

Influenza A H6N4 Hemagglutinin/HA Recombinant Protein | HA recombinant protein

Influenza A H6N4 (A/chicken/Hong Kong/17/1977) Hemagglutinin/HA Protein (His Tag)

CATALOG #
AAA257451

HOST
Baculovirus-Insect Cells

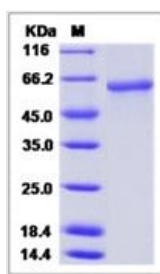
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Influenza A H6N4 Hemagglutinin/HA; Influenza A H6N4 (A/chicken/Hong Kong/17/1977) Hemagglutinin/HA Protein (His Tag); Harvey rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog; HA recombinant protein

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Baculovirus-Insect Cells
Purity/Purification	>90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Form/Format	Lyophilized from sterile 20 mM Tris, 500 mM NaCl, 10%glycerol, pH7.4. Normally 5% trehalose, 5% mannitol and 0.01% Tween80
Sequence Positions	464aa
Sequence	Met1-Gln529
Source	H6N4
Tag	His Tag
Endotoxin	<1.0EU per ug protein as determined by the LAL method
Predicted N Terminal	Ile17
Protein Construction	A DNA sequence encoding the HA (CAC84244.1) (Met1-Gln529) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus
Activity	Measured by its ability to agglutinate guinea pig red blood cells. HA titer is 0.5-2ug/mL for 1%GRBC
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water (800ul) be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.125mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV.
Preparation and Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70°C.

IMAGES



Application Data

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for HA recombinant protein	The influenza viral Hemagglutinin (HA) protein is a homotrimer with a receptor binding pocket on the globular head of each monomer.HA has at least 18 different antigens. These subtypes are named H1 through H18.HA has two functions. Firstly, it allows the recognition of target vertebrate cells, accomplished through the binding to these cells' sialic acid-containing receptors. Secondly, once bound it facilitates the entry of the viral genome into the target cells by causing the fusion of the host endosomal membrane with the viral membrane. The influenza virus Hemagglutinin (HA) protein is translated in cells as a single protein, HA, or hemagglutinin precursor protein. For viral activation, hemagglutinin precursor protein (HA) must be cleaved by a trypsin-like serine endoprotease at a specific site, normally coded for by a single basic amino acid (usually arginine) between the HA1 and HA2 domains of the protein. After cleavage, the two disulfide-bonded protein domains produce the mature form of the protein subunits as a prerequisite for the conformational change necessary for fusion and hence viral infectivity.
References	White JM, Hoffman LR, Arevalo JH, et al. Attachment and entry of influenza virus into host cells. Pivotal roles of hemagglutinin. In Chiu W, Burnett RM, Garcea RL. Structural Biology of Viruses.1997 Suzuki Y.Sialobiology of influenza: molecular mechanism of host range variation of influenza viruses. Biol. Pharm. Bull. 2005. Senne DA, Panigrahy B, Kawaoka Y, et al. Survey of the hemagglutinin (HA) cleavage site sequence of H5 and H7 avian influenza viruses: amino acid sequence at the HA cleavage site as a marker of pathogenicity potential. Avian Dis. 1996 Donald J. Benton, Influenza hemagglutinin membrane anchor, PNAS, 2018

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

Molecular Weight	The recombinant HA consists 464 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 52.6kDa.
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For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/influenza-a-h6n4-hemagglutinin/ha-recombinant-protein-baculovirus-insect-cells/257451>