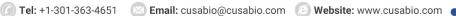


**Description** 





## SARS-CoV-2 Spike RBD Recombinant Nanobody, HRP conjugated

| Product Code               | CSB-RA33245B2GMY  |
|----------------------------|---|
| Abbreviation               | S   |
| Storage                    | Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.   |
| Uniprot No.                | P0DTC2  |
| Immunogen                  | Recombinant Human Novel Coronavirus Spike glycoprotein(S) (319-541aa) (CSB-YP3324GMY1 and CSB-MP3324GMY1b1) |
| Species Reactivity         | Human Novel Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2/ 2019-nCoV)   |
| <b>Tested Applications</b> | ELISA; Recommended dilution: ELISA:1:1000-1:500000  |
| Form                       | Liquid  |
| Conjugate                  | HRP   |
| Storage Buffer             | Preservative: 0.03% Proclin 300<br>Constituents: 50% Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, pH 7.4                            |
| Purification Method        | Affinity-chromatography   |
| Isotype                    | VHH fusion with human IgG1 Fc   |
| Clonality                  | Monoclonal  |
| Product Type               | Recombinant Antibody  |
| Immunogen Species          | Human Novel Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2/ 2019-nCoV)   |
| Research Area              | Microbiology  |
| Clone No.                  | A1  |
| Description                |   |

The generation of the SARS-CoV-2 Spike RBD recombinant monoclonal antibody involves a multistep process. Initially, the SARS-CoV-2 Spike RBD monoclonal antibody is harvested, and its gene sequence is analyzed. Next, a vector that carries the SARS-CoV-2 Spike RBD monoclonal antibody gene is created and transfected into a host cell line for culturing. During the SARS-CoV-2 Spike RBD monoclonal antibody production, a recombinant human SARS-CoV-2 Spike glycoprotein (S) (319-541aa) (CSB-YP3324GMY1 and CSB-MP3324GMY1b1) is used as an immunogen. The SARS-CoV-2 Spike RBD recombinant monoclonal antibody is then purified via affinity chromatography and assessed for specificity using ELISA. It is labeled with an HRP tag.

The spike protein of SARS-CoV-2, including the receptor-binding domain (RBD) on the spike protein, plays a crucial role in the virus's entry into human cells. The RBD specifically binds to the human cell surface receptor ACE2, allowing the virus to enter and infect the cell. The RBD is a highly specific and critical



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component of the virus's ability to infect human cells. Mutations in the RBD have been shown to impact the virus's ability to infect cells and the severity of the disease it causes. It is a significant target for vaccine development and therapeutics aimed at preventing or treating COVID-19.