

Mouse SARS-CoV2 S-Protein ACE2 Binding Domain Monoclonal Antibody | anti-SARS-CoV2S antibody

SARS-CoV2 S-Protein ACE2 Binding Domain

CATALOG # AAA76637	HOST Mouse	APPLICATIONS Immunofluorescence, Western Blot, Immunocytochemistry
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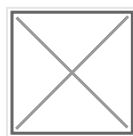
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

SARS-CoV2 S-Protein ACE2 Binding Domain; Monoclonal Antibody; anti-SARS-CoV2S antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

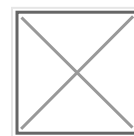
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG
Form/Format	Affinity Purified antibody Liquid. Purified antibody at 1mg/mL in 50% PBS, 50% glycerol plus 5mM NaN3
Applicable Applications for anti-SARS-CoV2S antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), WB (Western Blot), ICC (Immunocytochemistry)
Immunogen	Recombinant SARS-CoV2 S-Protein ACE2 binding domain expressed in and purified from E Coli
Preparation and Storage	Antibody can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 degree C in a manual defrost freezer for six months without detectable loss of activity. The antibody is stable at 2-8 degree C for 1 year. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



Application Data

Cells were transfected with DNA encoding the S-protein ACE2 binding site which was inserted into pCI-Neo-Mod or pCI-Neo-GFP eukaryotic expression vectors, which express either the insert only or the insert fused with GFP.



Application Data

Cells were transfected with the DNA encoding the S-protein segment in the pCI-Neo-Mod expression vector. The MO22195 produces clean and specific staining of transfected cells. The nuclei of transfected and untransfected cells are shown in blue with DAPI DNA stain.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-SARS-CoV2S antibody

In late 2019 a novel infectious disease was discovered in Wuhan, China which was quickly recognized to be caused by a previously unknown RNA coronavirus. The virus was very rapidly isolated, the full RNA sequence determined and put on-line on the 10th of January 2020. The sequence revealed that the virus was most closely related to certain bat coronaviruses and the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) coronavirus. Immediately biotechnology companies and research institutes used the RNA sequence information to generate vaccine candidates. The SARS virus was known to enter and infect human cells by means of the so-called spike or S-protein which binds to the extracellular domain of the angiotensin converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) protein, which is then internalized bringing the virus into the cell. Cryoelectron microscopy and binding studies quickly determined that the S-protein of SARS-CoV2 is structurally similar to that of the SARS virus and also binds to the ACE2 receptor, albeit with higher affinity than the S-protein of SARS.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

UniProt Accession #	P0DTC2
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For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/monoclonal/sars-cov2-s-protein-ace2-binding-domain-antibody-immunofluorescence-western-blot-immunocytochemistry-elisa/76637>