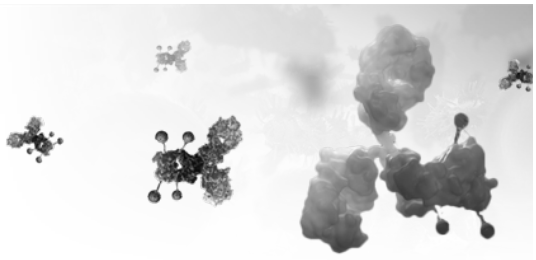

Anti-IAV Neuraminidase Polyclonal antibody (DPAB0100)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Rabbit Antibody to Influenza A (Swine H1N1) Neuraminidase
Antigen Description	Neuraminidase enzymes are glycoside hydrolase enzymes (EC 3.2.1.18) that cleave the glycosidic linkages of neuraminic acids. Neuraminidase enzymes are a large family, found in a range of organisms. The most commonly known neuraminidase is the viral neuraminidase, a drug target for the prevention of influenza infection. The viral neuraminidases are frequently used as an antigenic determinants found on the surface of the Influenza virus. Some variants of the influenza neuraminidase confer more virulence to the virus than others. Other homologs are found in mammalian cells, which have a range of functions. At least four mammalian sialidase homologs have been described in the human genome (see NEU1, NEU2, NEU3, NEU4).
Specificity	Recognizes the neuraminidase peptide from the swine-origin Influenza A/California/14/2009 (H1N1). Does not cross-react with the corresponding peptide from seasonal Influenza A/Georgia/20/2006 (H1N1)
Target	IAV Neuraminidase
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to the neuraminidase protein of swine-origin Influenza A/California/14/2009 (H1N1)
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	IAV
Purification	Immunoaffinity chromatography
Conjugate	Unconjugated

45-1 Ramsey Road, Shirley, NY 11967, USA
Email: info@creative-diagnostics.com
Tel: 1-631-624-4882 Fax: 1-631-938-8221

Applications	Suitable for use in ELISA. Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.
Format	Affinity Purified, Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Size	100 µg
Buffer	PBS
Preservative	0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store (up to 1 year) at 2-8°C.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Influenza A (H1N1) virus is a subtype of influenza A virus and was the most common cause of human influenza (flu) in 2009. Some strains of H1N1 are endemic in humans and cause a small fraction of all influenza-like illness and a small fraction of all seasonal influenza. H1N1 strains caused a few percent of all human flu infections in 2004–2005Other strains of H1N1 are endemic in pigs (swine influenza) and in birds (avian influenza).
Keywords	Influenza A Neuraminidase; Influenza A; H1N1; Neuraminidase; Group V ((-)ssRNA); Orthomyxoviridae; NA

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