

Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin Antibody Catalog # ASC10283

Specification

Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q692M2
Other Accession	AAT76166 , 50365729
Reactivity	Virus
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Application Notes	Avian influenza hemagglutinin antibody can be used for the detection of the avian influenza hemagglutinin protein from the H5N1 strain of avian influenza A in ELISA. It will detect 10 ng of free peptide at 1 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used in western blot applications.

Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin Antibody - Additional Information

Other Names

Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin Antibody: , Hemagglutinin

Target/Specificity

NA;

Reconstitution & Storage

Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to 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.

Precautions

Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin Antibody - Protein Information

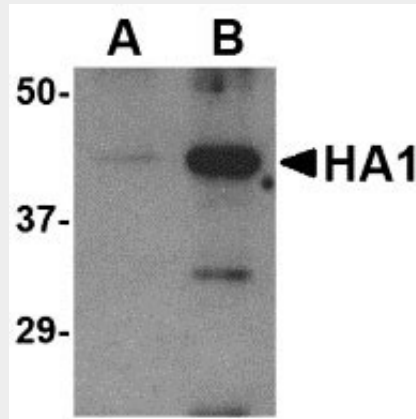
Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

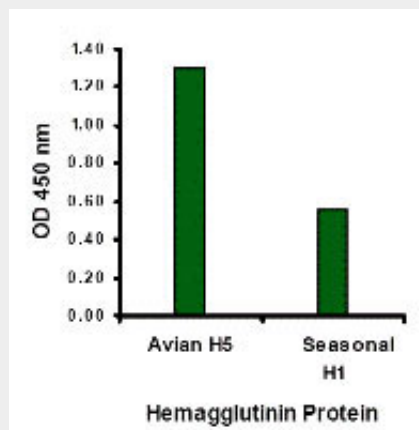
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)

- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of (A) 5 ng and (B) 25 ng of recombinant HA1 with Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin antibody at 1 μ g/mL.



Hemagglutinin antibody at 1 μ g/mL specifically recognizes Avian H5N1 influenza virus but not seasonal influenza virus A H1N1 Hemagglutinin protein.

Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin Antibody - Background

Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin Antibody: 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. 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.

Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin Antibody - References

Thompson WW, Shay DK, Weintraub, et al. Mortality associated with influenza and respiratory syncytial virus in the United States. *JAMA* 2003; 289:179-186.

Alexander DJ. A review of avian influenza. Proceedings of the European Society for Veterinary Virology (ESVV) Symposium on Influenza Viruses of Wild and Domestic Animals. *Vet. Microbiol.* 2000; 74:3-13.

Shortridge KF, Zhou NN, Guan Y, et al. Characterization of avian H5N1 influenza viruses from poultry in Hong Kong. *Virology*. 1998; 252:331-342.

Buxton Bridges C, Katz JM, Seto WH, et al. Risk of influenza A (H5N1) infection among health care workers exposed to patients with influenza A (H5N1), Hong Kong. *J. Inf. Dis.* 2000; 181:344-8.