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# SARS Spike Antibody
**Catalog # ASC10220**

## Specification

### SARS Spike Antibody - Product Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Application | **E** |
| Primary Accession | P59594 |
| Other Accession | P59594, 30173397 |
| Reactivity | **Virus** |
| Host | **Rabbit** |
| Clonality | **Polyclonal** |
| Isotype | **IgG** |
| Application Notes | **SARS Spike antibody can be used for the detection of SARS Spike protein in ELISA. It will detect 10 ng of free peptide at 1 µg/mL.** |

### SARS Spike Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **1489668**

**Other Names**
SARS Spike Antibody: E2, Spike glycoprotein, E2, S glycoprotein, Spike glycoprotein

**Target/Specificity**
S;

**Reconstitution & Storage**
SARS Spike antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, 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 Spike Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### SARS Spike Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** S {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099}

**Function**
[Spike glycoprotein]: May down-regulate host tetherin (BST2) by lysosomal degradation, thereby counteracting its antiviral activity.

**Cellular Location**
Virion membrane {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15831954}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15831954}. Host endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment membrane {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20861307}; Single-

pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15831954}. Host cell membrane {ECO:0000255|HAMAP- Rule:MF_04099, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15831954}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15831954}. Note=Accumulates in the endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment, where it participates in virus particle assembly. Colocalizes with S in the host endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment (PubMed:20861307). Some S oligomers are transported to the host plasma membrane, where they may mediate cell-cell fusion. {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04099, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20861307}

**SARS Spike Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

**SARS Spike Antibody - Images**

**SARS Spike Antibody - Background**

SARS Spike Antibody: A novel coronavirus has recently been identified as the causative agent of SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome). Coronaviruses are a major cause of upper respiratory diseases in humans. The genomes of these viruses are positive-stranded RNA approximately 27-31kb in length. SARS infection can be mediated by the binding of the viral spike protein, a glycosylated 139 kDa protein and the major surface antigen of the virus, to the angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) on target cells. This binding can be blocked by a soluble form of ACE2.

**SARS Spike Antibody - References**

Marra MA, Jones SJ, Astell CR, et al. The Genome sequence of the SARS-associated corona virus. Science 2003;300:1399-404.
Rota PA, Oberste MS, Monroe SS, et al. Characterization of a novel coronavirus associated with severe acute respiratory syndrome. Science 2003;300:1394-9.
Navas-Nartin SR and Weiss S. Coronavirus replication and pathogenesis: Implications for the recent outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), and the challenge for vaccine development. J Neurovirol. 2004;10:75-85.
Li W, Moore MJ, Vasileva N, et al. Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 is a functional receptor for the SARS coronavirus. Nature 2003;426:450-4.