Recombinant Influenza A Virus H1N1 (A/South Carolina/1/18), His-tagged

Cat.No:DAG1690

Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFOMATION

species	H1N1
Applications	SDS-PAGE
Storage	Store at 4°C. Do not freeze.
Antigen Description	Binds to sialic acid-containing receptors on the cell surface, bringing about the attachment of the virus particle to the cell. This attachment induces virion internalization of about two third of the virus particles through clathrin-dependent endocytosis and about one third through a clathrin- and caveolin-independent pathway. Plays a major role in the determination of host range restriction and virulence. Class I viral fusion protein. Responsible for penetration of the virus into the cell cytoplasm by mediating the fusion of the membrane of the endocytosed virus particle with the endosomal membrane. Low pH in endosomes induces an irreversible conformational change in HA2, releasing the fusion hydrophobic peptide. Several trimers are required to form a competent fusion pore By similarity. RuleBase RU003324 SAAS SAAS001364.
Concentration	1 ug/uL
Buffer	In PBS
Source	293 cells
Tag	His
Form	Liquid
Purity	>95% by SDS-PAGE

Background

Introduction	Influenza A (H1N1) virus is the subtype of influenza A virus that was the most common cause of human influenza (flu) in 2009. Some strains of H1N1 are endemic in humans and cause a small fraction of all influenza-like illness and a small fraction of all seasonal influenza. H1N1 strains caused a small percentage of all human flu infections in 2004–2005. Other strains of H1N1 are endemic in pigs (swine influenza) and in birds (avian influenza).
Keywords	Influenza A virus subtype H1N1; Influenza A (H1N1) virus; swine flu

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