

Recombinant Influenza A Virus H5N8 HA(Δ TM), His-tagged

Cat.No:DAG2230

Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

species	Influenza A Virus
Applications	WB standard, antibody ELISA, immunogen, etc
Storage	Store at 4°C; DO NOT FREEZE; stable for 1 year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required
Antigen Description	Influenza (flu) is a respiratory infection in mammals and birds. This virus is divided into three main types (A, B and C). Influenza A is found in a wide variety of bird and mammal species and is further divided into subtypes based on differences in the membrane proteins hemagglutinin (HA) and neuraminidase (NA). H5N8 is a subtype of Influenza A. 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
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Source	HEK293 cells
Tag	His
Form	Each vial contains 100 µg purified protein in PBS.
AA Sequence	a.a. 1-490
Purity	>= 95%
Dilutions	N/A

Background

Introduction	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.
Keywords	Orthomyxoviridae; Influenzavirus A; Influenza A virus; Influenza A virus H5N8 HA; H5N8 HA; H5N8; Hemagglutinin