

SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Membrane Antibody

Catalog # ASC12084

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Other Accession	QJW69073
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Clone Names	M

Additional Information

Gene ID	43740571
Alias Symbol	M
Other Names	SARS-CoV-2/SARS-CoV Matrix Antibody: SARS-CoV-2 Matrix protein, SARS Matrix protein, Membrane protein, E1 glycoprotein, M protein

Reconstitution & Storage	SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Membrane antibody can be stored at 4 ° C for three months and -20 ° C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
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Precautions	SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Membrane Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
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Background

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), formerly known as 2019-nCoV acute respiratory disease, is an infectious disease caused by SARS-CoV-2, a virus closely related to the SARS virus. The disease is the cause of the 2019–20 coronavirus outbreak (1). SARS-CoV-2 is the seventh member of the enveloped, positive-stranded RNA viruses that are able to infect humans. The SARS-CoV-2 genome, like other coronaviruses, encodes for multiple structural and nonstructural proteins. The structural proteins include spike protein (S), envelope protein (E), membrane glycoprotein (M), nucleocapsid phosphoprotein (N), and the nonstructural proteins include open reading frame 1ab (ORF1ab), ORF3a, ORF6, ORF7a, ORF8, and ORF10 (2). The membrane (M) protein or matrix protein is the most abundant structural protein and defines the shape of the viral envelope (3). It is an integral membrane protein involved in the budding of the viral particles and interacts with S (Spike) protein. It involves in organization of the nucleoprotein inside, which includes many copies of the N (nucleocapsid) protein bound to the genomic RNA. The M protein holds dominant cellular immunogenicity and has been determined as a protective antigen in humoral responses, which suggests it would serve as a potential target in vaccine design (4).

References

Zhu et al. N Engl J Med. 2020 Feb 20;382(8):727-733. Kiyotani et al. J Hum Genet. 2020 Jul;65(7):569-575. Neuman et al. J Struct Biol. 2011;174(1):11–22. Liu et al. J Infect Dis. 2010;202(8):1171-80.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.