

Rabbit anti-SARS-CoV-2 COVID 19 Spike RBD Coronavirus Polyclonal Antibody | anti-COVID-19 antibody

Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Spike RBD, Biotin (Polyclonal)(Rabbit IgG)

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA74297	Rabbit	SARS-CoV-2	ELISA

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

COVID 19 Spike RBD Coronavirus; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Spike RBD; Biotin (Polyclonal)(Rabbit IgG); 2019 Novel Coronavirus; Coronavirus; CoV; COVID-19 virus; HCoV-2; Human Coronavirus 2019; SARS2; SARS-CoV-2; Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2; Spike RBD; anti-COVID-19 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	SARS-CoV-2
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	2019-nCoV Spike protein S1 subunit, receptor-binding domain (RBD)(aa319-541)
Form/Format	Biotin conjugated IgG buffered in PBS, 0.02% NaN3 and EIA grade BSA as a stabilizing protein to bring total protein concentration to 4-5mg/ml.
Concentration	0.1 mg/mL (varies by lot)
Applicable Applications for anti-COVID-19 antibody	ELISA
Conjugation	Biotin
Immunogen	Recombinant 2019-nCoV Spike protein S1 subunit, receptor-binding domain (RBD)(aa319-541) expressed in CHO cells.
Preparation and Storage	Store at 4 degree C. For long term storage, aliquot and freeze unused portion at -20 degree C in volumes appropriate for single usage. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-COVID-19 antibody	Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is the strain of coronavirus that causes coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), the respiratory illness responsible for the COVID-19 pandemic. Like other coronaviruses, SARS-CoV-2 is comprised of four structural proteins: spike (S), envelope (E), membrane (M), and nucleocapsid (N) proteins. The spike (S) protein is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein that is comprised of two subunits, S1 and S2. Within the S1 subunit is a receptor binding domain (RBD), that is responsible for binding to the receptor angiotensin converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) and allowing the virus to enter host cells. As the RBD is responsible for initial viral entry into the host cell, it has become an attractive target for therapeutics and vaccines.
References	- Gorbalenya AE, et al. (2020). The species Severe acute respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus: classifying 2019-nCoV and naming it SARS-CoV-2. Nature Microbiology. 5 (4): 536-544. - Wu C, et al. (2020). Analysis of therapeutic targets for SARS-CoV-2 and discovery of potential drugs by computational methods. Acta Pharmaceutica Sinica B. 10 (5): 766-788. - Xiao X, et al. (2004) The SARS-CoV S glycoprotein. Cell Mol Life Sci. 61(19-20):2428-2430. - Lan J, et al. Structure of the SARS-CoV-2 spike receptor-binding domain bound to the ACE2 receptor. Nature. 2020;581(7807):215-220.

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/polyclonal/covid-19-spike-rbd-coronavirus-antibody-elisa/74297>