

## Product datasheet

# Anti-Hemagglutinin antibody [16B12] (DyLight® 488) ab117488

★★★★☆ 1 Abreviews 1 Image

### Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Anti-Hemagglutinin antibody [16B12] (DyLight® 488)
<b>Description</b>	Mouse monoclonal [16B12] to Hemagglutinin (DyLight® 488)
<b>Host species</b>	Mouse
<b>Conjugation</b>	DyLight® 488. Ex: 493nm, Em: 518nm
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> ICC/IF, Flow Cyt
<b>Immunogen</b>	The influenza hemagglutinin epitope (YPYDVPDYA).

### Properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: 1.6% Sodium phosphate, 0.88% Sodium chloride, 1% BSA
<b>Purity</b>	Protein G purified
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone number</b>	16B12
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1

### Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab117488** 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.
Flow Cyt		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

## Target

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### Relevance

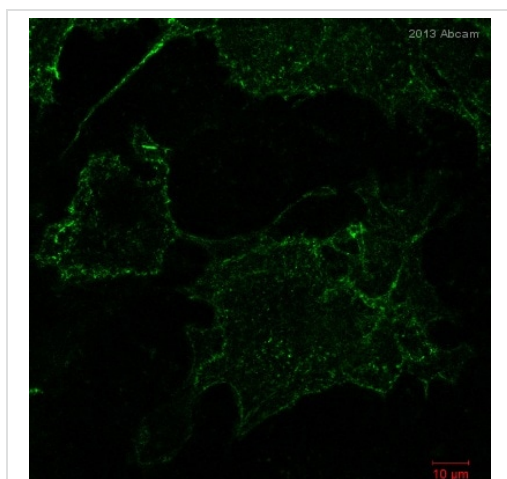
Hemagglutinin (HA) is a class I viral fusion protein from Influenza virus. It is a major glycoprotein, comprising over 80% of the envelope proteins present in the virus particle. HA binds to sialic acid-containing receptors on the cell surface, bringing about the attachment of the virus particle to the 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.

## Images

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ab117488 staining Hemagglutinin in Monkey cos7 cells by ICC/IF (Immunocytochemistry/immunofluorescence). Cells were fixed with formaldehyde. Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/100) for 1 hour at 22°C.

Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-Hemagglutinin antibody [16B12] (DyLight® 488) (ab117488)

This image is courtesy of an Abreview submitted by Ya Zhou

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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