

Swine H1N1 Neuraminidase Antibody

Catalog No: #24925



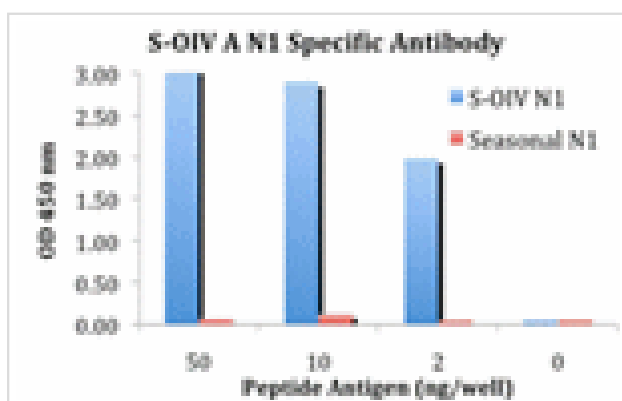
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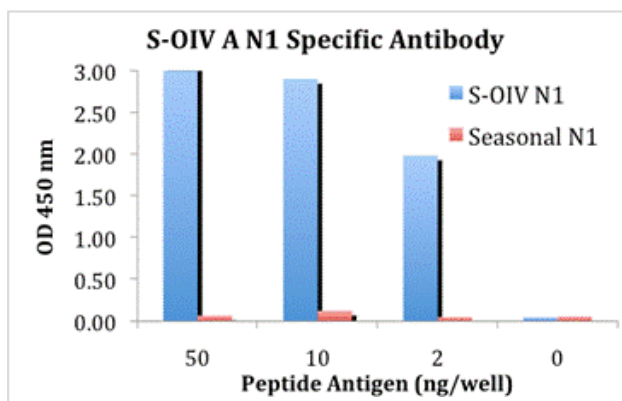
Description

Product Name	Swine H1N1 Neuraminidase Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Affinity chromatography purified via peptide column
Applications	E
Species Reactivity	Virus
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.
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	Raised against a synthetic peptide from the novel swine influenza Neuraminidase protein. This antibody is a cognate pair with product 5247.
Target Name	Swine H1N1 Neuraminidase
Other Names	Swine-Origin Influenza A (H1N1) Neuraminidase Antibody, Swine-Origin Influenza A (H1N1) Neuraminidase, S-OIV A Neuraminidase, S-OIV A NA, Swine flu N1
Accession No.	ACQ76308
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



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



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

Background

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.

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