



Source

Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Nucleocapsid Antibody-A5134, Human IgG1 is isolated from a Nucleocapsid protein infected Human and is recombinantly produced from human 293 cells (HEK293)

Clone

A5134

Isotype

Human IgG1 | Human Kappa

Conjugate

Unconjugated

Antibody Type

Recombinant Monoclonal

Reactivity

Virus

Specificity

This product is a specific antibody specifically reacts with Nucleocapsid protein.

Application

Application	Recommended Usage
ELISA	0.1-5 ng/mL

Purity

>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

>90% as determined by SEC-MALS.

Purification

Protein A purified/ Protein G purified

Formulation

Supplied as 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Shipping

This product is supplied and shipped with dry ice, please inquire the shipping cost.

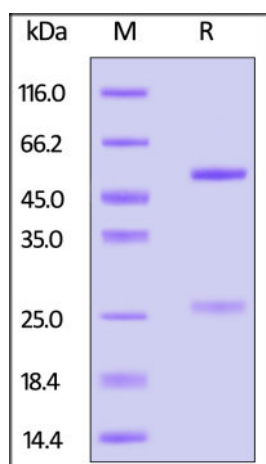
Storage

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

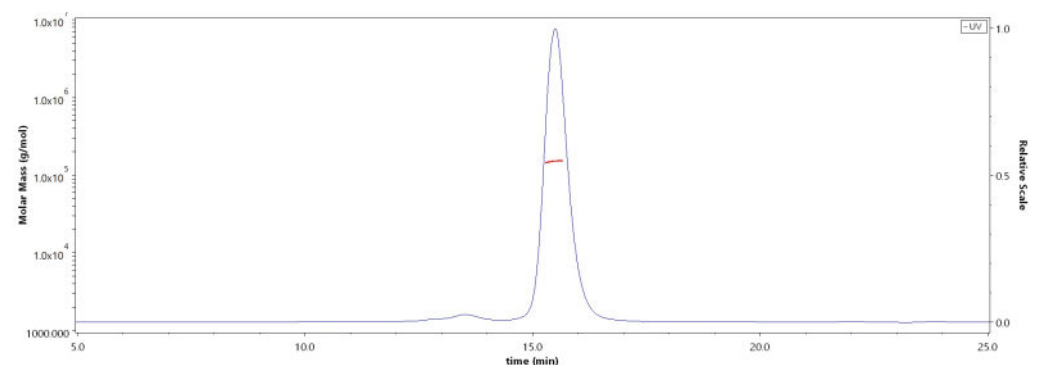
- The product MUST be stored at -70°C or lower upon receipt;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions.

SDS-PAGE



Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Nucleocapsid Antibody-A5134, Human IgG1 on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 95%.

SEC-MALS



The purity of Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Nucleocapsid Antibody-A5134, Human IgG1 (Cat. No. NUN-M507) is more than 90% and the molecular weight of this protein is around 140-160 kDa verified by SEC-MALS.

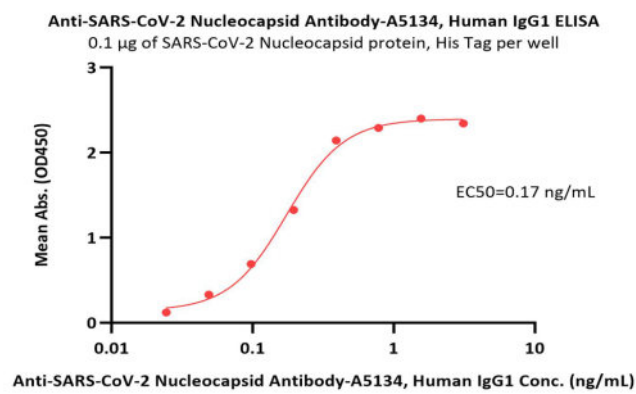
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Bioactivity-ELISA



Immobilized SARS-CoV-2 Nucleocapsid protein, His Tag (Cat. No. NUN-C5227) at 1 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Nucleocapsid Antibody-A5134, Human IgG1 (Cat. No. NUN-M507) with a linear range of 0.1-1 ng/mL (QC tested).

Background

Nucleocapsid (N) protein is the most abundant protein found in coronavirus. CoV N protein is a highly immunogenic phosphoprotein important for viral genome replication and modulation of cell signaling pathways. It was first identified by a research team while they were screening for ADP-ribosylated proteins during coronavirus (CoV) infection (Grunewald M. E., et al. 2017, Virology; 517: 62-68). The array of diverse functional activities accommodated in N protein makes it more than a structural protein but also an interesting target in the development of antiviral therapeutics. Because of the conservation of N protein sequence and its strong immunogenicity, N protein of coronavirus is chosen as a diagnostic tool.

Clinical and Translational Updates

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