

## Anti-Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu 2009) Neuraminidase/NA Antibody (1R159)

### Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	1R159
Purification:	Protein A

### Applications

Anti-Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu 2009) Neuraminidase/NA rabbit monoclonal antibody in 1µg/mL.

- Sample: Recombinant Protein 10 ng
- Lane 1: Influenza A H1N1 (A/Victoria/4897/2022) Neuraminidase / NA Protein (ECD)
- Lane 2: Influenza A H1N1 (A/Wisconsin/67/2022) Neuraminidase / NA Protein (ECD)
- Lane 3: Influenza A H1N1 (A/Wisconsin/588/2019) / (A/Victoria/2570/2019) Neuraminidase / NA Protein
- Lane 4: Influenza A H3N2 (A/Thailand/8/2022) Neuraminidase/NA Protein (ECD)
- Lane 5: Influenza A H3N2 (A/Massachusetts/18/2022) Neuraminidase / NA Protein (ECD)
- Lane 6: Influenza A H3N2 (A/Darwin/9/2021) Neuraminidase / NA Protein (ECD)
- Lane 7: Influenza A H3N2 (A/Darwin/6/2021) Neuraminidase / NA Protein (ECD)
- Lane 8: Influenza B (B/PHUKET/3073/2013) Neuraminidase / NA Protein
- Lane 9: Influenza B (B/Austria/1359417/2021) Neuraminidase / NA Protein (ECD)
- Lane 10: Influenza A H1N1 (A/California/04/2009) Neuraminidase / NA
- Lane 11: Influenza A H5N1 (A/Texas/37/2024) Neuraminidase / NA (ECD)
- Lane 12: Influenza A H1N1 (A/California/04/2009) Neuraminidase / NA
- Lane 13: Influenza A H9N2 (A/Hong Kong/1073/99) Neuraminidase / NA

-Secondary

- Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution.
- Developed using the ECL technique.
- Performed under reducing conditions.

Application: ELISA,WB

Recommended WB: 1:500-1:2000; ELISA: 1:5000-1:10000

### 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 NA Protein

Antigen Species: H1N1

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### Research Background

Neuraminidases are enzymes that cleave sialic acid groups from glycoproteins. Influenza neuraminidase is a type of neuraminidase found on the surface of influenza viruses that enables the virus to be released from the host cell. Influenza neuraminidase is composed of four identical subunits arranged in a square. It is normally attached to the virus surface through a long protein stalk. The active sites are in a deep depression on the upper surface. They bind to polysaccharide chains and clip off the sugars at the end. The surface of neuraminidase is decorated with several polysaccharide chains that are similar to the polysaccharide chains that decorate our cell surface proteins. Neuraminidase (NA) and hemagglutinin (HA) are major membrane glycoproteins found on the surface of the influenza virus. Hemagglutinin binds to the sialic acid-containing receptors on the surface of host cells during initial infection and at the end of an infectious cycle. Neuraminidase, on the other hand, cleaves the HA-sialic acid bondage from the newly formed virions and the host cell receptors during budding. Neuraminidase thus is described as a receptor-destroying enzyme that facilitates virus release and efficient spread of the progeny virus from cell to cell. Influenza antibody and influenza antibodies are very important research tools for influenza diagnosis, influenza vaccine development, and anti-influenza virus therapy development. The monoclonal or polyclonal antibody can be raised with protein based antigen or peptide-based antigen. Antibodies raised with protein-based antigen could have better specificity and/or binding affinity than antibodies raised with peptide based antigen, but the cost associated with the recombinant protein antigen is usually higher. Anti-influenza virus hemagglutinin (HA) monoclonal antibody or polyclonal antibody can be used for ELISA assay, western blotting detection, Immunohistochemistry (IHC), flow cytometry, neutralization assay, hemagglutinin inhibition assay, and early diagnosis of influenza viral infection. Sino Biological has developed state-of-the-art monoclonal antibody development technology platforms: mouse monoclonal antibody and rabbit monoclonal antibody. Our rabbit monoclonal antibody platform is one of a kind and offers some unique advantages over mouse monoclonal antibodies, such as high affinity, low cross-reactivity with rabbit polyclonal antibodies.

**Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins**

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