



Source

Monoclonal Anti-Influenza A [A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004] NA (H5N1) Antibody, Human IgG1 (7B8) is a chimeric monoclonal antibody recombinantly expressed from HEK293, which combines the variable region of a mouse monoclonal antibody with Human constant domain.

Clone

7B8

Isotype

Human IgG1 | Human Kappa

Conjugate

Unconjugated

Antibody Type

Recombinant Monoclonal

Reactivity

Virus

Immunogen

Recombinant Influenza A [A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004(H5N1)] Neuraminidase (NA) Protein is expressed from human 293 cells

Specificity

Specifically recognizes Influenza A [A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004(H5N1)] Neuraminidase (NA).

Application

Application	Recommended Usage
ELISA	0.1-8 ng/mL

Cross Verification

This product No cross-reactivity in ELISA with
Influenza B [Austria/1359417/2021] Neuraminidase (NA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. NEE-V5245).
Influenza B [PHUKET/3073/2013] Neuraminidase (NA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. NEE-V5246).
Influenza A [Darwin/6/2021] Neuraminidase (NA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. NEE-V5247).
Influenza A [A/Darwin/9/2021 (H3N2)] Neuraminidase (NA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. NE2-V5249).
Influenza A [turkey/Germany-MV/R2472/2014(H5N8)] Neuraminidase (NA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. NEE-V5249).
Influenza A [Guangdong/18SF020(H5N6)] Neuraminidase (NA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. NEE-V524h) (Routinely tested).

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
>90% 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.

SDS-PAGE

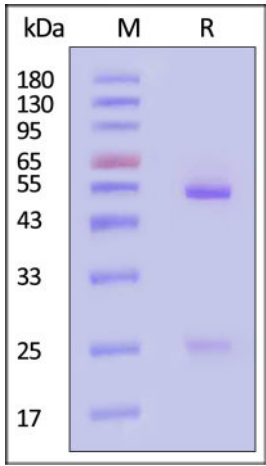
SEC-MALS

Discounts, Gifts,
and more!

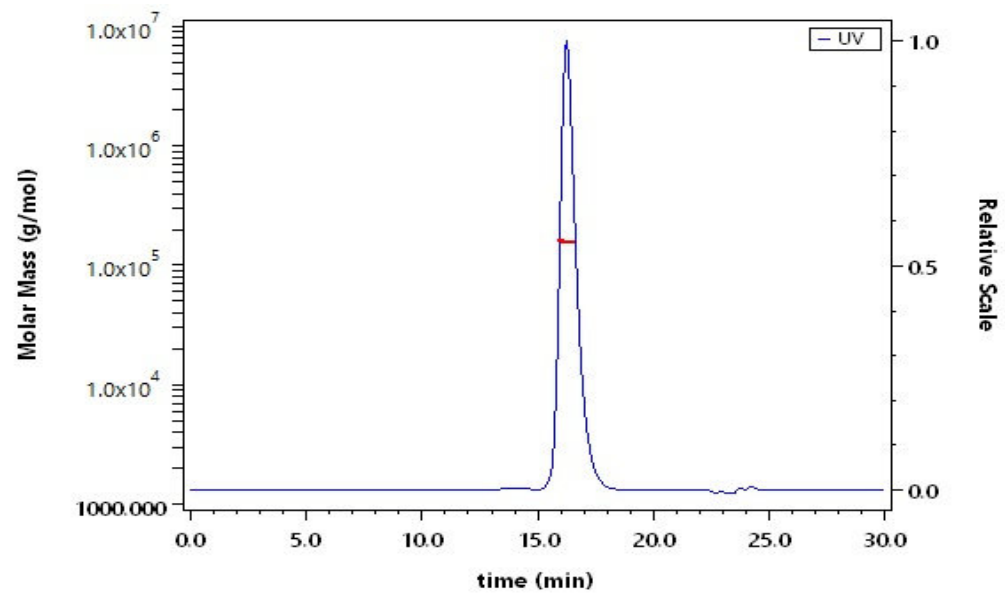


Monoclonal Anti-Influenza A [A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004] NA (H5N1) Antibody, Human IgG1 (7B8) (MALS verified)

Catalog # NEE-M697

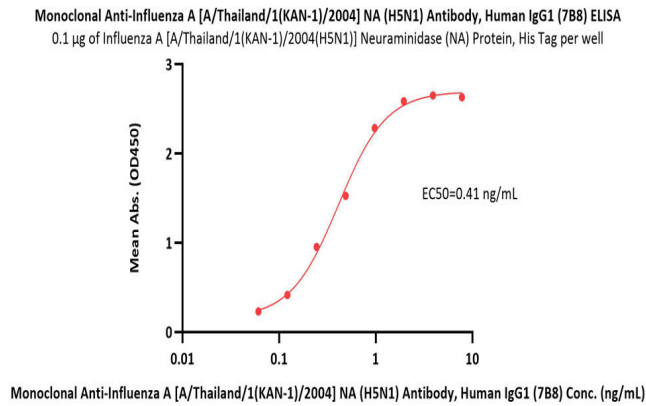


Monoclonal Anti-Influenza A [A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004] NA (H5N1) Antibody, Human IgG1 (7B8) on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90% (With [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#)).

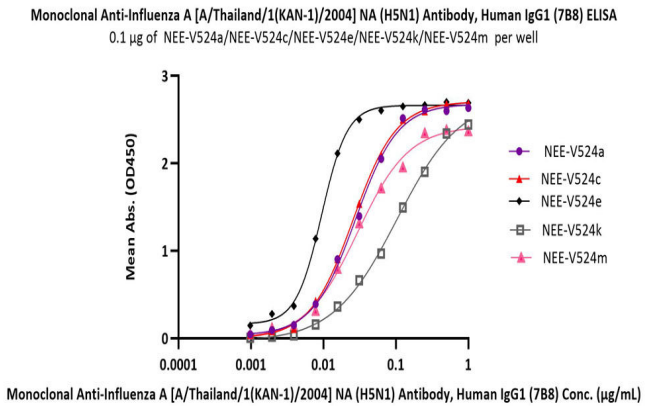


The purity of Monoclonal Anti-Influenza A [A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004] NA (H5N1) Antibody, Human IgG1 (7B8) (Cat. No. NEE-M697) is more than 90% and the molecular weight of this protein is around 135-160 kDa verified by SEC-MALS.
[Report](#)

Bioactivity-ELISA



Immobilized Influenza A [A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004(H5N1)] Neuraminidase (NA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. HA1-V5245) at 1 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Monoclonal Anti-Influenza A [A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004] NA (H5N1) Antibody, Human IgG1 (7B8) (Cat. No. NEE-M697) with a linear range of 0.06-1 ng/mL (QC tested).



Influenza A [Sydney/5/2021(H1N1)] Neuraminidase (NA) Protein, His Tag/Influenza A [A/Victoria/4897/2022(H1N1)] Neuraminidase (NA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. NEE-V524c), Influenza A [Victoria/2570/2019(H1N1)] Neuraminidase (NA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. NEE-V524e), Influenza A [Wisconsin/588/2019(H1N1)] Neuraminidase (NA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. NEE-V524k), Influenza A [Wisconsin/67/2022(H1N1)] Neuraminidase (NA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. NEE-V524m) combines well with Monoclonal Anti-Influenza A [A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004] NA (H5N1) Antibody, Human IgG1 (7B8) (Cat. No. NEE-M697) (Routinely tested).

Background

Neuraminidase (NA) and hemagglutinin (HA) are major membrane glycoproteins found on the surface of influenza virus. 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. Neuraminidase, on the other hand, cleaves the HA-sialic acid bondage from the newly formed virions and the host cell receptors during budding. Neuraminidase thus is described as a receptor-destroying enzyme which facilitates virus release and efficient spread of the progeny virus from cell to cell.

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