



Rabbit Anti-H3N1 hemagglutinin antibody

SL10320R

Product Name:	H3N1 hemagglutinin
Chinese Name:	流感病毒H3N1血凝素抗体
Alias:	HA; Influenza A virus H3N1; hemagglutinin; H3N1; H3N1 hemagglutinin; Hemagglutinin HA1 chain; Hemagglutinin HA2 chain; K9URT3 9INFA.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Influenza A virus H3N1
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	63kDa
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from hemagglutinin [Influenza A virus A/environment/North Dakota/NWRC185233-06/2007(H3N1)]:465-566/566
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Hemagglutinin (HA) is a class I viral fusion protein from Influenza virus. It is a major glycoprotein, comprising over 80% of the envelope proteins present in the virus particle. HA binds to sialic acid-containing receptors on the cell surface, bringing about the attachment of the virus particle to the cell, and is responsible for penetration of the virus into the cell cytoplasm by mediating the fusion of the membrane of the endocytosed virus particle with the endosomal membrane. The extent of infection into

host organism is determined by HA. In natural infection, inactive HA is matured into HA1 and HA2 outside the cell by one or more trypsin-like, arginine-specific endoproteases secreted by the bronchial epithelial cells. The HA protein is a homotrimer of disulfide-linked HA1-HA2. It also plays a major role in the determination of host range restriction and virulence. Genetic variation of hemagglutinin and/or neuraminidase genes results in the emergence of new influenza strains.

Subunit:

Homotrimer of disulfide-linked HA1-HA2.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; apical cell membrane; single-pass type I membrane protein.

Similarity:

Belongs to the influenza viruses hemagglutinin family.

SWISS:

N/A

Gene ID:

N/A

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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