

### Instruction Manual

<b>Catalog Number</b>	PK-AB718-3427
<b>Synonyms</b>	Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin Antibody: Hemagglutinin
<b>Description</b>	Influenza A virus is a major public health threat. Novel influenza virus strains emerge periodically to which humans have little or no immunity, resulting in devastating pandemics. Influenza A can exist in a variety of animals. However it is in birds that all subtypes can be found which are classified based on the combination of the virus coat glycoproteins hemagglutinin (HA) and neuraminidase (NA) subtypes. An H5N1 avian influenza virus was determined to be the cause of death in 6 of 18 infected patients in Hong Kong in 1997. There was some evidence of human to human spread of this virus, but it is thought that the transmission efficiency was fairly low. Although it has been known that cleavage site and glycosylation patterns of the HA protein play important roles in determining the pathogenicity of H5 avian influenza viruses, it has only recently been shown that an additional glycosylation site within the globular head of the NA protein also contributes to the high virulence of the H5N1 virus.
<b>Quantity</b>	100 µg
<b>Source / Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Immunogen</b>	Rabbit polyclonal Hemagglutinin antibody was raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to 15 amino acids at the amino terminus of the Hemagglutinin protein (Genbank accession no. AAT76166). Efforts were made to use relatively conserved regions of the viral sequence as the antigen.
<b>Purification Method</b>	Affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
<b>Clone / IgG Subtype</b>	Polyclonal antibody
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Virus
<b>Specificity</b>	
<b>Formulation</b>	Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	During shipment, small volumes of antibody will occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial. For products with volumes of 200 µl or less, we recommend gently tapping the vial on a hard surface or briefly centrifuging the vial in a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container's cap.
<b>Storage &amp; Stability</b>	Antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and at -20°C for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
<b>Applications</b>	E, WB <span style="float: right;">!Note: Antibody might be suitable for other applications not tested so far. Optimal concentrations for each application have to be determined individually.h application have to be determined individually.</span> Avian influenza hemagglutinin antibody can be used for the detection of the avian influenza hemagglutinin protein from the H5N1 strain of avian influenza A in ELISA. It will detect 10 ng of free peptide at 1 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used in western blot applications.
<b>Images</b>	Available upon request.
<b>References</b>	Thompson WW, Shay DK, Weintraub, et al. Mortality associated with influenza and respiratory syncytial virus in the United States. JAMA 2003; 289:179-186. Alexander DJ. A review of avian influenza. Proceedings of the European Society for Veterinary Virology (ESVV) Symposium on Influenza Viruses of Wild and Domestic Animals. Vet. Microbiol. 2000; 74:3-13. Shortridge KF, Zhou NN, Guan Y, et al. Characterization of avian H5N1 influenza viruses from poultry in Hong Kong. Virol. 1998; 252:331-342. Buxton Bridges C, Katz JM, Seto WH, et al. Risk of influenza A (H5N1) infection among health care workers exposed to patients with influenza A (H5N1), Hong Kong. J.Inf.Dis. 2000; 181:344-8.
<b>Images</b>	Available upon request.
<b>Related Products</b>	Blocking Peptide, Cat. No. PK-AB718-3427P; Hemagglutinin Antibody (IN), Cat. No. PK-AB718-3425; Neuraminidase Antibody (IN), Cat. No. PK-AB718-3421; Neuraminidase Antibody (CT), Cat. No. PK-AB718-3423