

PRODUCT INFORMATION



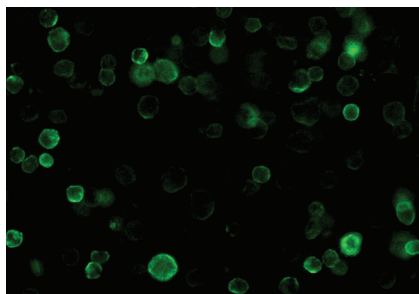
SARS-CoV-2 Spike Glycoprotein Neutralizing Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 57)

Item No. 32501

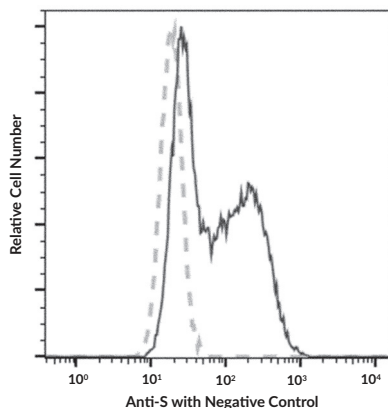
Overview and Properties

Contents: This vial contains 100 µg of protein A-affinity purified monoclonal antibody.
Synonyms: SARS-CoV-2 Spike RBD, SARS-CoV-2 Spike Receptor Binding Domain, SARS-CoV-2 Surface Glycoprotein RBD, SARS-CoV-2 Surface Glycoprotein Receptor Binding Domain, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 Spike Glycoprotein Receptor Binding Domain, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 Surface Glycoprotein Receptor Binding Domain
Immunogen: Recombinant SARS-CoV-2 spike RBD (C-terminal mouse IgG1 Fc-tagged)
Cross Reactivity: See page 2
Species Reactivity: See page 2
Form: Liquid
Storage: -80°C (as supplied)
Stability: ≥1 year
Storage Buffer: 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS
Clone: 57
Host: Mouse
Isotype: IgG2b
Applications: ELISA, Flow cytometry (FC), Immunocytochemistry (ICC), and Immunofluorescence (IF); the recommended starting concentration is 0.5-1 µg/ml for ELISA, 10-40 µg/ml for FC, and 10-50 µg/ml for ICC and IF. Other applications were not tested, therefore optimal working concentration/dilution should be determined empirically.

Images



Immunofluorescent labeling of SARS-CoV-2 spike glycoprotein-overexpressing HEK293 cells labeled with SARS-CoV-2 Spike Glycoprotein Neutralizing Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 57) followed by a Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated secondary antibody.



Flow cytometric analysis of SARS-COV-2 spike glycoprotein-overexpressing HEK293 cells. Cells were labeled with purified SARS-CoV-2 Spike Glycoprotein Neutralizing Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 57) followed by a FITC-conjugated secondary antibody. The fluorescence histogram was derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.

| Conc. (µg/mL) | Inhibition% |
|---------------|-------------|
| 100 | 95.51% |
| 10 | 93.32% |
| 1 | 75.69% |
| 0.1 | 10.11% |

The neutralization activity is measured by microneutralization (MN) assay *in vitro*. The virus MN test was performed on 293T-ACE2 cells infected with SARS-CoV-2 spike glycoprotein pseudovirus under treatment of serial dilutions of neutralizing antibody. The infection was neutralized by increasing concentrations of SARS-CoV-2 Spike Glycoprotein Neutralizing Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 57). Rate of inhibition was determined by comparing the relative light unit (RLU) of luciferase reporter in different antibody concentrations. The IC₅₀ value is typically 0.41 µg/ml for the wild-type protein.

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

SAFETY DATA
This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY
Buyer agrees to purchase the material subject to Cayman's Terms and Conditions. Complete Terms and Conditions including Warranty and Limitation of Liability information can be found on our website.

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Reactivity

Cross Reactivity: (+) SARS-CoV-2 Omicron (BA.1.1) spike glycoprotein S1+S2 trimer,
SARS-CoV-2 Delta (B.1.617.2) spike glycoprotein S1+S2 trimer,
SARS-CoV-2 Delta (B.1.617.2) spike glycoprotein S1+S2,
SARS-CoV-2 spike glycoprotein S1 subunit

(-) SARS-CoV-2 Omicron (B.1.1.529) S1+S2 trimer,
SARS-CoV-2 Omicron (B.1.1.529) spike glycoprotein S1 subunit,
SARS-CoV-2 Omicron (BA.2) spike glycoprotein S1+S2 trimer,
SARS-CoV-2 Omicron (BA.2) spike glycoprotein S1 subunit,
SARS-CoV-2 Omicron (BA.2) spike glycoprotein S1 subunit NTD,
SARS-CoV-2 (BA.2.75) spike glycoprotein S1+S2 trimer,
SARS-CoV-2 Omicron (BA.2.75.2) spike glycoprotein S1+S2 trimer,
SARS-CoV-2 (BA.4.6) spike glycoprotein S1+S2 trimer,
SARS-CoV-2 Omicron (BF.7) spike glycoprotein S1+S2 trimer,
SARS-CoV-2 Omicron (BQ.1.1) spike glycoprotein S1+S2 trimer,
SARS-CoV-2 XD (BA.1 x AY.4) spike glycoprotein S1+S2 trimer,
SARS-CoV-2 Delta (B.1.617.2) spike glycoprotein S1 subunit NTD,
SARS-CoV spike glycoprotein S1 subunit (mouse Fc-tagged),
SARS-CoV spike glycoprotein RBD (His-tagged),
MERS-CoV spike glycoprotein S1 subunit,
HCoV-HKU1 (isolate N1) spike glycoprotein S1 subunit,
HCoV-HKU1 (isolate N5) spike glycoprotein S1 subunit,
HCoV-NL63 spike glycoprotein S1 subunit,
HCoV-229E spike glycoprotein S1 subunit,
HCoV-OC43 spike glycoprotein S1+S2 ECD

Species Reactivity: (+) SARS-CoV-2,
SARS-CoV-2 Delta (B.1.617.2),
SARS-CoV-2 Omicron (BA.1.1)

(-) SARS-CoV-2 Omicron (BA.2),
SARS-CoV-2 Omicron (BA.2.12.1),
SARS-CoV-2 (BA.2.3.20),
SARS-CoV-2 (BA.2.75),
SARS-CoV-2 Omicron (BA.2.75.2),
SARS-CoV-2 Omicron (BA.4),
SARS-CoV-2 Omicron (BA.4.6/BF.7),
SARS-CoV-2 Omicron (BA.5),
SARS-CoV-2 Omicron (BQ.1.1),
SARS-CoV-2 Omicron (XBB)

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Description

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is an enveloped positive-stranded RNA virus, a member of the *Betacoronavirus* genus, and the causative agent of COVID-19.¹⁻⁵ The SARS-CoV-2 spike glycoprotein, also known as the surface glycoprotein, is located on the outer envelope of the virion.¹ It is composed of an S1 and S2 subunit divided by a furin S-cleavage site not found in other SARS-CoVs.^{6,7} The S1 subunit contains the receptor-binding domain (RBD), which binds to the carboxypeptidase angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2), and the S1 and S2 subunits are cleaved by the protease TMPRSS2 to facilitate viral fusion with the host cell membrane.⁸⁻¹⁰ In this way, ACE2 acts as the functional receptor for SARS-CoV-2. SARS-CoV-2 infection can result in the production of neutralizing antibodies, which bind to the SARS-CoV-2 spike RBD preventing further viral entry and infection, starting approximately 4-10 days after symptom onset.^{11,12} Cayman's SARS-CoV-2 Spike Glycoprotein Neutralizing Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 57) disrupts the spike glycoprotein RBD-ACE2 interaction and can be used for ELISA, flow cytometry (FC), immunocytochemistry (ICC), and immunofluorescence (IF) applications.

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