Monoclonal Anti-Influenza A [A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004] NA (H5N1) Antibody, Human IgG1 (7B8) (MALS verified)

Catalog # NEE-M697

Source

Monoclonal Anti-Influenza A [A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004] NA (H5N1) Antibody, Human IgG1 (7B8) is a chimeric monoclonal antibody recombinantly expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293), which combines the variable region of a mouse monoclonal antibody with human IgG1 constant domain. The mouse monoclonal antibody is produced from a hybridoma resulting from fusion of SP2/0 myeloma and B-lymphocytes obtained from a mouse immunized with Neuraminidase (NA).

Isotype

Human IgG1 | Human Kappa

Specificity

This product is a specific antibody specifically reacts with Neuraminidase (NA).

Application

ELISA

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

>90% as determined by SEC-MALS.

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per μg by the LAL method.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

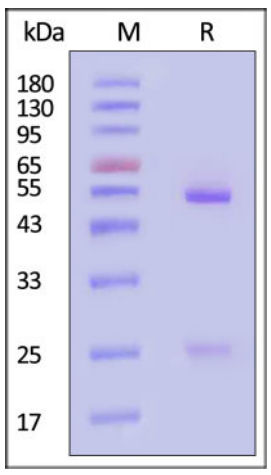
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

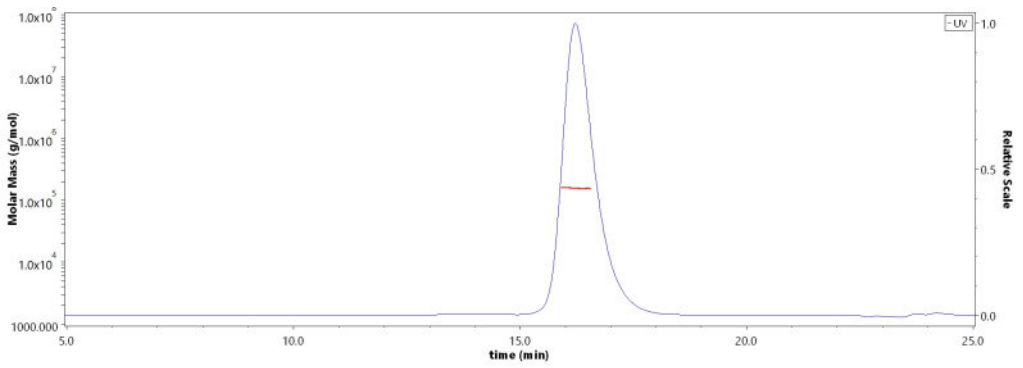
- -20 to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state from date of receipt;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

SDS-PAGE



Monoclonal Anti-Influenza A [A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004] NA (H5N1) Antibody, Human IgG1 (7B8) on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90% (With Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker).

SEC-MALS



The purity of Monoclonal Anti-Influenza A [A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004] NA (H5N1) Antibody, Human IgG1 (7B8) (Cat. No. NEE-M697) is more than 90% and the molecular weight of this protein is around 135-160 kDa verified by SEC-MALS.
Report

Bioactivity-Elisa

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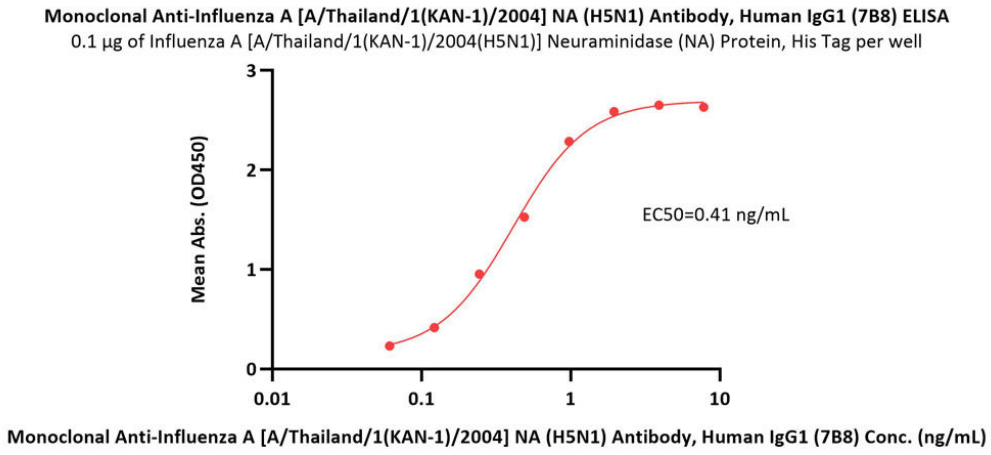
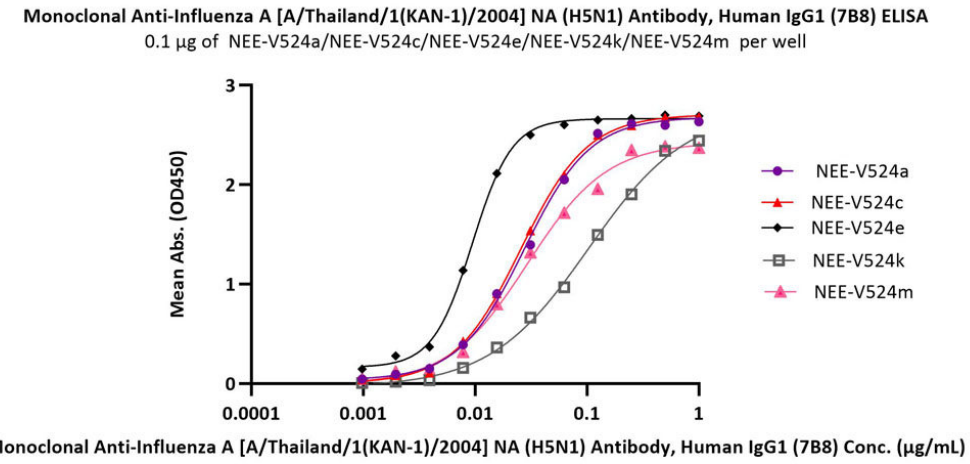
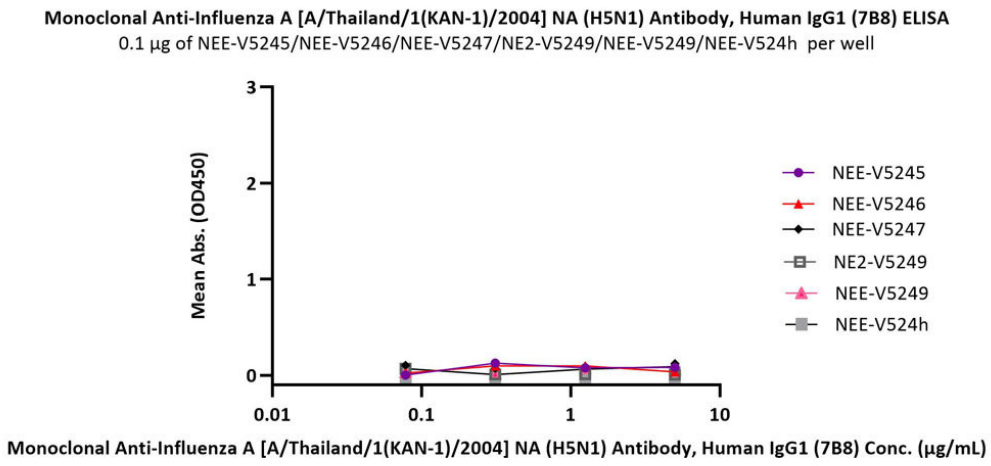


Immobilized Influenza A [A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004(H5N1)] Neuraminidase (NA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. HA1-V5245) at 1 μg/mL (100 μL/well) can bind Monoclonal Anti-Influenza A [A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004] NA (H5N1) Antibody, Human IgG1 (7B8) (Cat. No. NEE-M697) with a linear range of 0.06-1 ng/mL (QC tested).



Influenza A [Sydney/5/2021(H1N1)] Neuraminidase (NA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. NEE-V524a)/Influenza A [A/Victoria/4897/2022(H1N1)] Neuraminidase (NA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. NEE-V524c)/Influenza A [Victoria/2570/2019(H1N1)] Neuraminidase (NA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. NEE-V524e)/Influenza A [Wisconsin/588/2019(H1N1)] Neuraminidase (NA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. NEE-V524k)/Influenza A [Wisconsin/67/2022(H1N1)] Neuraminidase (NA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. NEE-V524m) combines well with Monoclonal Anti-Influenza A [A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004] NA (H5N1) Antibody, Human IgG1 (7B8) (Cat. No. NEE-M697) (Routinely tested).



Influenza B [Austria/1359417/2021] Neuraminidase (NA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. NEE-V5245)/Influenza B [PHUKET/3073/2013] Neuraminidase (NA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. NEE-V5246)/Influenza A [Darwin/6/2021] Neuraminidase (NA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. NEE-V5247)/Influenza A [A/Darwin/9/2021 (H3N2)] Neuraminidase (NA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. NE2-V5249)/Influenza A [turkey/Germany-MV/R2472/2014(H5N8)] Neuraminidase (NA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. NEE-V5249)/Influenza A [Guangdong/18SF020(H5N6)] Neuraminidase (NA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. NEE-V524h)is verified not recoginized by bind Monoclonal Anti-Influenza A [A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004] NA (H5N1) Antibody, Human IgG1 (7B8) (Cat. No. NEE-M697) (Routinely tested).

Background

Neuraminidase (NA) and hemagglutinin (HA) are major membrane glycoproteins found on the surface of influenza virus. Hemagglutinin binds to the sialic acid-containing receptors on the surface of host cells during initial infection and at the end of an infectious cycle. Neuraminidase, on the other hand, cleaves the HA-sialic

acid bondage from the newly formed virions and the host cell receptors during budding. Neuraminidase thus is described as a receptor-destroying enzyme which facilitates virus release and efficient spread of the progeny virus from cell to cell.

Clinical and Translational Updates

Please contact us via TechSupport@acrobiosystems.com if you have any question on this product.