

Avian Influenza A H7N9 Hemagglutinin Antibody Catalog # ASC11805

Specification

Avian Influenza A H7N9 Hemagglutinin Antibody - Product Information

Application	E
Primary Accession	R4NN21
Other Accession	ABS89409
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Application Notes	Avian Influenza A H7N9 Hemagglutinin antibody can be used for detection of Avian Influenza A H7N9 Hemagglutinin by ELISA at 1 µg/ml.

Avian Influenza A H7N9 Hemagglutinin Antibody - Additional Information

Target/Specificity

Avian Influenza A H7N9 Hemagglutinin antibody was raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to 11 amino acids near the center of the hemagglutinin [Influenza A virus (A/blue-winged teal/Ohio/566/2006(H7N9))] protein. The immunogen is located within amino acids 260 - 310 of Avian Influenza A H7N9 Hemagglutinin.

Reconstitution & Storage

Avian Influenza A H7N9 Hemagglutinin antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year.

Precautions

Avian Influenza A H7N9 Hemagglutinin Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

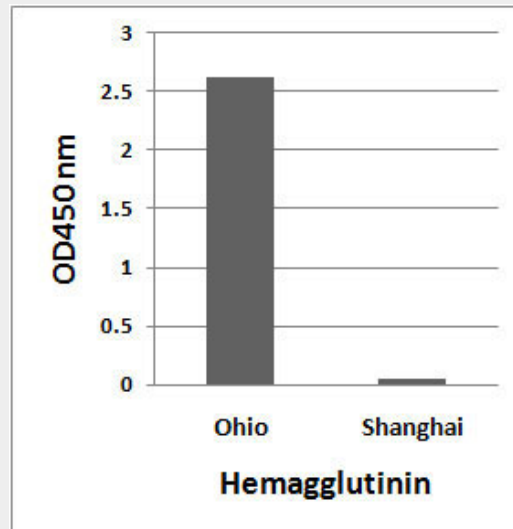
Avian Influenza A H7N9 Hemagglutinin Antibody - Protein Information

Avian Influenza A H7N9 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 A H7N9 Hemagglutinin Antibody - Images



H7N9 Hemagglutinin antibody detects 10 ng of Influenza A virus (A/blue-winged teal/Ohio/566/2006(H7N9)) hemagglutinin peptide, and not 10 ng of Influenza A virus (A/Shanghai/02/2013(H7N9)) hemagglutinin peptide in ELISA.

Avian Influenza A H7N9 Hemagglutinin Antibody - Background

Influenza A virus is a major public health threat, killing more than 30,000 people per year in the USA (1). 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 (2). These subtypes are classified based on the combination of the virus coat glycoproteins hemagglutinin (HA) and neuraminidase (NA) subtypes. H7N9 bird flu is the newest atypical influenza virus infection that has just been reported since early 2013. The emergence of this new strain occurred in China and has become the present focus for possible worldwide pandemic (3).

Avian Influenza A H7N9 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.
- Wiwanitkit V. H7N9 influenza: the emerging infectious disease. *N. Am. J. Med. Sci.* 2013; 5:395-8.