Datasheet for ABIN676538

anti-Hemagglutinin antibody (AA 151-250)

1 Image

Go to Product page

Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	Hemagglutinin (HA)
Binding Specificity:	AA 151-250
Reactivity:	Influenza A Virus H1N1, Virus
Virus Strain:	A/California/04/2009
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This Hemagglutinin antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	ELISA, Western Blotting (WB), Immunofluorescence (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IF (p)), Immunofluorescence (Cultured Cells) (IF (cc)), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro)), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p))

Product Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from Influenza A Virus Hemagglutinin (strain swl A/California/04/2009 H1N1)
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Virus
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Influenza A virus H1N1 (strain swl A/California/04/2009 H1N1)
Characteristics:	Antibody is specific for: Influenza A virus H1N1 (strain swl A/California/04/2009 H1N1)
Purification:	Purified by Protein A.

Target Details

Target:	Hemagglutinin (HA)
Abstract:	HA Products
Target Type:	Influenza Protein
Background:	Synonyms: HA, Hemagglutinin, Influenza A Virus (strain swl A/California/04/2009 H1N1) Background: 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. HA interacts with cell surface proteins containing oligosaccharides with terminal sialyl residues. Binds to sialic acid-containing receptors on the cell surface, bringing about the attachment of the virus particle to the cell. This attachment induces virion internalization of about two third of the virus particles through clathrin-dependent endocytosis and about one third through a clathrin- and caveolin-independent pathway. Plays a major role in the determination of host range restriction and virulence. Class I viral fusion protein. Responsible for penetration of the virus into the cell cytoplasm by mediating the fusion of the membrane of the endocytosed virus particle with the endosomal membrane. Low pH in endosomes induces an irreversible conformational change in HA2, releasing the fusion hydrophobic peptide. Several trimers are required to form a competent fusion pore. Influenza A Virus (strain swl A/California/04/2009 H1N1)
UniProt:	C3W5S1

Application Details

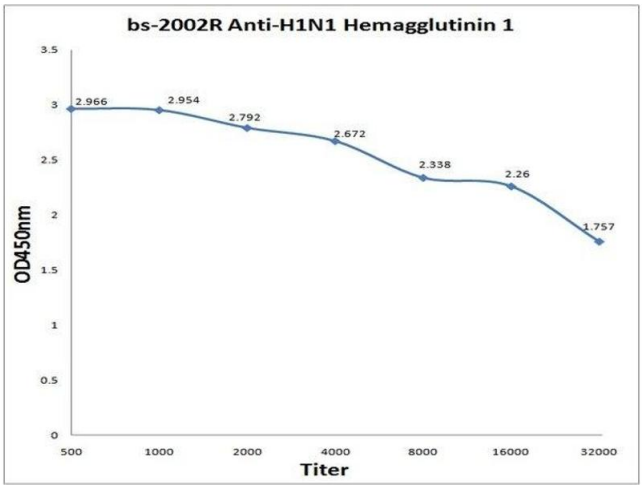
Application Notes:	WB 1:300-5000
	ELISA 1:500-1000
	IHC-P 1:200-400
	IHC-F 1:100-500
	IF(IHC-P) 1:50-200
	IF(IHC-F) 1:50-200
	IF(ICC) 1:50-200

Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 μg/μL
Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.02 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol.
Preservative:	ProClin
Precaution of Use:	This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	12 months

Images



ELISA

Image 1. Antigen: 0.2ug/100ul Primary: Antiserum, 1:500, 1:1000, 1:2000, 1:4000, 1:8000, 1:16000, 1:32000, Secondary: HRP conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG -HRP) at 1: 5000, TMB staining, Read the data in MicroplateReader by 450nm.