Monoclonal Anti-HA (A/Wisconsin/588/2019 (H1N1)) Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (6D1) (MALS verified)

Catalog # HA1-Y159

Source

Monoclonal Anti-HA (A/Wisconsin/588/2019 (H1N1)) Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (6D1) is a Mouse monoclonal antibody produced from a hybridoma created by fusing SP2/0 myeloma and Mouse B-lymphocytes.

Clone

6D1

Species

Mouse

Isotype

Mouse IgG1 | Kappa

Conjugate

Unconjugated

Antibody Type

Hybridoma Monoclonal

Reactivity

Virus

Immunogen

Recombinant Influenza A [A/Wisconsin/588/2019 (H1N1)] HA derived from human 293 cells.

Specificity

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

Application

Application	Recommended Usage
ELISA	0.1-100 ng/mL

Cross Verification

This product can cross in Elisa with
Influenza A [Victoria/4897/2022] Hemagglutinin (HA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. HA1-V52H8).
Influenza A [Wisconsin/67/2022] Hemagglutinin (HA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. HA1-V52H7).
Influenza A [A/Victoria/2570/2019] Hemagglutinin (HA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. HA1-V52H6).
Influenza A [Sydney/5/2021 (H1N1)] HA Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. HA1-V52H14).
No cross-reactivity in ELISA with
Influenza A [A/Darwin/6/2021 (H3N2)] HA Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. HA2-V52H5).
Influenza A [A/Darwin/9/2021 (H3N2)] HA Protein, His Tag (Cat. No.HA2-V52H6).
Influenza A [A/Hong Kong/483/97 (H5N1)] HA, His Tag (Cat. No. HA1-V5229).

Purity

>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

>95% as determined by SEC-MALS.

Purification

Protein A purified/ Protein G purified

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.

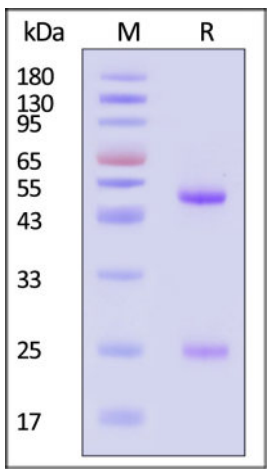
Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

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

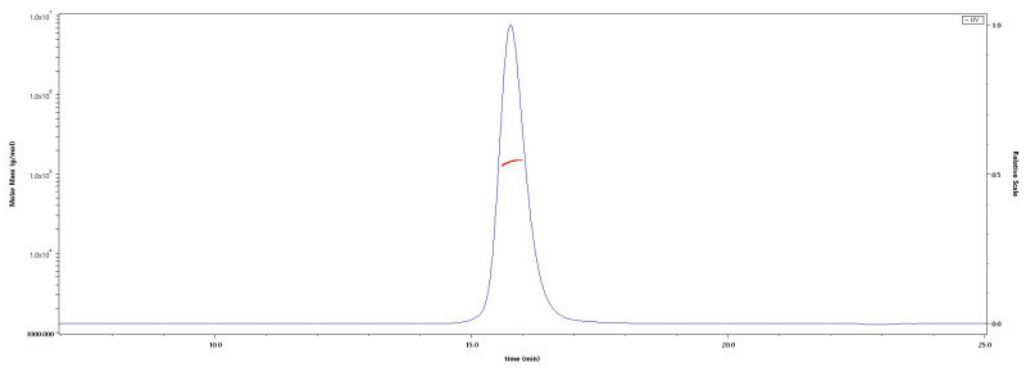
Influenza A (Guangdong/18SF020(H5N6)) Hemagglutinin (HA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. HA6-V52H3).
Influenza A (turkey/Germany-MV/R2472/2014(H5N8)) HA Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. HA8-V52H3).
Influenza A (A/Shanghai/02/2013(H7N9)) Hemagglutinin (HA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. HA9-V52H3).
Influenza B [Austria/1359417/2021 (B/Victoria lineage)] Hemagglutinin (HA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. HAE-V52H3).
Influenza B [Phuket/3073/2013 (B/Yamagata lineage)] HA Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. HAE-V52H4).
Influenza A (Vietnam/1194/2004(H5N1)) Hemagglutinin (HA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. HA1-V52H9).

SDS-PAGE



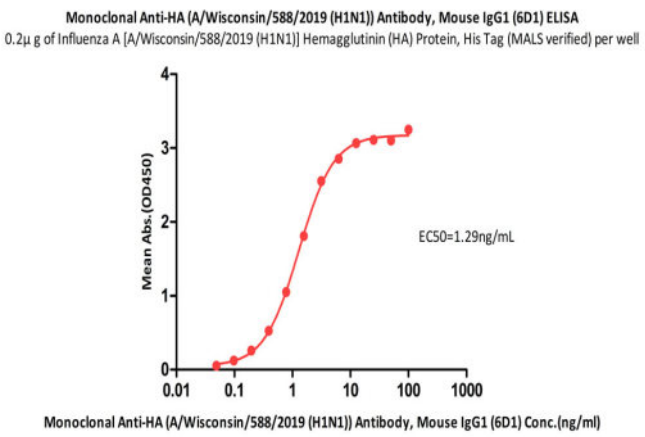
Monoclonal Anti-HA (A/Wisconsin/588/2019 (H1N1)) Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (6D1) on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 95% (With Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker).

SEC-MALS



The purity of Monoclonal Anti-HA (A/Wisconsin/588/2019 (H1N1)) Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (6D1) (Cat. No. HA1-Y159) is more than 95% and the molecular weight of this protein is around 135-160 kDa verified by SEC-MALS. Report

Bioactivity-ELISA



Immobilized Influenza A [A/Wisconsin/588/2019 (H1N1)] Hemagglutinin (HA) Protein, His Tag (MALS verified) (Cat. No. HA1-V52H3) at 2 μg/mL (100 μL/well) can bind Monoclonal Anti-HA (A/Wisconsin/588/2019 (H1N1)) Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (6D1) (Cat. No. HA1-Y159) with a linear range of 0.049-3.125 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