**Product Details**

**RRID**
AB_619922

**Applications**
This product has been reported to work in the following applications. This information is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information. For general protocol recommendations, please visit [www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols](http://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols).

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Not Determined</th>
<th>Suggested Dilution</th>
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<tr>
<td>Immunohistology - Frozen</td>
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<td>Immunohistology - Paraffin</td>
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<td>1/20 - 1/200</td>
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<td>ELISA</td>
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<td>Western Blotting</td>
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Where this product has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does not necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrates the product for use in their own system using the appropriate negative/positive controls.

**Target Species**
Viral

**Product Form**
Purified IgG - liquid

**Buffer Solution**
Phosphate buffered saline

**Preservative Stabilisers**
0.002% Thiomersal
1% Bovine Serum Albumin

**Approx. Protein Concentrations**
1.0 mg/ml

**Immunogen**
Influenza A, strain USSR (H1N1)

**Specificity**
*Goat anti Influenza A H1N1 polyclonal antibody* is specific for Influenza A virus H1N1 by Haemagglutination inhibition.

This goat anti Influenza A H1N1 polyclonal antibody does not react with Influenza B, RSV, Para 1-3 or Adenovirus. It does not react with HEp-2 cells but may react with some chicken cellular proteins.
Influenza type A viruses are divided into subtypes based on the antigenic differences of two viral surface proteins, hemagglutinin (H) and neuraminidase (N). On infection of the respiratory tract, the hemagglutinin molecule binds to sialic acid-containing receptors on the epithelial cells resulting in endocytosis. Once the virus has been engulfed, the hemagglutinin allows the viral membrane to fuse with the endosomal membrane. Neuraminidase functions to aid viral release from host cells by cleaving terminal sialic acid residues from carbohydrate moieties on the cell surface. Viral release also requires the interaction of the viral M1 protein with the cellular scaffold G-like protein RACK1 (Demirov et al., 2012).

Subtype antigenic variations result from a process known as antigenic drift whereby these surface proteins constantly mutate in order to evade the host immune response. Subtype A(H1N1) was the cause of Spanish flu pandemic that killed approximately 50,000,000 people between 1918-1919.

References

Storage
Store at +4°C or at -20°C if preferred. Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended. This product should be stored undiluted. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.

Guarantee
18 months from date of despatch.

Health And Safety Information

Regulatory
For research purposes only

Related Products
Recommended Useful Reagents