



## Synonym

Neuraminidase/NA (Influenza Virus)

## Source

Influenza A [Victoria/2570/2019(H1N1)] Neuraminidase (NA) Protein, His Tag (NEE-V524e) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Val 80 - Lys 469 (Accession # EPI\_ISL\_417210, GISAID).

Predicted N-terminus: His

## Molecular Characterization

Poly-his	Neuraminidase (NA)(Val 80 - Lys 469) EPI_ISL_417210
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This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.

The protein has a calculated MW of 50.8 kDa. The protein migrates as 60-65 kDa, and 130 kDa when calibrated against [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#) under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

## Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per  $\mu$ g by the LAL method / rFC method.

## Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

## Formulation

Supplied as 0.2  $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS, 300 mM NaCl, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

## Shipping

*This product is supplied and shipped with dry ice, please inquire the shipping cost.*

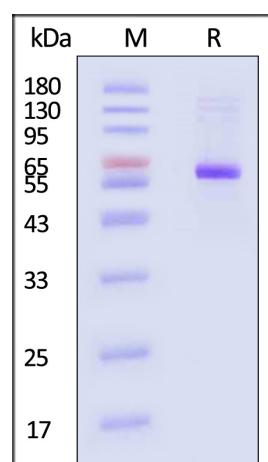
## Storage

*Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.*

This product is stable after storage at:

- The product MUST be stored at -70°C or lower upon receipt;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions.

## SDS-PAGE



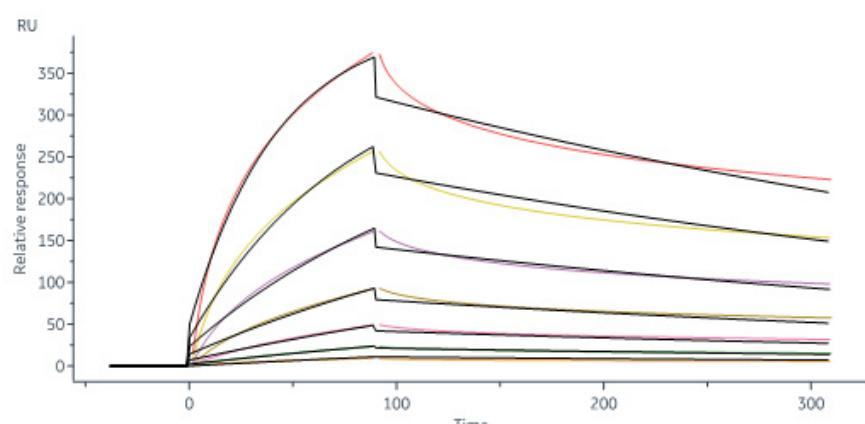
Influenza A [Victoria/2570/2019(H1N1)] Neuraminidase (NA) Protein, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90% (With [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#)).

## Bioactivity-SPR

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a-Neu5Ac-PAA-biotin immobilized on SA Chip can bind Influenza A [Victoria/2570/2019(H1N1)] Neuraminidase (NA) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. NEE-V524e) with an affinity constant of 22.9 nM as determined in a SPR assay (Biacore 8K) (QC tested).

## Background

Neuraminidase (NA) and hemagglutinin (HA) are major membrane glycoproteins found on the surface of influenza virus. Hemagglutinin binds to the sialic acid-containing receptors on the surface of host cells during initial infection and at the end of an infectious cycle. Neuraminidase, on the other hand, cleaves the HA-sialic acid bondage from the newly formed virions and the host cell receptors during budding. Neuraminidase thus is described as a receptor-destroying enzyme which facilitates virus release and efficient spread of the progeny virus from cell to cell.

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