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Swine H1N1 Hemagglutinin Antibody
Catalog # ASC10933

Specification

Swine H1N1 Hemagglutinin Antibody - Product Information

Application	**E**
Primary Accession	C4AL34
Other Accession	ACQ76314, 229535834
Reactivity	**Virus**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Application Notes	**Hemagglutinin antibody can be used for the detection of the Hemagglutinin protein from the H1N1 strain of swine influenza A in ELISA. It will detect 2 ng of free peptide at 1 µg/mL.**

Swine H1N1 Hemagglutinin Antibody - Additional Information

Target/Specificity
HA; 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)). Will not cross-react with peptide corresponding to the seasonal H1N1 Hemagglutinin.

Reconstitution & Storage
Swine H1N1 Hemagglutinin antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, 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.

Precautions
Swine H1N1 Hemagglutinin Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Swine H1N1 Hemagglutinin Antibody - Protein Information

Swine H1N1 Hemagglutinin Antibody - Protocols

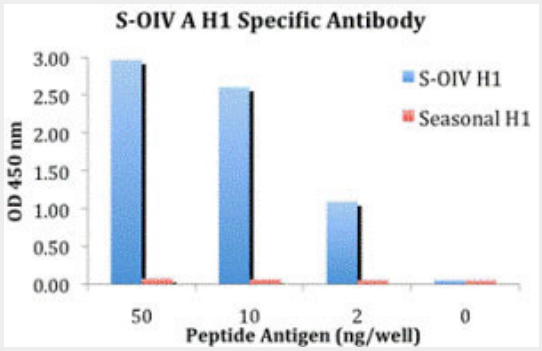
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation

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- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Swine H1N1 Hemagglutinin Antibody - Images



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

Swine H1N1 Hemagglutinin Antibody - Background

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 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.

Swine H1N1 Hemagglutinin Antibody - References

Thompson WW, Shay DK, Weintraub, et al. Mortality associated with influenza and respiratory syncytial virus in the United States. JAMA2003; 289:179-186.
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.
Butler D. Swine flu goes global. Nature2009; 458:1082-3.
Morens DM, Taubenberger JK, and Fauci AS. The Persistent Legacy of the 1918 Influenza Virus. N. Engl. J. Med.2009; Jun 29.