



Rabbit Anti-IAV H1N1 HA Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 117 (CABT-CS659)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	This antibody has specificity for H1N1 (A/California/04/2009, A/California/07/2009, A/Brisbane/02/2018, A/Guangdong-Maonan/SWL1536/2019, A/Michigan/45/2015) HA
Target	IAV H1N1 HA
Immunogen	Recombinant H1N1 HA protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	IAV
Clone	117
Purification	Protein A
Conjugate	unconjugated
Applications	WB, ELISA
Format	Liquid
Size	100 µl
Buffer	PBS
Preservative	None
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 1 month. For long term storage store at -20°C

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

Influenzavirus A; Influenza A virus; Influenza A virus H1N1; H1N1; IAV H1N1; H1N1 HA