

Influenza A H3N2 (A/X-31) Hemagglutinin/HA Recombinant Protein | HA recombinant protein

Influenza A H3N2 (A/X-31) Hemagglutinin/HA Protein (ECD, His & AVI Tag)(HPLC-verified)

CATALOG # AAA259226	HOST HEK293 Cells
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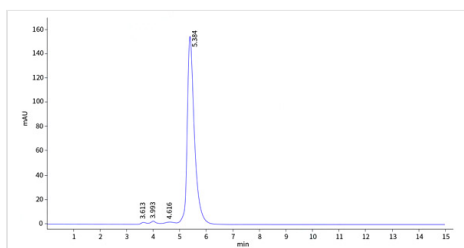
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Influenza A H3N2 (A/X-31) Hemagglutinin/HA; Influenza A H3N2 (A/X-31) Hemagglutinin/HA Protein (ECD; His & AVI Tag)(HPLC-verified); Harvey rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog; HA recombinant protein

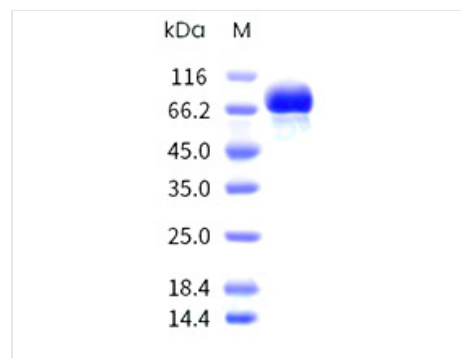
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	HEK293 Cells
Purity/Purification	>= 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE. = 90% as determined by SEC-HPLC.
Form/Format	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5%-8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Species	H3N2
Predicted N Terminal	Gln 17
Endotoxin	<1.0 EU per ug protein as determined by the LAL method.
Protein Construction	A DNA sequence encoding the Influenza A virus ((A/X-31)(H3N2)) hemagglutinin (translated amino acids of P03438)(Met1-Trp530) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.
Preparation and Storage	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Store it under sterile conditions at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



Application Data



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.1997Suzuki 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. 1996Donald J. Benton,Influenza hemagglutinin membrane anchor,PNAS,2018

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	143776585
UniProt Accession #	P03438; Q0PDM6
Molecular Weight	63,575 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	Hemagglutinin
UniProt Protein Name	Hemagglutinin
UniProt Gene Name	HA

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/ha-recombinant-protein-hek293-cells/259226>