

# Influenza A H5N1 Hemagglutinin antibody

Catalog Number: ATGA0220

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

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**Catalog number**

ATGA0220

**Clone No.**

AT2B7

**Product type**

Monoclonal Antibody

**UnitProt No.**

A9YU04

**NCBI Accession No.**

ABY19417

**Alternative Names**

Hemagglutinin, Influenza A virus (A/Vietnam/HN31242/2007H5N1) haemagglutinin

## PRODUCT SPECIFICATION

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**Antibody Host**

Mouse

**Reacts With**

Influenza A

**Concentration**

1mg/ml (determined by BCA assay)

**Formulation**

Liquid in. Phosphate-Buffered Saline (pH 7.4) with 0.02% Sodium Azide, 10% glycerol

**Immunogen**

Recombinant Influenza A H5N1/HA1 (17-338aa) purified from Baculovirus

**Isotype**

IgG1 kappa

**Purification Note**

By protein-A affinity chromatography

**Application**

ELISA, WB

**Usage**

The antibody has been tested by ELISA and Western blot analysis to assure specificity and reactivity. Since application varies, however, each investigation should be titrated by the reagent to obtain optimal results.

**Storage**

# Influenza A H5N1 Hemagglutinin antibody

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Can be stored at +2C to +8C for 1 week. For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20C to -80C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.

## BACKGROUND

### Description

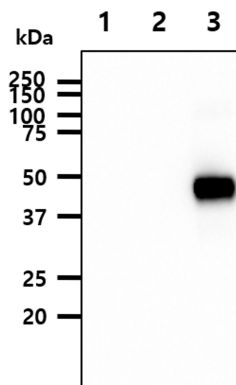
H5N1 is a subtype of the species Influenza A virus of the Influenzavirus A genus of the Orthomyxoviridae family. It consists of single-stranded eight-segment negative-sense genomic RNAs, helical viral ribonucleoprotein (RNP) complexes (RNA segments NP, PB2, PB1 and PA), three viral envelope proteins (hemagglutinin [HA], neuraminidase [NA], and M2 ion channel), and a matrix (M1) protein. Influenza A viruses are further classified into 16 HA (H1-H16) and 9 NA (N1-N9) serotypes based on the antigenic characteristics of HA and NA envelope glycoproteins. It is responsible for binding the virus to the cell that is being infected. HA protein has two functions. Firstly, it allows the recognition of target vertebrate cells, accomplished through the binding of 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 host endosomal membrane with the viral membrane.

### General References

- Song D., et al. (2008) *Emerg. Infect. Dis.* 14:741-746.
- Li S., et al. (2010) *Infect. Genet. Evol.* 10:1286-1288.
- Horimoto T, Kawaoka Y (2005) *Nat Rev Microbiol* 3: 591-600.

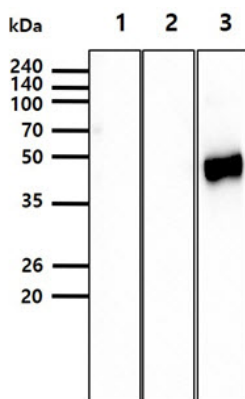
## DATA

### Western blot analysis (WB)



The recombinant proteins (50ng) were resolved by SDS-PAGE, transferred to PVDF membrane and probed with anti-Influenza A H5N1/HA1 antibody (1:3000). Proteins were visualized using a goat anti-mouse secondary antibody conjugated to HRP and an ECL detection system.

- Lane 1.: H1N1 recombinant protein (ATGP1484)
- Lane 2.: H3N2 recombinant protein (ATGP1481)
- Lane 3.: H5N1 recombinant protein (ATGP1497)



The recombinant proteins (50ng) were resolved by SDS-PAGE, transferred to PVDF membrane and probed with anti-Influenza A H5N1/HA1 antibody (1:3000). Proteins were visualized using a goat anti-mouse secondary antibody conjugated to HRP and an ECL detection system.

- Lane 1.: H7N9-HA1(19-339aa) (A/Anhui/1-BALF\_RG45/2013)
- Lane 2.: H7N9-HA1(1-523aa)(A/Shanghai/JS01/2013)
- Lane 3.: H5N1-HA1(17-338aa) (A/Vietnam/HN31242/2007)