BACKGROUND

Influenza A viruses are negative sense, single-stranded, segmented RNA viruses which are hosted by birds, but may infect several species of mammals. All known subtypes are endemic in birds. The subtypes of Influenza A are classified based on the combination of the virus coat glycoproteins hemagglutinin (HA) and neuraminidase (NA) subtypes. There are 16 different HA antigens (H1-H16) and nine different NA antigens (N1-N9) for Influenza A. The extent of infection into host organisms is determined by HA, which interacts with cell surface proteins containing oligosaccharides with terminal sialyl residues.

REFERENCES


SOURCE

Influenza A Virus Hemagglutinin (18D5) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against purified Influenza A Virus strain H5N1 of avian origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG2a in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.