

SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

Product Information Sheet for NR-4523

Polyclonal Anti-Influenza Virus H2 Hemagglutinin (HA), A/Singapore/1/1957 (H2N2), (antiserum, Goat)

Catalog No. NR-4523

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

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor and Manufacturer:

St. Jude Children's Research Hospital (CEIRS)

Product Description:

Antiserum to the H2 hemagglutinin (HA) from influenza virus A/Singapore/1/1957 (H2N2)^{1,2} was produced in goats by immunization with baculovirus expressed H2 HA protein.

Material Provided:

Each vial contains lyophilized (0.5 mL) goat polyclonal antiserum to the H2 HA from influenza virus A/Singapore/1/1957 (H2N2).

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-4523 should be reconstituted with 0.5 mL of sterile distilled water. 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-4523 is specific to the H2 HA subtype of influenza virus as determined in serological hemagglutination inhibition (HI) assays. NR-4523 demonstrates broad reactivity within the H2 HA subtype based on HI assays.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Polyclonal Anti-Influenza Virus H2 Hemagglutinin (HA), A/Singapore/1/1957 (H2N2), (antiserum, Goat), NR-4523."

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:

- Schäfer, J. R., et al. "Origin of the Pandemic 1957 H2 Influenza A Virus and the Persistence of its Possible Progenitors in the Avian Reservoir." <u>Virology</u> 194 (1993): 781–788. PubMed: 7684877.
- Kawaoka, Y., S. Krauss, and R. G. Webster. "Avian-to-Human Transmission of the PB1 Gene of Influenza A Viruses in the 1957 and 1968 Pandemics." <u>J. Virol.</u> 63 (1989): 4603–4608. PubMed: 2795713.
- 3. Kaverin, N. V., et al. "Cross-Protection and Reassortment Studies with Avian H2 Influenza Viruses." <u>Arch. Virol.</u> 145 (2000): 1059–1066. PubMed: 10948982.
- Makarova, N. V., et al. "Transmission of Eurasian Avian H2 Influenza Virus to Shorebirds in North America." <u>J.</u> Gen. Virol. 80 (1999): 3167–3171. PubMed: 10567648.

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Tel: 800-359-7370 Fax: 703-365-2898