

## Recombinant Influenza A Virus H5N1 HA( $\Delta$ TM)(A/Anhui/1/2005), His-tagged

Cat.No:DAG2206

Lot. No. (See product label)

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>species</b>	Influenza A Virus
<b>Applications</b>	WB standard, antibody ELISA, immunogen, etc
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C; DO NOT FREEZE; stable for 1 year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required
<b>Antigen Description</b>	Influenza A virus subtype H5N1, also known as "bird flu", A(H5N1) or simply H5N1, is a subtype of the Influenza A virus which can cause illness in humans and many other animal species. H5N1 is easily transmissible between birds facilitating a potential global spread of H5N1. It is mainly spread by domestic poultry, both through the movements of infected birds and poultry products and through the use of infected poultry manure as fertilizer or feed. Humans with H5N1 have typically caught it from chickens, which were in turn infected by other poultry or waterfowl. Hemagglutinin (HA) is a single-pass type I integral membrane glycoprotein from the influenza virus, and comprises over 80% of the envelope proteins present in the virus particle. The HA is a trimer with a receptor binding pocket on the globular head of each monomer. In natural infection, inactive HA is matured into HA1 and HA2 outside the cell by one or more trypsin-like, arginine-specific endoprotease secreted by the bronchial epithelial cells. Binding of HA to sialic acid-containing receptors on the surface of its target cell brings about the attachment of the virus particle to the cell and forms an endosome. Low pH in endosomes induce an irreversible conformational change in HA2, releasing the hydrophobic portion "fusion peptide". After which, virus penetrates the cell and pours its contents including the RNA genome into the cytoplasm mediated by fusion of the endocytosed virus particle's own membrane and the endosomal membrane. Hemagglutinin plays a major role in the determination of host range restriction and virulence.
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Source</b>	HEK293 cells
<b>Tag</b>	His
<b>Form</b>	Each vial contains 100 µg purified protein in PBS.
<b>AA Sequence</b>	a.a.18-530
<b>Purity</b>	>= 95%
<b>Dilutions</b>	N/A

### Background

<b>Introduction</b>	Influenza A virus causes influenza in birds and some mammals and is the only species of influenzavirus A. Influenzavirus A is a genus of the Orthomyxoviridae family of viruses. Strains of all subtypes of influenza A virus have been isolated from wild birds, although disease is uncommon. Some isolates of influenza A virus cause severe disease both in domestic poultry and, rarely, in humans. Occasionally, viruses are transmitted from wild aquatic birds to domestic poultry, and this may cause an outbreak or give rise to human influenza pandemics.
<b>Keywords</b>	Orthomyxoviridae; Influenzavirus A; Influenza A virus; Influenza A virus H5N1 HA; H5N1 HA; H5N1; Hemagglutinin 1