

## Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase Antibody Catalog # ASC11808

### Specification

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#### Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase Antibody - Product Information

Application	E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">R4NFR6</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">ABS89412</a>
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Application Notes	Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase antibody can be used for detection of Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase by ELISA at 1 µg/ml.

#### Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase Antibody - Additional Information

##### Target/Specificity

Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase antibody was raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to 11 amino acids near the amino terminus of the H7N9 [Influenza A virus (A/blue-winged teal/Ohio/566/2006(H7N9))] Neuraminidase protein. <br><br>The immunogen is located within amino acids 50 - 100 of Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase.

##### Reconstitution & Storage

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

##### Precautions

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

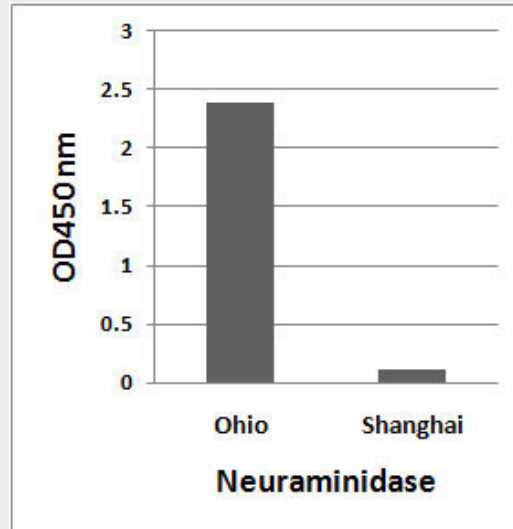
#### Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase Antibody - Protein Information

#### Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase 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 Neuraminidase Antibody - Images



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

## Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase 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 Neuraminidase 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.