Hemagglutinin Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #26008

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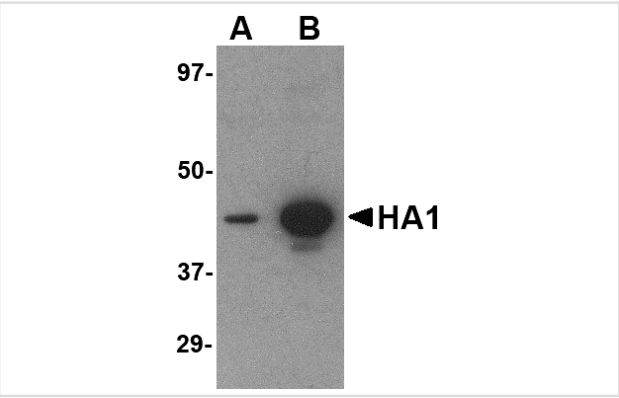
Description

Product Name	Hemagglutinin Monoclonal Antibody
Host Species	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone No.	mAb (Clone 1E7D8)
Purification	Immunoaffinity chromotography purified IgG
Applications	ELISA WB
Species Reactivity	Virus
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	A peptide corresponding to 13 amino acids in the middle of the Hemagglutinin protein.
Target Name	Hemagglutinin
Other Names	Avian Influenza A (H5N1) Hemagglutinin (1E7D8), H5N1 Hemagglutinin
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:Q692M2Gene ID:
Uniprot	Q692M2
Concentration	1mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Can be stored at -20°C, stable for one year.

Images



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

Background

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. The more recent virulent strain of H5N1 is now seen in Africa and Europe, as well as in southeast Asia. There is 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. While efforts were made to use relatively conserved regions of the viral sequence as the antigen, the influenza virus genome has drifted somewhat from what was first reported. However, this

antibody was able to recognize peptides derrived from viruses from Indonesian human patients infected in 2007.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only