Product datasheet

Anti-Influenza A Virus Hemagglutinin antibody [1.B.408] ab119966

Overview

Product name  Anti-Influenza A Virus Hemagglutinin antibody [1.B.408]
Description  Mouse monoclonal [1.B.408] to Influenza A Virus Hemagglutinin
Host species  Mouse
Specificity  ab119966 Reacts with hemagglutinin of H1 serotype.
Tested applications  Suitable for: ELISA, ICC/IF, Inhibition Assay, ICC
Species reactivity  Reacts with: Influenza A
Immunogen  Purified influenza virus type A strain H1N1.

Properties

Form  Liquid
Storage instructions  Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Add glycerol to a final volume of 50% for extra stability and aliquot. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer  pH: 7.40
Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide
Constituent: 99% PBS
Purity  Protein G purified
Purification notes  Purified by Protein G affinity chromatography (≥ 95% SDS-PAGE).
Clonality  Monoclonal
Clone number  1.B.408
Isotype  IgG1

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab119966 in the following tested applications.
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Relevance
Influenza A virus is a major public health threat. 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. Influenza A Virus Hemagglutinin antibodies recognize the influenza hemagglutinin epitope, which has been used extensively as a general epitope tag in expression vectors. The extreme specificity of this antibody allows for unambiguous identification and quantitative analysis of the tagged protein.

Cellular localization
Apical cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Targeted to the apical plasma membrane in epithelial polarized cells through a signal present in the transmembrane domain. Associated with glycosphingolipid- and cholesterol-enriched detergent-resistant lipid rafts.

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