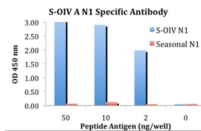




Swine H1N1 Neuraminidase Antibody

Cat. No.: 5249



ELISA results using Swine H1N1 Neuraminidase antibody at 1 µg/mL and the blocking and corresponding peptides at 50, 10, 2 and 0 ng/mL.

Ψ Specifications

HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit
SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Virus
IMMUNOGEN:	Neuraminidase antibody was raised against a synthetic peptide from the novel swine influenza Neuraminidase protein. This antibody is a cognate pair with product 5247. The immunogen is located within amino acids 50 - 100 of Swine H1N1 Neuraminidase.
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA
APPLICATIONS:	Neuraminidase antibody can be used for the detection of the Neuraminidase protein from the H1N1 strain of swine influenza A in ELISA. It will detect 2 ng of free peptide at 1 µg/mL
SPECIFICITY:	This antibody is specific for the novel swine influenza Neuraminidase and will not recognize the corresponding Neuraminidase sequence from the seasonal H1N1 influenza (A/Georgia/20/2006 (H1N1)). Will not cross-react with peptide corresponding to the seasonal influenza (H1N1) Neuraminidase.

Ψ Properties

PURIFICATION:	Swine H1N1 Neuraminidase Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
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CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgG
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	Swine H1N1 Neuraminidase Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/mL
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Swine H1N1 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:	Swine H1N1 Neuraminidase Antibody:
ACCESSION NO.:	ACQ76308
PROTEIN GI NO.:	229535824
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.

Background and References

BACKGROUND:	Swine H1N1 Neuraminidase 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 influenza 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.
REFERENCES:	1) Thompson WW, Shay DK, Weintraub, et al. Mortality associated with influenza and respiratory syncytial virus in the United States. JAMA2003; 289:179-186.
	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.
	3) Butler D. Swine flu goes global. Nature2009; 458:1082-3.

	4) Morens DM, Taubenberger JK, and Fauci AS. The Persistent Legacy of the 1918 Influenza Virus. N. Engl. J. Med.2009; Jun 29.
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