

# Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu 2009) Hemagglutinin ELISA Kit | H1N1 elisa kit

Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu 2009) Hemagglutinin Primacu ELISA Kit

CATALOG #  
**AAA124250**

REACTIVITY  
**Influenza A**

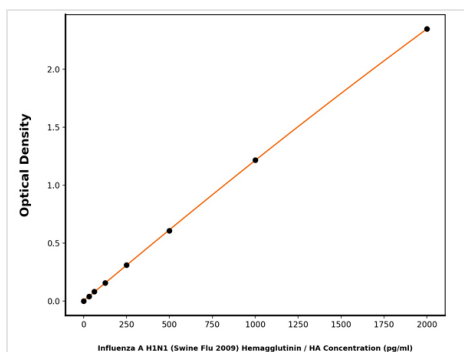
## PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu 2009) Hemagglutinin; Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu 2009) Hemagglutinin Primacu ELISA Kit; Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu 2009) Hemagglutinin/HA; H1N1 elisa kit

## PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

|                         |                                                                                        |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Reactivity              | Influenza A                                                                            |
| Assay Type              | Sandwich                                                                               |
| Samples                 | Verified by recombinant protein. Natural samples need to be validated by the end user. |
| Detection Range         | 31.25-2000pg/mL                                                                        |
| Sensitivity             | 10.05pg/mL                                                                             |
| Standard Solution       | 20ng/mL                                                                                |
| Assay Time              | 3.5h                                                                                   |
| Preparation and Storage | Store at 2-8 degree C                                                                  |

## IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

Typical Testing Data/Standard Curve (for reference only)

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

### Related Product Information for H1N1 elisa kit

The influenza viral Hemagglutinin (HA) protein is a homotrimer with a receptor binding pocket on the globular head of each monomer. HA has at least 18 different antigens. These subtypes are named H1 through H18. HA has two functions. Firstly, it allows the recognition of target vertebrate cells, accomplished through the binding to these cells' sialic acid-containing receptors. Secondly, once bound it facilitates the entry of the viral genome into the target cells by causing the fusion of the host endosomal membrane with the viral membrane. The influenza virus Hemagglutinin (HA) protein is translated in cells as a single protein, HA, or hemagglutinin precursor protein. For viral activation, hemagglutinin precursor protein (HA) must be cleaved by a trypsin-like serine endoprotease at a specific site, normally coded for by a single basic amino acid (usually arginine) between the HA1 and HA2 domains of the protein. After cleavage, the two disulfide-bonded protein domains produce the mature form of the protein subunits as a prerequisite for the conformational change necessary for fusion and hence viral infectivity.

**For Research Use Only.** Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/elisa-kits/influenza-a-h1n1-swine-flu-2009-hemagglutinin/124250>