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Product datasheet for AM10185PU-N

Influenza A (H0N1, H1N1, H2N2 and H3N2) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 9G8]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	9G8
Applications:	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	**ELISA:** 1/2000-1/10000. **Western Blot:** 1/200-1/1000. **Immunohistochemistry.** **Immunocytochemistry on infected cells (IF):** 1/100-1/500.
Reactivity:	Influenza A Virus
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2a
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Recombinant NP
Specificity:	Reacts with NP of Influenza A virus group specific antigen (H0N1, H1N1, H2N2 and H3N2). No cross reaction with Influenza B or with other respiratory viruses.
Formulation:	0.1M Tris, 0.1M Glycine, 2% Sucrose State: Purified State: Lyophilized powder Preservative: None
Reconstitution Method:	Restore in distilled water.
Purification:	Protein A Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Lyophilized power stable for a minimum of 2 years at -20°C. Store reconstituted antibody at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: Six months from despatch.

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Background: Influenza type A viruses are divided into subtypes based on the antigenic differences of two viral surface proteins, hemagglutinin (H) and neuraminidase (N). On infection of the respiratory tract, the hemagglutinin molecule binds to sialic acid-containing receptors on the epithelial cells resulting in endocytosis. Once the virus has been engulfed, the hemagglutinin allows the viral membrane to fuse with the endosomal membrane. Neuraminidase functions to aid viral release from host cells by cleaving terminal sialic acid residues from carbohydrate moieties on the cell surface.
Subtype antigenic variations result from a process known as antigenic drift whereby these surface proteins constantly mutate in order to evade the host immune repspone.

Synonyms: Influenza A Virus, Seasonal Flu