



# Avian Influenza A M2 Antibody

Cat. No.: 4333



## Ψ Specifications

<b>HOST SPECIES:</b>	Rabbit
<b>SPECIES REACTIVITY:</b>	Virus
<b>IMMUNOGEN:</b>	M2 antibody was raised against a 13 amino acid synthetic peptide from amino terminus of H5N1 M2.  The immunogen is located within the first 50 amino acids of Avian Influenza A M2.
<b>TESTED APPLICATIONS:</b>	ELISA
<b>APPLICATIONS:</b>	M2 antibody can be used for the detection of the M2 protein from the H5N1 strain of avian influenza A in ELISA. It will detect 10 ng of free peptide at 1 mg/mL.

## Ψ Properties

<b>PURIFICATION:</b>	Avian Influenza A M2 Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
<b>CLONALITY:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>ISOTYPE:</b>	IgG
<b>CONJUGATE:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>PHYSICAL STATE:</b>	Liquid

<b>BUFFER:</b>	Avian Influenza A M2 Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>CONCENTRATION:</b>	1 mg/mL
<b>STORAGE CONDITIONS:</b>	Avian Influenza A M2 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.

## Additional Info

<b>OFFICIAL SYMBOL:</b>	M
<b>ALTERNATE NAMES:</b>	Avian Influenza A M2 Antibody:
<b>ACCESSION NO.:</b>	ABC74394
<b>PROTEIN GI NO.:</b>	85692681
<b>USER NOTE:</b>	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.

## Background and References

<b>BACKGROUND:</b>	<p>Avian Influenza A M2 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. The more recent virulent strain of H5N1 is now seen in Africa and Europe, as well as in Southeast Asia. There is some evidence of human to human spread of this virus, but it is thought that the transmission efficiency was fairly low. The influenza membrane ion channel (M2) is a small transmembrane protein that regulates the pH inside the virion during viral entry into the cell and protects the newly synthesized hemagglutinin during their transport through low pH cellular compartments. It has been suggested as a target of neutralizing antibodies.</p>
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	<p>1) Thompson WW, Shay DK, Weintraub, et al. Mortality associated with influenza and respiratory syncytial virus in the United States. <i>JAMA</i>2003; 289:179-186.</p> <p>2) Alexander DJ. A review of avian influenza. <i>Proceedings of the European Society for Veterinary Virology (ESVV) Symposium on Influenza Viruses of Wild and Domestic Animals. Vet. Microbiol.</i>2000; 74:3-13.</p> <p>3) Shortridge KF, Zhou NN, Guan Y, et al. Characterization of avian H5N1 influenza viruses from poultry in Hong Kong. <i>Virology</i>1998; 252:331-342.</p> <p>4) 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. <i>J. Inf. Dis.</i>2000; 181:344-8.</p>

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