abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Avian Influenza A Hemagglutinin antibody ab21297

5 References 2 Images

Overview

Product name	Anti-Avian Influenza A Hemagglutinin antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Avian Influenza A Hemagglutinin
Host species	Rabbit
Specificity	Rabbit anti-Hemagglutinin (NT) protein polyclonal antibody was raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to 15 amino acids at the amino terminus of the Hemagglutinin protein (Genbank accession no. AAT76166). Efforts were made to use relatively conserved regions of the viral sequence as the antigen. The antibody only recognizes the cleaved subunit not the full-length H5.
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** WB, ELISA
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Other species
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to 15 amino acids near the N terminus of the Hemagglutinin protein. (Peptide available as ab39772).

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituent: PBS
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab21297** 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
WB		Use at an assay dependent concentration. Predicted molecular weight: 64 kDa.Can be blocked with Chicken Avian Influenza A Hemagglutinin peptide (ab39772).
ELISA		Use a concentration of 1 µg/ml.

Target

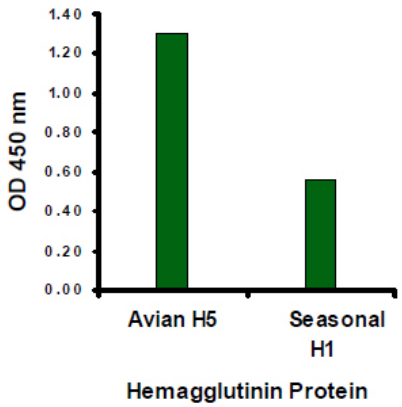
Relevance

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. 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.

Cellular localization

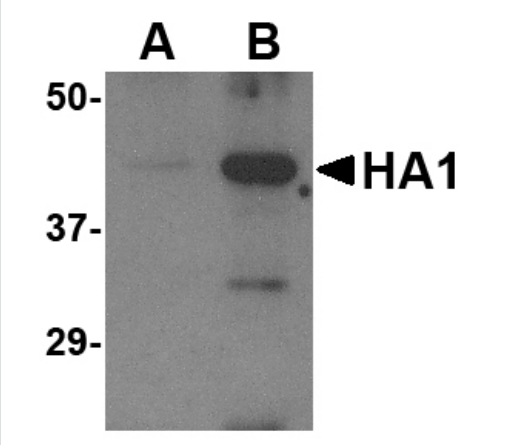
Cell Membrane

Images



ELISA - Anti-Avian Influenza A Hemagglutinin antibody (ab21297)

H5N1 HA Antibody (ab21297 at 1 µg/ml) specifically recognizes Avian Influenza A (H5N1), but not seasonal influenza A (H1N1), recombinant Hemagglutinin protein in ELISA.



Western blot - Anti-Avian Influenza A Hemagglutinin antibody (ab21297)

Western blot analysis of 5 ng (A) or 25 ng (B) of recombinant Hemagglutinin (HA1) using H5N1 Hemagglutinin antibody (ab21297 at 1 µg/ml.)

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