

Hemagglutinin Antibody [4E11E1]
Catalog # ASC11988**Specification**

Hemagglutinin Antibody [4E11E1] - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Application | WB |
| Primary Accession | Q692M2 |
| Other Accession | AAT76166 , 50365729 |
| Reactivity | Virus |
| Host | Mouse |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |
| Isotype | IgG1, IgG2b |
| Application Notes | Hemagglutinin antibody can be used for detection of H5 HA1 by Western blot at 2.5 µg/mL. Hemagglutinin antibody also specifically recognizes Avian H5N1 influenza virus at 2 µg/mL. |

Hemagglutinin Antibody [4E11E1] - Additional Information**Reconstitution & Storage**

Hemagglutinin monoclonal antibody can be stored at -20°C, stable for one year.

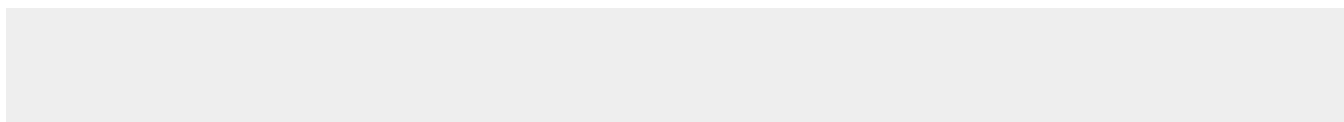
Precautions

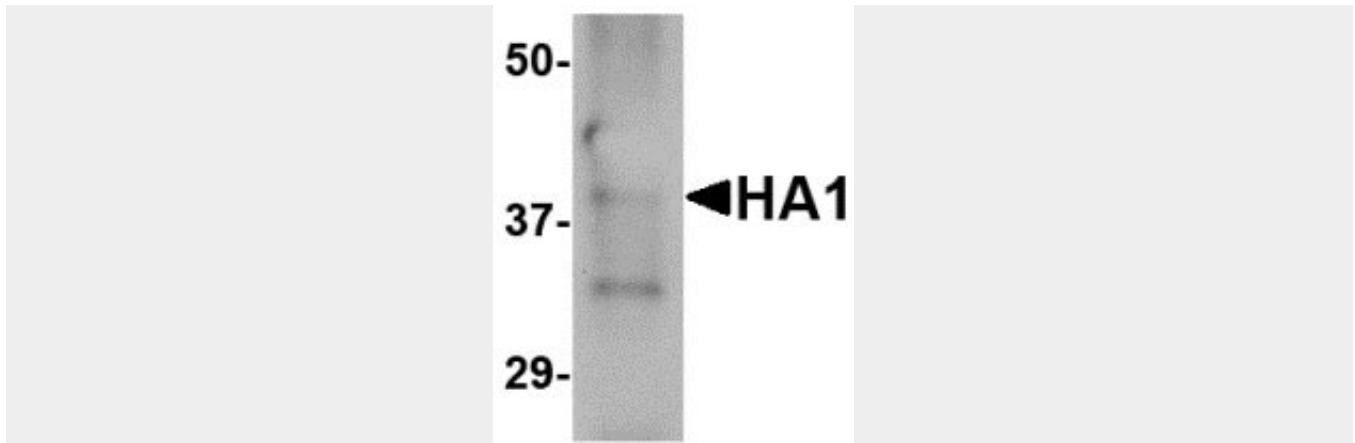
Hemagglutinin Antibody [4E11E1] is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Hemagglutinin Antibody [4E11E1] - Protein Information**Hemagglutinin Antibody [4E11E1] - 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](#)

Hemagglutinin Antibody [4E11E1] - Images



Western blot analysis of 25 ng of recombinant H5 HA1 with H5 HA1 antibody at 2.5 µg/mL.

Hemagglutinin Antibody [4E11E1] - Background

Hemagglutinin Monoclonal Antibody: Influenza A virus is a major public health threat, killing more than 30,000 people per year in the USA. 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, but 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. HA interacts with host cell surface proteins containing oligosaccharides with terminal sialyl residues. Its extracellular region has two domains (HA1 and HA2); HA1 is cleaved from the main hemagglutinin protein by the host immune system. During 1997, an H5N1 avian influenza virus was determined to be the cause of death in 6 of 18 infected patients in Hong Kong. This more recent virulent strain of H5N1 is now seen in Africa and Europe, as well as in Southeast Asia. There is some evidence of human to human spread of this virus, but it is thought that the efficiency of this type of transmission is low. 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.

Hemagglutinin Antibody [4E11E1] - 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.
- Shortridge KF, Zhou NN, Guan Y, et al. Characterization of avian H5N1 influenza viruses from poultry in Hong Kong. Virol. 1998; 252:331-342.
- Buxton Bridges C, Katz JM, Seto WH, et al. Risk of influenza A (H5N1) infection among health care workers exposed to patients with influenza A (H5N1), Hong Kong. J. Inf. Dis. 2000; 181:344-8.