

Recombinant Influenza A Virus H11N2 HA1, His-tagged

Cat.No:DAG2273

Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

species	Influenza A Virus
Applications	WB
Storage	Store at 4°C; DO NOT FREEZE; stable for 1 year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required
Antigen Description	H11N2 is a subtype of Influenza A virus. 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. particle to the cell, and is 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. The extent of infection into host organism is determined by HA
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Source	HEK293 cells
Tag	His
Form	Each vial contains 100 µg of purified protein in PBS.
AA Sequence	a.a. 17-342
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; HA1; Influenza A virus HA1; H11N2; H11N2 HA1; Influenza A virus H11N2 HA1