

**SARS Coronavirus Spike Glycoprotein Antibody (N-term D204)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP6009b****Specification****SARS Coronavirus Spike Glycoprotein Antibody (N-term D204) - Product Information**

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | ,E                     |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P59594</a> |
| Reactivity        | SARS                   |
| Host              | Rabbit                 |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal             |
| Isotype           | Rabbit IgG             |
| Antigen Region    | 197-226                |

**SARS Coronavirus Spike Glycoprotein Antibody (N-term D204) - Additional Information****Other Names**

Spike glycoprotein, S glycoprotein, E2, Peplomer protein, Spike protein S1, Spike protein S2, S

**Target/Specificity**

This SARS virus Spike antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 197~226 amino acids from the N-terminus of SARS CoV Spike protein.

**Dilution**

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

SARS Coronavirus Spike Glycoprotein Antibody (N-term D204) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**SARS Coronavirus Spike Glycoprotein Antibody (N-term D204) - 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 Coronavirus Spike Glycoprotein Antibody (N-term D204) - Protocols**

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## **SARS Coronavirus Spike Glycoprotein Antibody (N-term D204) - Images**

## **SARS Coronavirus Spike Glycoprotein Antibody (N-term D204) - Background**

An outbreak of atypical pneumonia, referred to as severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and first identified in Guangdong Province, China, has spread to several countries. The severity of this disease is such that the mortality rate appears to be ~3 to 6%. A number of laboratories worldwide have undertaken the identification of the causative agent. The National Microbiology Laboratory in Canada obtained the Tor2 isolate from a patient in Toronto, and succeeded in growing a coronavirus-like agent in African

Green Monkey Kidney (Vero E6) cells. This coronavirus has been named publicly by the World Health Organization and member laboratories as ?SARS virus?

The SARS membrane proteins, including the major proteins S (Spike) and M (Membrane), are inserted into the endoplasmic reticulum Golgi intermediate compartment (ERGIC) while full length replicated RNA (+ strands) assemble with the N (nucleocapsid) protein. The virus then migrates through the Golgi complex and eventually exits the cell, likely by exocytosis. The site of viral attachment to the host cell resides within the S protein.

Oligomeric spike (S) glycoproteins extend from SARS membranes. These integral membrane proteins assemble within the endoplasmic reticulum of infected cells and are subsequently endoproteolyzed in the Golgi, generating noncovalently associated S1 and S2 fragments. Once on the surface of infected cells and virions, peripheral S1 fragments bind carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule (CEACAM) receptors, and this triggers membrane fusion reactions mediated by integral membrane S2 fragments.

## **SARS Coronavirus Spike Glycoprotein Antibody (N-term D204) - References**

He, R., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 316(2):476-483 (2004).

Snijder, E.J., et al., J. Mol. Biol. 331(5):991-1004 (2003).

Marra, M.A., et al., Science 300(5624):1399-1404 (2003).

Krokhin, O., et al., Mol Cell Proteomics 2(5):346-356 (2003).

**SARS Coronavirus Spike Glycoprotein Antibody (N-term D204) - Citations**

- [Establishment of Vero E6 cell clones persistently infected with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus.](#)
- [Adenoviral expression of a truncated S1 subunit of SARS-CoV spike protein results in specific humoral immune responses against SARS-CoV in rats.](#)
- [Susceptibility of human and rat neural cell lines to infection by SARS-coronavirus.](#)
- [Resolution of primary severe acute respiratory syndrome-associated coronavirus infection requires Stat1.](#)