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Hemagglutinin

Catalog # PVGS1335

Product Information

Primary Accession	C3W5S1
Species	Hemagglutinin
Sequence	Met1-Gln529
Purity	> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE > 95% as analyzed by HPLC
Endotoxin Level	
Expression System	Sf9 insect cells
Formulation	Lyophilized from a solution in 20 mM PB buffer (pH 7.4), 300 mM NaCl, 5% mannitol, 5% trehalose.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in ddH_2O up to 200 □g /ml.
Storage & Stability	Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Additional Information

Target Background	Influenza hemagglutinin (HA) is a glycoprotein found on the surface of the influenzavirus. It is responsible for binding the virus to cells with sialic acid on their membranes, such as cells in the upper respiratory tract or erythrocytes. It is also responsible for the fusion of the viral envelope with the endosome membrane after the pH has been reduced. The name "hemagglutinin" comes from the protein's ability to cause red blood cells (erythrocytes) to clump together in vitro. HA has two functions. First, it allows the recognition of target vertebrate cells, accomplished through binding to these cells' sialic acid-containing receptors. Second, 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. H1N1 is a subtype of influenza virus A and the most common cause of influenza in humans.

Protein Information

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.