



Rabbit Anti-IAV H7N7 HA monoclonal antibody, clone G20 (CABT-B2106)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	H7N7 Hemagglutinin/HA
	Has cross-reactivity in ELISA with
	H7N7 (A/chicken/Netherlands/1/03) HA
	No cross-reactivity in ELISA with
	H1N1 (A/California/07/2009) HA
	H2N2 (A/Canada/720/2005) HA
	H3N2 (A/Brisbane/10/2007) HA
	H4N6 (A/mallard/Ohio/657/2002) HA
	H5N1 (A/Anhui/1/2005) HA
	H6N1 (A/northern shoveler/California/HKWF115/2007) HA
	H8N4 (A/pintail duck/Alberta/114/1979) HA
	H9N2 (A/Hong Kong/1073/99) HA
	H10N3 (A/duck/Hong Kong/786/1979) HA
	H11N2 (A/duck/Yangzhou/906/2002) HA
	H12N5 (A/green-winged teal/ALB/199/1991) HA

Immunogen	Recombinant Influenza A H7N7 HA / Hemagglutinin protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	IAV H7N7
Clone	20
Purification	Protein A purified

Conjugate	unconjugated
Applications	ELISA, HI
Format	Liquid
Size	200 µg, 500 µg
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in 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 H7N7; Influenza A H7N7, Hemagglutinin; IAV; H7N7; IAV H7N7; Influenza A H7N7; Influenza A Virus;