



Mouse Anti-Virus Influenza Virus hemagglutinin Hybridoma [84] (CSC-H1168)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	This hybridoma produces mAbs (IgG2a) against virus Influenza virus hemagglutinin
Immunogen	Purified influenzavirus Bangkok A (1/79)
Isotype	IgG2a
Species	Microorganism
Clone	84
Storage	Liquid nitrogen vapor phase.
	Freezing medium: to complete growth medium, add 5%(v/v) DMSO
Ship	Dry Ice
Immunological Donor	Mouse spleen
Cell Line Description	Animals were immunized with purified influenzavirus Bangkok A (1/79). Spleen cells were fused with Sp2/0-Ag14 myeloma cells. Tested and found negative for ectromelia virus (mousepox).
Myeloma	Sp2/0-Ag14
Fusion Species	Mouse X Mouse Hybridoma
Growth Properties	Suspension
Morphology	Lymphoblast

Propagation	Complete growth medium: 4 mM L-glutamine, 4500 mg/L glucose, 1 mM sodium pyruvate, and 1500 mg/L sodium bicarbonate, fetal bovine serum to a final concentration of 10%.
Culture Medium	DMEM with 4 mM L-glutamine, 4500 mg/L glucose, 1 mM sodium pyruvate and 1500 mg/L sodium bicarbonate, supplemented with 10% FBS.
Subculturing	Incubate cells at 37°C with 5% CO ₂ in air atmosphere, renew medium every 2-3 days, start cells at 2x10 ⁵ cells/mL and maintain cultures between 1x10 ⁵ -1x10 ⁶ cells/ml
Mycoplasma	Mycoplasma Status: Negative (MycoAlert Kit)
Cellular Products	Immunoglobulin: monoclonal antibody against influenzavirus hemagglutinin
Safety Considerations	<p>The following safety precautions should be observed.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use pipette aids to prevent ingestion and keep aerosols down to a minimum. 2. No eating, drinking or smoking while handling the hybridoma. 3. Wash hands after handling the hybridoma and before leaving the lab. 4. Decontaminate work surface with disinfectant or 70% ethanol before and after working with hybridoma. 5. All waste should be considered hazardous. 6. Dispose of all liquid waste after each experiment and treat with bleach.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Influenza hemagglutinin (HA) or haemagglutinin (British English) is a type of hemagglutinin found on the surface of the influenza viruses. It is an antigenic glycoprotein. It is responsible for binding the virus to the cell that is being infected. HA proteins bind to cells with sialic acid on the membranes, such as cells in the upper respiratory tract or erythrocytes.
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