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SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Spike Antibody (biotin)

Infectious Disease, COVID-19
Catalog # ASC12228

Product Information

Application	E
Primary Accession	P0DTC2
Other Accession	QHD43416
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Clone Names	S
Calculated MW	141178
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/mL
Conjugate	Biotin

Additional Information

Gene ID	43740568
Other Names	SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Spike Antibody: Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), Surface Glycoprotein, Spike protein
Reconstitution & Storage	SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Spike 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.
Precautions	SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Spike Antibody (biotin) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	S {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099}
Function	[Spike protein S1]: Attaches the virion to the cell membrane by interacting with host receptor, initiating the infection. The major receptor is host ACE2 (PubMed:32142651, PubMed:32155444, PubMed:33607086). When S2/S2' has been cleaved, binding to the receptor triggers direct fusion at the cell membrane (PubMed:34561887). When S2/S2' has not been cleaved, binding to the receptor results in internalization of the virus by endocytosis using host TFRC and GRM2 and leading to fusion of the virion membrane with the host endosomal membrane (PubMed:32075877, PubMed:32221306, PubMed:34903715, PubMed:36779763). Alternatively, may use NRP1/NRP2 (PubMed:33082294, PubMed:33082293) and integrin as entry receptors (PubMed:35150743). The use of NRP1/NRP2 receptors may explain the tropism of the virus in human olfactory epithelial cells, which express these

molecules at high levels but ACE2 at low levels (PubMed:33082293). Uses also ASGR1 as an alternative receptor in an ACE2-independent manner (PubMed:34837059). The stalk domain of S contains three hinges, giving the head unexpected orientational freedom (PubMed:32817270).

Cellular Location

Virion membrane {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099, ECO:0000269|PubMed:32979942}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099, ECO:0000269|PubMed:34504087}. Host endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment membrane {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099, ECO:0000269|PubMed:34504087}; Single- pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099}. Host cell membrane {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099, ECO:0000269|PubMed:34504087}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099}. Note=Accumulates in the endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment, where it participates in virus particle assembly. Some S oligomers are transported to the host plasma membrane, where they may mediate cell-cell fusion (PubMed:34504087). An average of 26 +/-15 S trimers are found randomly distributed at the surface of the virion (PubMed:32979942) {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099, ECO:0000269|PubMed:32979942, ECO:0000269|PubMed:34504087}

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 (1). The disease is the cause of the 2019–20 coronavirus outbreak (2). The structure of 2019-nCoV consists of the following: a Spike protein (S), hemagglutinin-esterease dimer (HE), a membrane glycoprotein (M), an envelope protein (E) a nucleoclapid protein (N) and RNA. Coronavirus invades cells through Spike (S) glycoproteins, a class I fusion protein. It is the major viral surface protein that coronavirus uses to bind to the human cell surface receptor. It also mediates the fusion of host and viral cell membrane, allowing the virus to enter human cells and begin infection (3). The spike protein is the major target for neutralizing antibodies and vaccine development (4). The protein modeling suggests that there is strong interaction between Spike protein receptor-binding domain and its host receptor angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2), which regulate both the cross-species and human-to-human transmissions of COVID-19 (5). The recent study has shown that the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein binds ACE2 with higher affinity than SARS-CoV spike protein (6).

References

Gorbalenya. bioRxiv: 2020.;Hui et al. Int J Infect Dis. 2020;91:264-266.;Belouzard et al. Viruses. 2012;4(6):1011-33.;Lee et al. J Virol. 2006;80(8):4079-87.;Wan et al. J Virol. 2020.;Wrapp et al. Science. 2020.;;;;;

Images

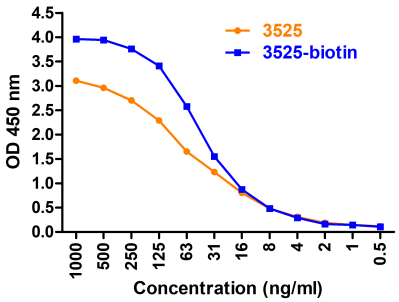


Figure 1 ELISA Validation
Coating Antigen: immunogen peptide, 3525P, 10 μg/mL, incubate at 4 ˚C overnight. Detection Antibodies: SARS-CoV-2 Spike antibody, ASC12228 or 3525, dilution: 0.5-1000 ng/mL, incubate at RT for 1 hr. ASC12228 was detected by HRP-conjugated streptavidin at 1:5,000 and 3525 was detected by anti-rabbit HRP conjugated secondary antibodies at 1:10,000 , incubate at RT for 1 hr.

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