

Recombinant Influenza A Virus H5N1 HA1 (A/Hong Kong/156/97), His-tagged

DAG1784 H5N1

Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product overview	HA1 (H5N1) (A/Hong Kong/156/97) (AAC32088, 18 a.a. - 346 a.a.) partial recombinant protein with His tag expressed in 293 cells.
Antigen Description	Influenza hemagglutinin (HA) or haemagglutinin (British English) is a type of hemagglutinin found on the surface of the influenza viruses. It is an antigenic glycoprotein. It is responsible for binding the virus to the cell that is being infected. HA proteins bind to cells with sialic acid on the membranes, such as cells in the upper respiratory tract or erythrocytes.
Source	293 cells
Species	H5N1
Tag	His
Form	Liquid
Applications	SDS-PAGE

PACKAGING

Storage	Store at 4°C. Do not freeze. Stable for 1 year from the date of shipment.
Concentration	1 ug/uL
Buffer	In PBS

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Influenza A virus subtype H5N1 is a subtype of the influenza A virus which can cause illness in humans and many other animal species. A bird-adapted strain of H5N1, called HPAI A(H5N1) for "highly pathogenic avian influenza virus of type A of subtype H5N1", is the causative agent of H5N1 flu, commonly known as "avian influenza" or "bird flu". It is enzootic in many bird populations, especially in Southeast Asia. One strain of HPAI A(H5N1) is spreading globally after first appearing in Asia. It is epizootic (an epidemic in nonhumans) and panzootic (affecting animals of many species, especially over a wide area), killing tens of millions of birds and spurring the culling of hundreds of millions of others to stem its spread. Most references to "bird flu" and H5N1 in the popular media refer to this strain.
Keywords	Influenza A virus subtype H5N1; H5N1; Avian influenza; avian flu; bird flu; highly pathogenic avian influenza; HPAI

REFERENCES

1. Ungchusak K, Auewarakul P, Dowell SF, et al. (January 2005). "Probable person-to-person transmission of avian influenza A (H5N1)". N Engl J Med 352 (4): 333–40.

IMAGES