Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Sep 6, 2026

SARS-CoV-2 (2019-nCoV) Spike S2 Antibody, Chimeric MAb

RRID:AB_2857932
Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

Sino Biological Cat# 40590-D001, RRID:AB_2857932

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_2857932

Proper Citation: Sino Biological Cat# 40590-D001, RRID:AB_2857932

Target Antigen: Spike

Host Organism: mouse

Clonality: recombinant

Comments: Applications: ELISA

Antibody Name: SARS-CoV-2 (2019-nCoV) Spike S2 Antibody, Chimeric MAb

Description: This recombinant targets Spike

Target Organism: SARS-CoV-2

Clone ID: D001

Antibody ID: AB_2857932

Vendor: Sino Biological

Catalog Number: 40590-D001

Record Creation Time: 20231110T032057+0000

Record Last Update: 20260829T225558+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for SARS-CoV-2 (2019-nCoV) Spike S2 Antibody, Chimeric MAb.

No alerts have been found for SARS-CoV-2 (2019-nCoV) Spike S2 Antibody, Chimeric MAb.

Data and Source Information

Source: Antibody Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 24 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at RRID .

Li P, et al. (2026) Altered infectivity, cell-cell fusion, and immune evasion of SARS-CoV-2 BA.3.2 and LP.8.1 variants. Journal of virology, 100(6), e0001626.

Li P, et al. (2025) Neutralization and spike stability of JN.1-derived LB.1, KP.2.3, KP.3, and KP.3.1.1 subvariants. mBio, 16(5), e0046425.

Li P, et al. (2025) Role of glycosylation mutations at the N-terminal domain of SARS-CoV-2 XEC variant in immune evasion, cell-cell fusion, and spike stability. Journal of virology, 99(4), e0024225.

Dey S, et al. (2024) Conformational dynamics of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron spike trimers during fusion activation at single molecule resolution. Structure (London, England : 1993), 32(11), 1910.

Li P, et al. (2024) Distinct Patterns of SARS-CoV-2 BA.2.87.1 and JN.1 Variants in Immune Evasion, Antigenicity and Cell-Cell Fusion. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Li P, et al. (2024) Neutralization and Stability of JN.1-derived LB.1, KP.2.3, KP.3 and KP.3.1.1 Subvariants. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Li P, et al. (2024) Distinct patterns of SARS-CoV-2 BA.2.87.1 and JN.1 variants in immune evasion, antigenicity, and cell-cell fusion. mBio, 15(5), e0075124.

Wouters C, et al. (2024) SARS-CoV-2 Variants from Long-Term, Persistently Infected Immunocompromised Patients Have Altered Syncytia Formation, Temperature-Dependent Replication, and Serum Neutralizing Antibody Escape. Viruses, 16(9).

Li P, et al. (2024) Characteristics of JN.1-derived SARS-CoV-2 subvariants SLip, FLiRT, and KP.2 in neutralization escape, infectivity and membrane fusion. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Li P, et al. (2024) Immune Evasion, Cell-Cell Fusion, and Spike Stability of the SARS-CoV-2 XEC Variant: Role of Glycosylation Mutations at the N-terminal Domain. bioRxiv :

the preprint server for biology.

Li P, et al. (2024) Neutralization escape, infectivity, and membrane fusion of JN.1-derived SARS-CoV-2 SLip, FLiRT, and KP.2 variants. Cell reports, 43(8), 114520.

Qu P, et al. (2024) Immune evasion, infectivity, and fusogenicity of SARS-CoV-2 BA.2.86 and FLip variants. Cell, 187(3), 585.

Qu P, et al. (2023) Extraordinary Evasion of Neutralizing Antibody Response by Omicron XBB.1.5, CH.1.1 and CA.3.1 Variants. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Qu P, et al. (2023) Immune Evasion, Infectivity, and Fusogenicity of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron BA.2.86 and FLip Variants. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Qu P, et al. (2023) Enhanced evasion of neutralizing antibody response by Omicron XBB.1.5, CH.1.1, and CA.3.1 variants. Cell reports, 42(5), 112443.

Faraone JN, et al. (2023) Immune evasion and membrane fusion of SARS-CoV-2 XBB subvariants EG.5.1 and XBB.2.3. Emerging microbes & infections, 12(2), 2270069.

Faraone JN, et al. (2023) Continued evasion of neutralizing antibody response by Omicron XBB.1.16. Cell reports, 42(10), 113193.

Wang Z, et al. (2022) ACE2 can act as the secondary receptor in the Fc??R-dependent ADE of SARS-CoV-2 infection. iScience, 25(1), 103720.

Escalera A, et al. (2022) Mutations in SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern link to increased spike cleavage and virus transmission. Cell host & microbe, 30(3), 373.

Qu P, et al. (2022) Distinct Neutralizing Antibody Escape of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron Subvariants BQ.1, BQ.1.1, BA.4.6, BF.7 and BA.2.75.2. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.