

Mouse Influenza A H1N1 Neuraminidase/NA Monoclonal Antibody | anti-NA antibody

Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu 2009) Neuraminidase/NA Antibody, Mouse MAb

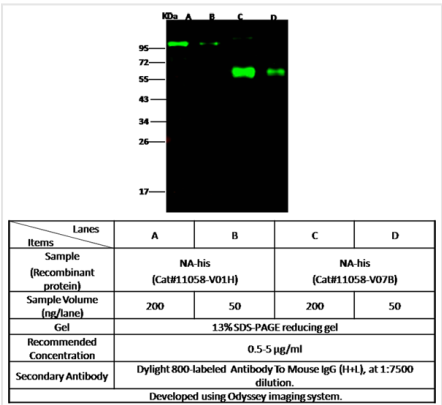
CATALOG # AAA255311	HOST Mouse	REACTIVITY H1N1	APPLICATIONS ELISA, Western Blot
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Influenza A H1N1 Neuraminidase/NA; Monoclonal Antibody; Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu 2009) Neuraminidase/NA Antibody; Mouse MAb; Anti-NA Antibody; anti-NA antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Mouse
Reactivity	H1N1
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Clone Number	2F10E12G1
Specificity	H1N1 (A/California/04/2009) NA/Neuraminidase
Purity/Purification	Protein A
Form/Format	Liquid; 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Applicable Applications for anti-NA antibody	ELISA, WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	Recombinant H1N1 NA/Neuraminidase protein
Preparation	This antibody was produced from a hybridoma resulting from the fusion of a mouse myeloma with B cells obtained from a mouse immunized with purified, recombinant influenza A virus H1N1 Neuraminidase. The IgG fraction of the cell culture supernatant was purified by Protein A affinity chromatography .
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2?-8? for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



WB (Western Blot)

Anti-Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu 2009) Neuraminidase / NA mouse monoclonal antibody at 1:1000 dilution. Lane A: Influenza A H1N1 (A/California/04/2009) Neuraminidase / NA (200ng) Lane B: Influenza A H1N1 (A/California/04/2009) Neuraminidase / NA (50ng) Lane C: Influenza A H1N1 (A/California/04/2009) Neuraminidase / NA (Active) (200ng) Lane D: Influenza A H1N1 (A/California/04/2009) Neuraminidase / NA (Active) (50ng) Secondary Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Dylight 800) at 1/15000 dilution. Developed using the Odyssey technique. Performed under reducing conditions.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-NA antibody

Neuraminidases are enzymes that cleave sialic acid groups from glycoproteins. Influenza neuraminidase is a type of neuraminidase found on the surface of influenza viruses that enables the virus to be released from the host cell. Influenza neuraminidase is composed of four identical subunits arranged in a square. It is normally attached to the virus surface through a long protein stalk. The active sites are in a deep depression on the upper surface. They bind to polysaccharide chains and clip off the sugars at the end. The surface of neuraminidase is decorated with several polysaccharide chains that are similar to the polysaccharide chains that decorate our cell surface proteins. Neuraminidase (NA) and hemagglutinin (HA) are major membrane glycoproteins found on the surface of the influenza virus. Hemagglutinin binds to the sialic acid-containing receptors on the surface of host cells during initial infection and at the end of an infectious cycle. Neuraminidase, on the other hand, cleaves the HA-sialic acid bondage from the newly formed virions and the host cell receptors during budding. Neuraminidase thus is described as a receptor-destroying enzyme that facilitates virus release and efficient spread of the progeny virus from cell to cell. Influenza antibody and influenza antibodies are very important research tools for influenza identification, influenza vaccine development, and anti-influenza virus therapy development. The monoclonal or polyclonal antibody can be raised with protein based antigen or peptide-based antigen. Antibodies raised with protein-based antigen could have better specificity and/or binding affinity than antibodies raised with peptide based antigen, but the cost associated with the recombinant protein antigen is usually higher. Anti-influenza virus hemagglutinin (HA) monoclonal antibody or polyclonal antibody can be used for ELISA assay, western blotting detection, Immunohistochemistry (IHC), flow cytometry, neutralization assay, hemagglutinin inhibition assay, and early identification of influenza viral infection. AAA Biotech has developed state-of-the-art monoclonal antibody development technology platforms: mouse monoclonal antibody and rabbit monoclonal antibody. Our rabbit monoclonal antibody platform is one of a kind and offers some unique advantages over mouse monoclonal antibodies, such as high affinity, low cross-reactivity with rabbit polyclonal antibodies.

References

Sardet C., et al., (1989), Molecular cloning, primary structure, and expression of the human growth factor-activatable Na⁺/H⁺ antiporter. Cell 56:271-280. Sardet C., et al., (1990), Growth factors induce phosphorylation of the Na⁺/H⁺ antiporter, glycoprotein of 110 kD. Science 247:723-726. Tse C.-M., et al., (1991), Molecular cloning and expression of a cDNA encoding the rabbit ileal villus cell basolateral membrane Na⁺/H⁺ exchanger. EMBO J. 10:1957-1967.

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.