



Anti-SARS-CoV Spike Antigen Monoclonal antibody, Clone X153L153 (DMAB8870)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Monoclonal Antibody to SARS Spike Protein. It has recently been shown that SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome) is caused by a human coronavirus. Human coronaviruses are the major cause of upper respiratory tract illness, such as the common cold, in h
Specificity	Specifically recognizes SARS Spike Protein.
Target	SARS-CoV Spike Antigen
Immunogen	The antibody was developed using a synthetic peptide from the putative SARS Spike glycoprotein, corresponding to amino acids 19-35.
Isotype	IgG1
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	SARS-CoV
Clone	X153L153
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB
Reconstitution	Please Note: Always centrifuge product briefly before opening vial.
Format	Solution (100 µg/200µl) in PBS containing 0.2% gelatin and 0.05% sodium azide.
Preservative	0.05% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C, stable for 6 months. For long-term storage, store at -20°C. Avoid frequent freezingthawing cycles.

BACKGROUND

Introduction

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 to 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.

Keywords

SARS-S; SARS Spike Protein; E2; E2 glycoprotein; Human coronavirus spike glycoprotein; Peplomer protein; S; S glycoprotein; Severe acute respiratory syndrome spike glycoprotein; Severe acute respiratory syndrome virus spike glycoprotein; Spike glycoprotei