

Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin 2 Antibody

Catalog No: #24449



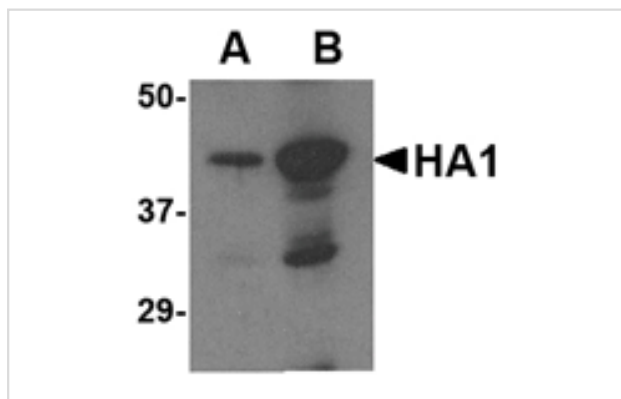
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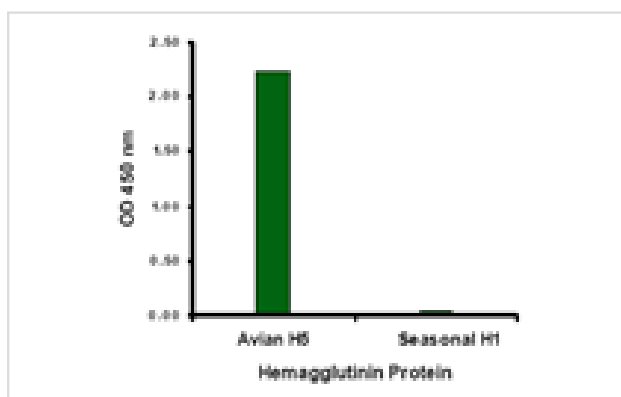
Description

Product Name	Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin 2 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Affinity chromatography purified via peptide column
Applications	E
Species Reactivity	Virus
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	Raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to 12 amino acids near the amino terminus of the Hemagglutinin protein. Efforts were made to use relatively conserved regions of the viral sequence as the antigen.
Target Name	Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin 2
Other Names	Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin 2, Avian flu hemagglutinin, Avian influenza H5, AFHA-2
Accession No.	AAT76166
Formulation	Supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Can be stored at -20°C, stable for 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.

Images



Western blot analysis of (A) 5 ng and (B) 25 ng of recombinant HA1 with Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin 2 antibody at 1 ug/mL.



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

Background

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.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.