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Avian Influenza Neuraminidase Antibody

Cat. No.: 3423

Avian Influenza Neuraminidase Antibody

Specifications

HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit
SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Virus
IMMUNOGEN:	Avian influenza neuraminidase antibody was raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to 15 amino acids near the carboxy terminus of the avian influenza neuraminidase protein. Efforts were made to use relatively conserved regions as the antigen. The immunogen is located within the last 50 amino acids of Avian Influenza Neuraminidase.
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA
APPLICATIONS:	Avian influenza neuraminidase antibody can be used for the detection of the avian influenza neuraminidase protein from the H5N1 strain of Avian influenza A in ELISA. It will detect 10 ng of free peptide at 1 µg/mL.

Properties

PURIFICATION:	Avian Influenza Neuraminidase Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal

ISOTYPE:	IgG
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	Avian Influenza Neuraminidase Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/mL
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Avian Influenza Neuraminidase 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

OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	NA
ALTERNATE NAMES:	Avian Influenza Neuraminidase Antibody: Neuraminidase
ACCESSION NO.:	CAC95053
PROTEIN GI NO.:	39840718
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.

Background and References

BACKGROUND:	Avian Influenza Neuraminidase 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 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. Although it has been known that cleavage site and glycosylation patterns of the HA protein play important roles in determining the pathogenicity of H5 avian influenza viruses, it has only recently been shown that an additional glycosylation site within the globular head of the NA protein also contributes to the high virulence of the H5N1 virus.
REFERENCES:	1) Thompson WW, Shay DK, Weintraub, et al. Mortality associated with influenza and respiratory syncytial virus in the United States. JAMA 2003; 289:179-86.
	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; 252:331-42.

	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.