

AP00352PU-N

Polyclonal Antibody to Influenza A H5N1 (Neuraminidase) - Aff - Purified

Alternate names:	Avian Influenza A H5N1 H5 Hemagglutinin
Quantity:	0.1 mg
Concentration:	1.0 mg/ml
Background:	Catalyzes the removal of terminal sialic acid residues from viral and cellular glycoconjugates. Cleaves off the terminal sialic acids on the glycosylated HA during virus budding to facilitate virus release. Additionally helps virus spread through the circulation by further removing sialic acids from the cell surface. These cleavages prevent self-aggregation and ensure the efficient spread of the progeny virus from cell to cell. Otherwise, infection would be limited to one round of replication. Described as a receptor-destroying enzyme because it cleaves a terminal sialic acid from the cellular receptors. May facilitate viral invasion of the upper airways by cleaving the sialic acid moieties on the mucin of the airway epithelial cells. Likely to play a role in the budding process through its association with lipid rafts during intracellular transport. May additionally display a raft-association independent effect on budding. Plays a role in the determination of host range restriction on replication and virulence. Sialidase activity in late endosome/lysosome traffic seems to enhance virus replication.
Host:	Rabbit
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide corresponding to 15 amino acids at the C-terminal of the Neuraminidase protein. Remarks: Genbank accession no. CAC95053
Format:	State: Liquid purified Ig fraction. Purification: Immunoaffinity Chromatography. Buffer System: PBS containing 0.02% Sodium Azide as preservative.
Applications:	ELISA. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
Specificity:	Neuraminidase protein from the H5N1 strain of avian influenza (C-terminal).
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C. Shelf life: one year from despatch.
General Readings:	1. Thompson WW, Shay DK, Weintraub E, Brammer L, Cox N, Anderson LJ, et al. Mortality associated with influenza and respiratory syncytial virus in the United States. JAMA. 2003 Jan 8;289(2):179-86. PubMed PMID: 12517228. 2. Alexander, D.J., (2000), "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., 74, 3-13. 3. Shortridge KF, Zhou NN, Guan Y, Gao P, Ito T, Kawaoka Y, et al. Characterization of avian H5N1 influenza viruses from poultry in Hong Kong. Virology. 1998 Dec

20;252(2):331-42. PubMed PMID: 9878612.

4. Buxton Bridges C, Katz JM, Seto WH, Chan PK, Tsang D, Ho W, et al. Risk of influenza A (H5N1) infection among health care workers exposed to patients with influenza A (H5N1), Hong Kong. J Infect Dis. 2000 Jan;181(1):344-8. PubMed PMID: 10608786.

5. Hulse DJ, Webster RG, Russell RJ, Perez DR. Molecular determinants within the surface proteins involved in the pathogenicity of H5N1 influenza viruses in chickens. J Virol. 2004 Sep;78(18):9954-64. PubMed PMID: 15331729.