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Product datasheet for AM32421PU-N

Influenza A H1N1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 11F8]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	11F8
Applications:	ELISA, IF, WB
Recommended Dilution:	**ELISA.** **Western Blot:** 1/500-1/5000. **Immunofluorescence:** 1/200-1/1000.
Reactivity:	Influenza A Virus
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Inactivated H1N1 virion
Specificity:	Reacts with H1N1 Influenza A virus.
Formulation:	0.1M Tris, 0.1M Glycine, 2% Sucrose State: Purified State: Lyophilized purified powder Preservative: None
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with distilled water
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography on Protein A
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term. After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year 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. Subtype A (H1N1) was the cause of Spanish flu that killed approximately 500,000 people between 1918-1919.

Synonyms: Seasonal Flu H1N1

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