-CoV-2 S1