



Anti-MERS-CoV Spike Protein (aa 1-1297) polyclonal antibody (CABT-B1957)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	The antibody reacts with MERS-CoV (NCoV / Novel coronavirus) full-length Spike protein (S protein)
Target	MERS-CoV Spike Protein
Immunogen	Recombinant MERS-CoV (NCoV / Novel coronavirus) Spike Protein (ECD, aa 1-1297)
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	MERS-CoV
Purification	Antigen affinity chromatography
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB, ELISA, IHC, IF, IP
Format	Liquid
Size	100ug
Buffer	PBS with 5% trehalose
Preservative	None
Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C 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. Sodium azide is recommended to avoid contamination (final concentration 0.05%-0.1%). It is toxic to cells and should be disposed of properly. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	The spike (S) glycoprotein of coronaviruses contains protrusions that will only bind to certain receptors on the host cell: they are essential for both host specificity and viral infectivity. The
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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. Most notable is severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). The severe acute respiratory syndrome-coronavirus (SARS-CoV) spike (S) glycoprotein alone can mediate the membrane fusion required for virus entry and cell fusion. It is also a major immunogen and a target for entry inhibitors. The SARS-CoV spike (S) protein is composed of two subunits; the S1 subunit contains a receptor-binding domain that engages with the host cell receptor angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 and the S2 subunit mediates fusion between the viral and host cell membranes. The S protein plays key parts in the induction of neutralizing-antibody and T-cell responses, as well as protective immunity, during infection with SARS-CoV.
