

Seasonal H1N1 Neuraminidase Antibody
Catalog # ASC10935**Specification**

Seasonal H1N1 Neuraminidase Antibody - Product Information

Application	E
Primary Accession	B1AGS8
Other Accession	ACA33620 , 168827347
Reactivity	Virus
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Application Notes	Neuraminidase antibody can be used for the detection of the Neuraminidase protein from the seasonal influenza A (H1N1) in ELISA. It will detect 2 ng of free peptide at 1 µg/mL.

Seasonal H1N1 Neuraminidase Antibody - Additional Information**Target/Specificity**

NA; This antibody is specific for Neuraminidase from the seasonal influenza (H1N1) and will not recognize the corresponding Neuraminidase sequence from the swine-origin influenza virus (A/California/14/2009 (H1N1)). Will not cross-react with peptide corresponding to the swine-origin influenza (H1N1) Neuraminidase.

Reconstitution & Storage

Seasonal H1N1 Neuraminidase antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, 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

Seasonal H1N1 Neuraminidase Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

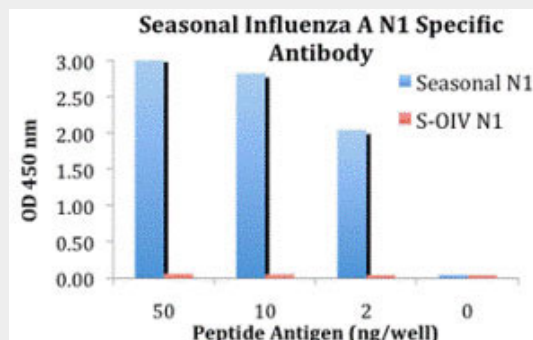
Seasonal H1N1 Neuraminidase Antibody - Protein Information**Seasonal H1N1 Neuraminidase Antibody - Protocols**

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)

- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Seasonal H1N1 Neuraminidase Antibody - Images



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

Seasonal H1N1 Neuraminidase Antibody - Background

Seasonal H1N1 Neuraminidase 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.

Seasonal H1N1 Neuraminidase 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.