

Anti-Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu 2009) Hemagglutinin/HA Antibody (9S600)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG2b
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	9S600
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	High Five cells were infected by Bac-HA, cells were collected at 48 hours postinfection, and the cell surface expression of HA were measured by flow cytometry. 10 ⁶ Cells were stained with 1 µg Purified Mouse Anti-H1N1-HA antibody for 20 min on ice. Cells were washed twice and incubated with 1 µg of a FITC Goat Anti-Mouse Ig secondary antibody for 20 min on ice. Cells were washed twice and analyzed by flow cytometry.
Application:	ELISA,WB
Recommended	WB: his antibody can be used at 1:500-1:1000 with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect H1N1 HA in WB.; ELISA: 1:1000-1:2000; FCM: 1:25-1:100

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: H1N1 HA protein
Antigen Species:	H1N1

Research Background

The influenza viral Hemagglutinin (HA) protein is a homotrimer with a receptor binding pocket on the globular head of each monomer. HA has at least 18 different antigens. These subtypes are named H1 through H18. HA has two functions. Firstly, it allows the recognition of target vertebrate cells, accomplished through the binding to these cells' sialic acid-containing receptors. Secondly, once bound it facilitates the entry of the viral genome into the target cells by causing the fusion of the host endosomal membrane with the viral membrane. The influenza virus Hemagglutinin (HA) protein is translated in cells as a single protein, HA, or hemagglutinin precursor protein. For viral activation, hemagglutinin precursor protein (HA) must be cleaved by a trypsin-like serine endoprotease at a specific site, normally coded for by a single basic amino acid (usually arginine) between the HA1 and HA2 domains of the protein. After cleavage, the two disulfide-bonded protein domains produce the mature form of the protein subunits as a prerequisite for the conformational change necessary for fusion and hence viral infectivity.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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