

Source

Monoclonal Anti-HA (A/Wisconsin/588/2019 (H1N1)) Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (3B12) antibody is produced from a hybridoma resulting from fusion of SP2/0 myeloma and B-lymphocytes obtained from a mouse immunized with Hemagglutinin (HA).

Isotype

Mouse IgG1 | Kappa

Specificity

This product is a specific antibody specifically reacts with Hemagglutinin (HA).

Application

ELISA

Purity

>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

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

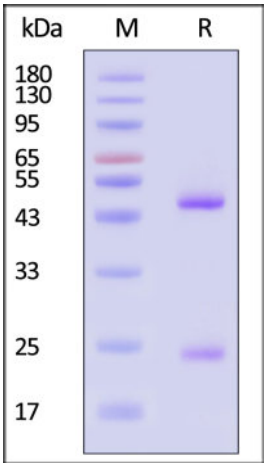
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

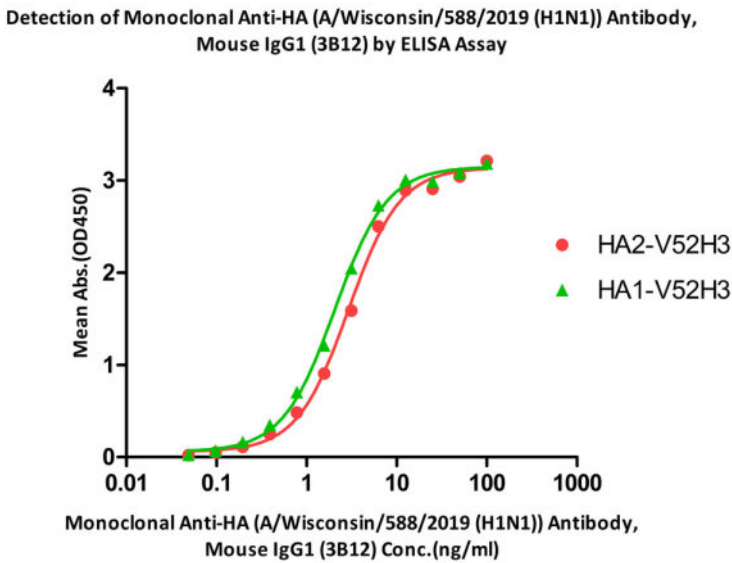
- -20 to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state from date of receipt;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

SDS-PAGE



Monoclonal Anti-HA (A/Wisconsin/588/2019 (H1N1)) Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (3B12) on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 95% (With [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#)).

Bioactivity-Elisa



Immobilized Influenza A [A/Wisconsin/588/2019 (H1N1)] Hemagglutinin (HA) Protein, His Tag (MALS verified) (Cat. No. HA1-V52H3) and Influenza A [A/Bangkok/1/1979 (H3N2)] Hemagglutinin (HA) Protein, His Tag (MALS verified) (Cat. No. HA2-V52H3) at 2 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Monoclonal Anti-HA (A/Wisconsin/588/2019 (H1N1)) Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (3B12) (Cat. No. HA1-Y158) with a linear range of 0.098-3.125 ng/mL. (QC tested).

Background

Influenza, commonly known as 'the flu', is an infectious disease of birds and mammals caused by RNA viruses of the family Orthomyxoviridae, the influenza viruses. The virus is divided into three main types (Influenzavirus A, Influenzavirus B, and Influenzavirus C), which are distinguished by differences in two major internal proteins (hemagglutinin (HA) and neuraminidase (NA)), which are the most important targets for the immune system. 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 which makes it a great target for vaccine studies.

Clinical and Translational Updates

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