

Anti-Influenza A H3N2 (A/Brisbane/10/2007) Hemagglutinin/HA Antibody (5Y167)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	5Y167
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	<p>Anti-HA rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:1000 dilution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Sample: Recombinant Protein 10 ng-Lane 1: A/Croatia/10136RV/2023 (H3N2) HA-Lane 2: A/Croatia/10136RV/2023 (H3N2) HA-Lane 3: A/District of Columbia/27/2023 (H3N2) HA-Lane 4: A/District of Columbia/27/2023 (H3N2) HA <p>-Secondary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Goat Anti-rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution.-Developed using the ECL technique.-Performed under reducing conditions.
Application:	ELISA(Cap)

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: Influenza A H3N2 (A/Brisbane/10/2007) Hemagglutinin / HA Protein (TMPY-00957)
Antigen Species:	H3N2
Synonyms:	Harvey rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog

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.

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