bs-2003R **[Primary Antibody]**

H1N1 Hemagglutinin 2 Rabbit pAb

www.bioss.com.cn
sales@bioss.com.cn
techsupport@bioss.com.cn
400-901-9800

DATASHEET

Host: Rabbit **Isotype:** IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

Target: H1N1 Hemagglutinin 2

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from Influenza A Virus Hemagglutinin: 401-500/566.

Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: Influenza A virus is a major public health threat. Novel influenza virus strains caused by genetic drift and viral recombination emerge periodically to which humans have little or no immunity, resulting in devastating pandemics. Influenza A can exist in a variety of animals; however it is in birds that all subtypes can be found. These subtypes are classified based on the combination of the virus coat glycoproteins hemagglutinin (HA) and neuraminidase (NA) subtypes. During 1997, an H5N1 avian influenza virus was determined to be the cause of death in 6 of 18 infected patients in Hong Kong. There was some evidence of human to human spread of this virus, but it is thought that the transmission efficiency was fairly low. HA interacts with cell surface proteins containing oligosaccharides with terminal sialyl residues. Virus isolated from a human infected with the H5N1 strain in 1997 could bind to oligosaccharides from human as well as avian sources, indicating its species jumping ability.

Applications: **WB** (1:500-2000)
ELISA (1:5000-10000)

Reactivity: (predicted: Influenza A virus H1N1)

Predicted MW.: 63 kDa

Subcellular Location: Cell membrane ,Cytoplasm

SELECTED CITATIONS

- **[IF=15.8]** Xiang Zhang. et al. Local and Noninvasive Glyco-Virus Checkpoint Nanoblockades Restrict Sialylation for Prolonged Broad-Spectrum Epidemic Virus Therapy. ACS NANO. 2024;XXXX(XXX):XXX-XXX WB ;Human. 39536146