abcam

Product datasheet

DyLight® 488 Anti-Hemagglutinin antibody ab117493

Overview

Product name	DyLight® 488 Anti-Hemagglutinin antibody
Description	DyLight® 488 Rabbit polyclonal to Hemagglutinin
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	DyLight® 488. Ex: 493nm, Em: 518nm
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** ICC/IF
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Influenza A
Immunogen	The influenza hemagglutinin epitope (YPYDVPDYA). Run BLAST with Run BLAST with
General notes	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: 1.6% Sodium phosphate, 0.88% Sodium chloride, 1% BSA
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab117493 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ICC/IF		1/500 - 1/5000.

Target

Relevance Hemagglutinin (HA) is a class I viral fusion protein from Influenza virus. It is a major glycoprotein, comprising over 80% of the envelope proteins present in the virus particle. HA binds to sialic acid-containing receptors on the cell surface, bringing about the attachment of the virus particle to the cell, and is responsible for penetration of the virus into the cell cytoplasm by mediating the fusion of the membrane of the endocytosed virus particle with the endosomal membrane. The extent of infection into host organism is determined by HA. In natural infection, inactive HA is matured into HA1 and HA2 outside the cell by one or more trypsin-like, arginine-specific endoproteases secreted by the bronchial epithelial cells. The HA protein is a homotrimer of disulfide-linked HA1-HA2. It also plays a major role in the determination of host range restriction and virulence. Genetic variation of hemagglutinin and/or neuraminidase genes results in the emergence of new influenza strains.

Cellular localization Cell membrane; apical cell membrane; single-pass type I membrane protein.

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- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
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