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Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase Antibody
Catalog # ASC11807

Specification

Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase Antibody - Product Information

Application	**E**
Primary Accession	R4NFR6
Other Accession	AGL44440, 496493393
Reactivity	**Virus**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Application Notes	**Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase antibody can be used for detection of Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase by ELISA at 1 µg/ml.**

Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase Antibody - Additional Information

Target/Specificity
NA; virus

Reconstitution & Storage
Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year.

Precautions
Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase Antibody - Protein Information

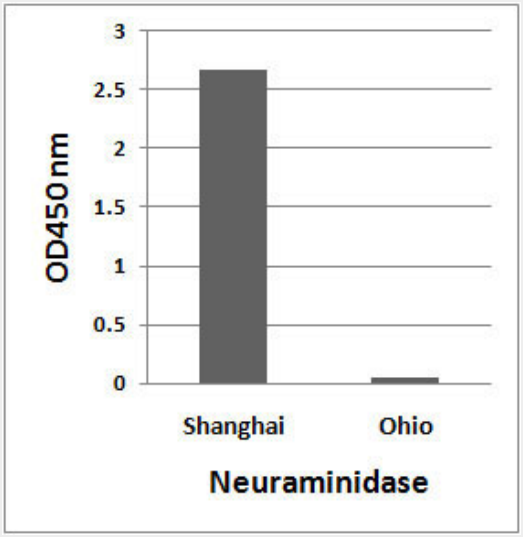
Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase Antibody - Images

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H7N9 Neuraminidase antibody detects 10 ng of H7N9 [Influenza A virus (A/Shanghai/02/2013(H7N9))] Neuraminidase peptide, and not 10 ng of H7N9 [Influenza A virus (A/blue-winged teal/Ohio/566/2006(H7N9))] Neuraminidase peptide in ELISA.

Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase Antibody - Background

Influenza A virus is a major public health threat, killing more than 30,000 people per year in the USA (1). 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 (2). These subtypes are classified based on the combination of the virus coat glycoproteins hemagglutinin (HA) and neuraminidase (NA) subtypes. H7N9 bird flu is the newest atypical influenza virus infection that has just been reported since early 2013. The emergence of this new strain occurred in China and has become the present focus for possible worldwide pandemic (3).

Avian Influenza A H7N9 Neuraminidase Antibody - References

Thompson WW, Shay DK, Weintraub, et al. Mortality associated with influenza and respiratory syncytial virus in the United States. JAMA 2003; 289:179-186.
Alexander DJ. A review of avian influenza. Proceedings of the European Society for Veterinary Virology (ESVV) Symposium on Influenza Viruses of Wild and Domestic Animals. Vet. Microbiol. 2000; 74:3-13.
Wiwanitkit V. H7N9 influenza: the emerging infectious disease. N. Am. J. Med. Sci. 2013; 5:395-8.