

Rabbit anti-Virus Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin Polyclonal Antibody | anti-NA antibody

Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin Antibody

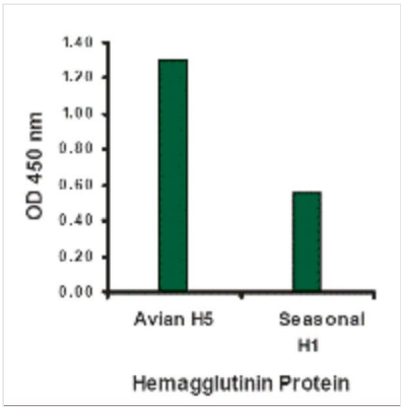
CATALOG # AAA40157	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Virus	APPLICATIONS Western Blot, ELISA
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin; Polyclonal Antibody; Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin Antibody; Hemagglutinin; anti-NA antibody

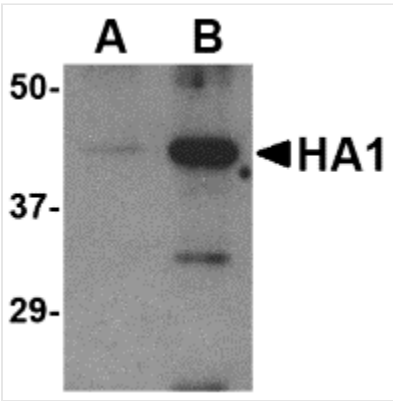
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Virus
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purity/Purification	Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
Form/Format	Liquid
Concentration	1 mg/mL (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	568
Applicable Applications for anti-NA antibody	WB (Western Blot), ELISA
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Immunogen	Avian influenza hemagglutinin antibody was raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to 15 amino acids at the amino terminus of the avian influenza hemagglutinin protein. Efforts were made to use relatively conserved regions of the viral sequence as the antigen.
Buffer	Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
Preparation and Storage	Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin antibody can be stored at 4 degree C for three months and -20 degree C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.



Application Data

Hemagglutinin antibody at 1 μg/mL specifically recognizes Avian H5N1 influenza virus but not seasonal influenza virus A H1N1 Hemagglutinin protein.



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of (A) 5 ng and (B) 25 ng of recombinant HA1 with Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin antibody at 1 μg/mL.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-NA antibody

Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin Antibody: Influenza A virus is a major public health threat, killing more than 30, 000 people per year in the USA. Novel influenza virus strains caused by genetic drift and viral recombination emerge periodically to which humans have little or no immunity, resulting in devastating pandemics. Influenza A can exist in a variety of animals; however it is in birds that all subtypes can be found. These subtypes are classified based on the combination of the virus coat glycoproteins hemagglutinin (HA) and neuraminidase (NA) subtypes. During 1997, an H5N1 avian influenza virus was determined to be the cause of death in 6 of 18 infected patients in Hong Kong. There was some evidence of human to human spread of this virus, but it is thought that the transmission efficiency was fairly low. HA interacts with cell surface proteins containing oligosaccharides with terminal sialyl residues. Virus isolated from a human infected with the H5N1 strain in 1997 could bind to oligosaccharides from human as well as avian sources, indicating its species-jumping ability.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	50365729
UniProt Accession #	Q692M2
Molecular Weight	64,262 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	hemagglutinin
UniProt Protein Name	Hemagglutinin
UniProt Gene Name	HA
UniProt Entry Name	Q692M2_9INFA

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.