



Mouse Anti-Influenza A H9N2 Hemagglutinin/HA monoclonal antibody, clone NN24 (CABT-ZB782)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	It reacts with H9N2 Hemagglutinin/HA
Target	H9N2 HA
Immunogen	Recombinant Influenza A H9N2 (A/Hong Kong/1073/99) Hemagglutinin/HA Protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	IAV
Clone	NN24
Purification	Protein A purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA(cap) This antibody will detect Influenza A H9N2 Hemagglutinin/HA in antibody pair set. [ABPR-ZB362]
Preparation	This antibody was produced from a hybridoma resulting from the fusion of a mouse myeloma with B cells obtained from a mouse immunized with purified, recombinant Influenza A H9N2 (A/Hong Kong/1073/99) Hemagglutinin / HA. The IgG fraction of the cell culture supernatant was purified by Protein A affinity chromatography.
Format	Purified, Liquid

Concentration	Lot specific
Size	50 μ L, 100 μ L, 1 mL
Buffer	PBS
Preservative	None
Storage	<p>This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity.</p> <p>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.</p>
Ship	Wet ice

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 subtypes. 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.
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Keywords	Influenzavirus A; Influenza A virus; Influenza A virus H9N2 HA; H9N2 HA
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GENE INFORMATION

Synonyms	Influenzavirus A; Influenza A virus; Influenza A virus H9N2 HA; H9N2 HA; H9N2 HA
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