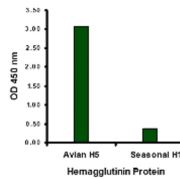




# Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin Antibody

Cat. No.: 3425



Hemagglutinin antibody at 1 µg/mL specifically recognizes Avian H5N1 influenza virus but not seasonal influenza virus A H1N1 Hemagglutinin protein.

## Ψ Specifications

<b>HOST SPECIES:</b>	Rabbit
<b>SPECIES REACTIVITY:</b>	Virus
<b>IMMUNOGEN:</b>	<p>Avian influenza hemagglutinin antibody was raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to 14 amino acids in the middle of the avian influenza hemagglutinin protein.</p> <p>Efforts were made to use relatively conserved regions of the viral sequence as the antigen.</p> <p>The immunogen is located within amino acids 320 - 370 of Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin.</p>
<b>TESTED APPLICATIONS:</b>	ELISA
<b>APPLICATIONS:</b>	Avian influenza hemagglutinin antibody can be used for the detection of the avian influenza hemagglutinin protein from the H5N1 strain of avian influenza A in ELISA. It will detect 10 ng of free peptide at 1 µg/mL.

## Ψ Properties

<b>PURIFICATION:</b>	Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin 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 Hemagglutinin Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>CONCENTRATION:</b>	1 mg/mL
<b>STORAGE CONDITIONS:</b>	Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin 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>	NA
<b>ALTERNATE NAMES:</b>	Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin Antibody:
<b>ACCESSION NO.:</b>	AAT76166
<b>PROTEIN GI NO.:</b>	50365729
<b>USER NOTE:</b>	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.

## Background and References

<b>BACKGROUND:</b>	Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin 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. There was some evidence of human to human spread of this virus, but it is thought that the transmission efficiency was fairly low. HA interacts with cell surface proteins containing oligosaccharides with terminal sialyl residues. Virus isolated from a human infected with the H5N1 strain in 1997 could bind to oligosaccharides from human as well as avian sources, indicating its species-jumping ability.
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	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) Shortridge KF, Zhou NN, Guan Y, et al. Characterization of avian H5N1 influenza viruses from poultry in Hong Kong. Virol. 1998; 252:331-342.
	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. J. Inf. Dis. 2000; 181:344-8.

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