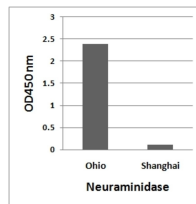




Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase Antibody

Cat. No.: 7831



H7N9 Neuraminidase antibody (Cat. No. 7831 at 1 µg/ml) 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

Ψ Specifications

HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit
SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Virus
IMMUNOGEN:	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. The immunogen is located within amino acids 50 - 100 of Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase.
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA
APPLICATIONS:	Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase antibody can be used for detection of Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase by ELISA at 1 µg/ml.
SPECIFICITY:	virus

Ψ Properties

PURIFICATION:	Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
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CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgG
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/mL
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase antibody can be stored at 4 °C for three months and -20 °C, stable for up to one year.

Additional Info

OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	NA
ALTERNATE NAMES:	Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase Antibody:
ACCESSION NO.:	ABS89412
PROTEIN GI NO.:	496493393
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.

Background and References

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).
REFERENCES:	1) Thompson WW, Shay DK, Weintraub, et al. Mortality associated with influenza and respiratory syncytial virus in the United States. JAMA 2003; 289:179-186.
	2) 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.
	3) Wiwanitkit V. H7N9 influenza: the emerging infectious disease. N. Am. J. Med. Sci. 2013; 5:395-8.

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