

## Rabbit Anti-H5N1 Hemagglutinin/Cy5 Conjugated antibody

SL2285R-Cy5

<b>Product Name</b>	Anti-H5N1 Hemagglutinin/Cy5
<b>Chinese Name</b>	Cy5 标记的 A 型流感病毒 H5N1 凝集素抗体
<b>Alias</b>	[Influenza A virus (A/chicken/West Bengal/100879/2008(H5N1))]; Influenza A virus Hemagglutinin[H5N1].
<b>Research Area</b>	immunology Bacteria and viruses
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species</b>	(predicted:Influenza A virus H5N1) IF=1:100-500
<b>Applications</b>	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight</b>	64kDa
<b>Form</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from H5N1 Hemagglutinin
<b>Lsotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
<b>Storage</b>	
<b>Product Detail</b>	<b>background:</b> Influenza A virus is a major public health threat. 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. Influenza A Virus Hemagglutinin antibodies recognize the influenza hemagglutinin epitope, which has been used extensively as a general epitope tag in expression vectors. The extreme specificity of this antibody allows for unambiguous identification and quantitative analysis of the tagged protein.

**Database links:**

GenBank: ACF32580.1

**Important Note:**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.