

Seasonal H1N1 Hemagglutinin Antibody

Catalog No: #24917

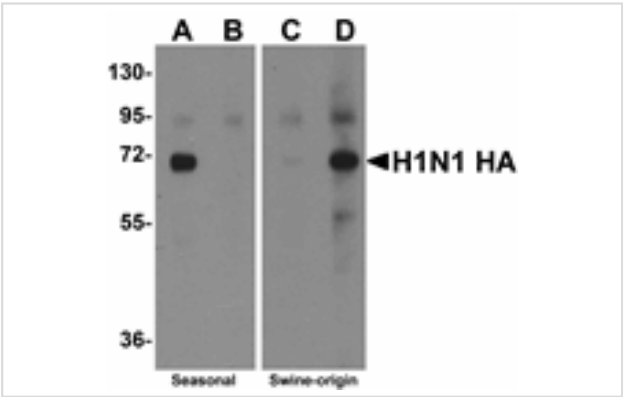


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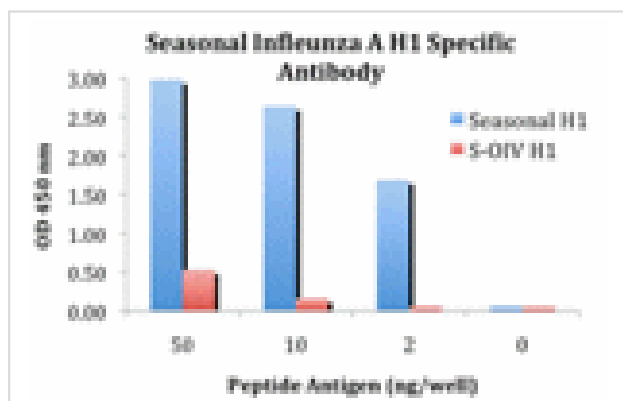
Description

Product Name	Seasonal H1N1 Hemagglutinin Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Affinity chromatography purified via peptide column
Applications	ELISA WB
Species Reactivity	Virus
Specificity	This antibody is specific for the seasonal H1N1 influenza Hemagglutinin and will not recognize the corresponding Hemagglutinin sequence from the swine-origin H1N1 influenza (A/California/14/2009 (H1N1)). Will not cross-react with peptide corresponding to the swine-origin H1N1 influenza Hemagglutinin.
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	Raised against a synthetic peptide from the Hemagglutinin protein. The peptide sequence is unique from the peptide sequence for product 5235 and 5239. This antibody is a cognate pair with product 5233.
Target Name	Seasonal H1N1 Hemagglutinin
Other Names	Seasonal Influenza A (H1N1) Hemagglutinin Antibody, Seasonal Influenza A (H1N1) Hemagglutinin, Common flu H1, flu H1, HA
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:B0VX44Gene ID:
Uniprot	B0VX44
Concentration	1mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Can be stored at -20°C, stable for one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Images



Western blot analysis of Hemagglutinin using recombinant seasonal Hemagglutinin (lanes A & B) and swine-origin Hemagglutinin (lanes C & D) with anti-seasonal Hemagglutinin antibody (5231) at 2 ug/mL (lanes A & C) and anti-swine-origin Hemagglutinin antibody (5233) at 2 ug/mL (lanes B & D).



ELISA results using Seasonal H1N1 Hemagglutinin antibody at 1 ug/mL and the blocking and corresponding peptides at 50, 10, 2 and 0 ng/ml.

Background

Influenza A virus is a major public health threat, killing more than 30,000 people per year in the USA. In early 2009, a novel swine-origin influenza A (H1N1) virus was identified in specimens obtained from patients in Mexico and the United States. The virus spread quickly around the world and on June 11, 2009, the World Health Organization declared it a pandemic. Influenza A virus has one of sixteen possible Hemagglutinin (HA) surface proteins and one of nine possible Neuraminidase (NA) surface proteins. The Hemagglutinin protein facilitates viral attachment while Neuraminidase is involved in viral release. These proteins also elicit immune responses that prevent infection or independently reduce viral replication. The genetic make-up of this swine flu virus is unlike any other: it is an H1N1 strain that combines a triple assortment first identified in 1998 including human, swine, and avian influenza with two new pig H3N2 virus genes from Eurasia, themselves of recent human origin. The distinct antigenic properties of the new swine virus compared with seasonal influenza A (H1N1) virus suggest that human immunity against new swine influenza virus is limited, although the age distribution of reported cases suggests some degree of protection in older age groups.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only