Mouse MERS-CoV Spike RBD Monoclonal Antibody | anti-RBD antibody

MERS-CoV Spike RBD antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA48975	**Mouse**	**MERS-CoV**	**Western Blot, ELISA**

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

MERS-CoV Spike RBD; Monoclonal Antibody; MERS-CoV Spike RBD antibody; Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus; Human betacoronavirus 2c EMC/2012; MERS-CoV; MERS; MERS-CoV RBD; MERS RBD; receptor binding domain; RBD; Spike RBD protein; anti-RBD antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Mouse
Reactivity	MERS-CoV
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1 kappa
Clone Number	AT18D10
Purity/Purification	By protein-A affinity chromatography
Form/Format	Liquid in. Phosphate-Buffered Saline (pH7.4) with 0.02% Sodium Azide, 10% glycerol
Concentration	1mg/ml (determined by BCA assay) (varies by lot)
Applicable Applications for anti-RBD antibody	WB (Western Blot), ELISA
Immunogen	Recombinant MERS-CoV Spike RBD (358-606aa) purified from Baculovirus
Preparation and Storage	Can be stored at +2C to +8C for 1 week. For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20C to -80C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-RBD antibody	MERS-CoV, which causes the Middles East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS), belongs to a family of viruses known as coronaviruses. MERS-CoV was first identified in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 2012, which is a single and positive stranded RNA virus. Dromedary camels are widely considered as the source of the transmission of MERS-CoV. The rate of human transmission among household contacts of MERS patients has been approximately 5 % based on serological analysis. MERS-CoV has four structural proteins, known as the S (spike), E (envelope), M (membrane), and N (nucleocapsid) proteins. The spike protein, responsible for allowing the virus to attach to and fuse with the membrane of a host cell and is a large type I transmembrane protein containing two subunits, S1 and S2. S1 mainly contains a receptor binding domain (RBD), which is responsible for recognizing the cell surface receptor. S2 contains basic elements needed for the membrane fusion. MERS-CoV S mediates viral attachment and fusion to human cells via human cellular receptor DPP4, also known as CD26. The S protein plays key parts in the induction of neutralizing-antibody and T-cell responses, as well as protective immunity.
Product Categories/Family for anti-RBD antibody	Virus; Antibodies

References	Junghyun Goo., et al. (2020) Virus Res. 278:197863. Yan-Hua Li., et al. (2019) Engineering. 5:940-947. Lingshu Wang., et al. (2018) J Virol. 92:e02002-2017. Nicolas Papageorgiou., et al. (2016) Acta Crystallogr D Struct Biol. 72:192-202. Xiao-Yan Che., et al. (2004) J Clin Microbiol. 42:2629-2635. Lee K, et al. Development of a diagnostic system for detection of specific antibodies and antigens against Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus. (Microbiol Immunol. 2018){https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30117617/} Goo J, et al. Characterization of novel monoclonal antibodies against MERS-coronavirus spike protein. (Virus Res. 2020){https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31945421/}

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

UniProt Accession #	K0BRG7

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://www.aaabiotech.com/monoclonal/mers-cov-spike-rbd-antibody-clone-at18d10-western-blot-elisa/48975