Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-01613)

TargetMol

Anti-H7N9 Hemagglutinin/HA Antibody (3J670)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	3J670
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	Flow cytometric analysis of Purified anti-H7N9-HA antibody on 293 transfected cells. 293 cells were transfected with plasmid DNA of H7N7 (A/Netherlands/219/2003) Hemagglutinin, then the cells were collected at 72 hours posttransfection, and the cell surface expression of HA were measured by flowcytometry. The transfected cells stained with Purified Rabbit anti-H7N9-HA (Bold line hisgram, 1 µg /test), To demonstrate specificity of staining, the binding of Anti-H7N9 Hemagglutinin/HA Antibody was blocked by the preincubation of the purified antibody with molar excess of recombinant Influenza A H7N9 (A/Shanghai/1/2013) Hemagglutinin (Left panel, 5 µg), and Influenza A H7N9 (A/Anhui/1/2013) Hemagglutinin (Right panel, 5 µg) for 1 hour (Dashed line hisgram), then stained with a FITC-conjugated second step antibody, grey line histogram represented negative control.
Application:	ELISA,ELISA(Cap),FCM,HemagglutininInhibition(HI)
Recommended	ELISA: 0.1-0.2 µg/mL; FCM: 0.5-2 µg/Test; ELISA(Cap): 0.5-4 µg/ml

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:	0
Antigen Species:	H7N9

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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