



# Mouse Anti-IAV H1N1 Hemagglutinin COBRA P1 monoclonal antibody, clone 2G9 (CABT-CS315)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Specificity</b>	Specificity to COBRA P1
<b>Target</b>	IAV H1N1 COBRA P1
<b>Immunogen</b>	COBRA P1 influenza virus
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG2a, kappa
<b>Source/Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	IAV H1N1
<b>Clone</b>	2G9
<b>Purification</b>	Protein G purified
<b>Conjugate</b>	unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA, WB, HAI assay, BLI
<b>Epitope</b>	conformational
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Size</b>	100 µg
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS, 0.05% (w/v) Sodium Azide

## BACKGROUND

**Introduction**

Influenza virus contains two major surface glycoproteins, haemagglutinin (HA) and neuraminidase (NA), that dictate how the subtypes are categorized (depending on the type of H or N antigens they express with metabolic synergy). There are 11 and 18 different hemagglutinin and neuraminidase subtypes, respectively. Amino acid substitutions (mutations) in these two proteins result in variations among the circulating seasonal strains and allow for the virus to evade host immunity. This may pose a challenge for long-lasting immunity and vaccines efficacy.

Computationally Optimized Broadly Reactive Antigens is a strategy, termed COBRA, where synthetic HA antigens are generated to elicit protective antibodies against a broad spectrum of influenza viruses compared with antibodies elicited by a wild-type, strain-based vaccine. Influenza A H1N1 is a subclass of the Influenza A virus, and it is the only one (out of the influenza virus group) with the ability to cause flu pandemics, in addition to the seasonal epidemics. A/California/07/2009 is a Influenza A H1N1 virus strain.

**Keywords**

IAV H1N1 COBRA P1; Influenza A H1N1, Hemagglutinin COBRA P1; IAV; H1N1; IAV H1N1; Influenza A H1N1; Influenza A Virus; COBRA P1

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