



Mouse Anti-IAV H10 HA monoclonal antibody, clone N112 (CABT-B2104)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	<p>Influenza Hemagglutinin/HA</p> <p>Has cross-reactivity in ELISA with</p> <p>H10N3 (A/duck/Hong Kong/786/1979) Hemagglutinin Protein</p> <p>H10N7 (A/blue-winged teal/Louisiana/Sg-00073/2007) Hemagglutinin Protein</p> <p>H10N8 (A/duck/Guangdong/E1/2012) Hemagglutinin Protein</p> <p>H10N9 (A/duck/Hong Kong/562/1979) Hemagglutinin Protein</p> <p>No cross-reactivity in ELISA with</p> <p>H10N3 (A/mallard/Minnesota/Sg-00194/2007) HA Protein</p>
Immunogen	Recombinant Influenza A H10N8 (A/Jiangxi-Donghu/346/2013) Hemagglutinin / HA Protein
Isotype	IgG1
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	IAV H10N3,H10N7, H10N8, H10N9
Clone	N112
Purification	Protein A purified
Conjugate	unconjugated
Applications	MN, HI
Format	Liquid
Size	200 µg, 500 µg
Buffer	PBS

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Ship	This antibody is shipped as liquid solution at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	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.
Keywords	IAV H10; Influenza A H10, Hemagglutinin; IAV; H10; IAV H10; Influenza A H10; Influenza A Virus;