Polyclonal Anti-Influenza Virus H5 Hemagglutinin (HA), A/Hong Kong/156/97 (H5N1), (antiserum, Sheep)

Catalog No. NR-664

This reagent is the property of the U.S. Government.

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor and Manufacturer:

NIH - Influenza Pandemic Preparedness in Asia Program

Product Description:

Antiserum to the H5 hemagglutinin (HA) from influenza virus A/Hong Kong/156/97 (H5N1)[1–4] was produced by immunization of sheep with the recombinant protein.

Material Provided:

Each vial contains lyophilized (0.5 mL) sheep polyclonal antiserum to the H5 HA from influenza virus A/Hong Kong/156/97 (H5N1).

Packaging/Storage:

The lyophilized antiserum was packaged aseptically, in glass serum vials with an aluminum crimp seal. The product is provided frozen and should be stored at -20°C to -40°C immediately upon arrival. At colder temperatures, the rubber stopper may become brittle and compromise the seal. NR-664 should be reconstituted with 0.5 mL of sterile distilled water. Note: Reconstitution with PBS (per the vial label) will result in excess salt. Reconstituted serum should be stored at -20°C to -40°C. Reconstituted serum may be thawed at room temperature (preferred) or at 37°C and may be re-frozen.

Functional Activity:

NR-664 is specific to the H5 HA subtype of influenza virus as determined in serological hemagglutination inhibition (HI) assays. NR-664 demonstrates broad, but weak, activity within the H5 HA subtype based on HI and ELISA assays. Applications: HI, ELISA, Western blot, virus neutralization test.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Polyclonal Anti-Influenza Virus H5 Hemagglutinin (HA), A/Hong Kong/156/97 (H5N1), (antiserum, Sheep), NR-664."

Biosafety Level: 1

Appropriate safety procedures should always be used with this material. Laboratory safety is discussed in the following publication: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and National Institutes of Health. Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories. 5th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2009; see www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/index.htm.

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References:

1. Suarez, D. L., et al. "Comparisons of Highly Virulent H5N1 Influenza A Viruses Isolated from Humans and Chickens from Hong Kong." J. Virol. 72 (1998): 6678–6688. PubMed: 9658115. GenBank: AF046097.
2. Swayne, D. E., J. R. Beck, M. L. Perdue, and C. W. Beard. "Efficacy of Vaccines in Chickens Against Highly Pathogenic Hong Kong H5N1 Avian Influenza." Avian Dis. 45 (2001): 355–365. PubMed: 11417815.
3. Li, S., et al. "Recombinant Influenza A Virus Vaccines for the Pathogenic Human A/Hong Kong/97 (H5N1) Viruses." J. Infect. Dis. 179 (1999): 1132–1138. PubMed: 10191214.
4. World Health Organization Global Influenza Program Surveillance Network. "Evolution of H5N1 Avian Influenza Viruses in Asia" Emerg. Infect. Dis. 11 (2005): 1303–1305.

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