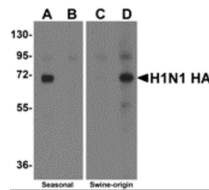


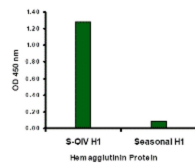


# Swine H1N1 Hemagglutinin Antibody

Cat. No.: 5233



Western blot analysis of Hemagglutinin using recombinant seasonal Hemagglutinin (lanes A & B) and swine-origin Hemagglutinin (lanes C & D) with anti-seasonal Hemagglutinin antibody (5231) at 2 µg/mL (lanes A & C) and anti-swine-origin Hemagglutinin antibody



Swine-origin Hemagglutinin antibody at 2 µg/mL specifically recognizes swine-origin influenza virus (S-OIV) A H1N1 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>Hemagglutinin antibody was raised against a synthetic peptide from the novel swine influenza Hemagglutinin protein.</p> <p>The peptide sequence is unique from the peptide sequence for product 5237 and 5241.</p> <p>This antibody is a cognate pair with product 5231.</p> <p>The immunogen is located within amino acids 120 - 170 of Swine H1N1 Hemagglutinin.</p>
<b>TESTED APPLICATIONS:</b>	ELISA, WB

<b>APPLICATIONS:</b>	Hemagglutinin antibody can be used for the detection of the Hemagglutinin protein from the H1N1 strain of swine influenza A in Western Blot.
----------------------	--

## Ψ Properties

<b>PURIFICATION:</b>	Swine H1N1 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>	Swine H1N1 Hemagglutinin Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>CONCENTRATION:</b>	1 mg/mL
<b>STORAGE CONDITIONS:</b>	Swine H1N1 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.

## Ψ Additional Info

<b>OFFICIAL SYMBOL:</b>	HA
<b>ALTERNATE NAMES:</b>	Swine H1N1 Hemagglutinin Antibody:
<b>ACCESSION NO.:</b>	ACQ76314
<b>PROTEIN GI NO.:</b>	229535834
<b>USER NOTE:</b>	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.

## Ψ Background and References

<b>BACKGROUND:</b>	<p>Swine H1N1 Hemagglutinin Antibody: Influenza A virus is a major public health threat, killing more than 30, 000 people per year in the USA. In early 2009, a novel swine-origin influenza A (H1N1) virus was identified in specimens obtained from patients in Mexico and the United States. The virus spread quickly around the world and on June 11, 2009, the World Health Organization declared it a pandemic. Influenza A virus has one of sixteen possible Hemagglutinin (HA) surface proteins and one of nine possible Neuraminidase (NA) surface proteins. The Hemagglutinin protein facilitates viral attachment while Neuraminidase is involved in viral release. These proteins also elicit immune responses that prevent infection or independently reduce viral replication. The genetic make-up of this swine flu virus is unlike any other: it is an H1N1 strain that combines a triple assortment first identified in 1998 including human, swine, and avian influenza with two new pig H3N2 virus genes from Eurasia, themselves of recent human origin. The distinct antigenic properties of the new swine virus compared with seasonal influenza A (H1N1) virus suggest that human immunity against new swine influenza virus is limited, although the age distribution of reported cases suggests some degree of protection in older age groups. This antibody is specific for the novel swine influenza Hemagglutinin and will not recognize the corresponding Hemagglutinin sequence from the seasonal H1N1 influenza (A/Brisbane/59/2007 (H1N1)).</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. JAMA2003; 289:179-186.</p>
	<p>2) Novel Swine-Origin Influenza A (H1N1) Virus Investigation Team, Dawood FS, Jain S, et al. Emergence of a novel swine-origin influenza A (H1N1) virus in humans. N. Engl. J. Med.2009; 360:2605-15.</p>
	<p>3) Butler D. Swine flu goes global. Nature2009; 458:1082-3.</p>
	<p>4) Morens DM, Taubenberger JK, and Fauci AS. The Persistent Legacy of the 1918 Influenza Virus. N. Engl. J. Med.2009; Jun 29.</p>

**ANTIBODIES FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY.**

For additional information, visit ProSci's [Terms & Conditions Page](#).