

Influenza A H5N1 (A/Cambodia/S1211394/2008) Hemagglutinin/HA Protein (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	Harvey rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the N-terminal segment (Met 1-Gly 341) of the influenza hemagglutinin (A/Cambodia/S1211394/2008 (H5N1)) (ADM95445.1), termed as HA, was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Asp 17
Species:	H5N1
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	E1B5S4
Molecular Weight:	60 kDa (predicted); 83 kDa (reducing condition, due to glycosylation)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Measured by its ability to agglutinate guinea pig red blood cells. HA titer is 16-160 μ g/mL for 1% GRBC.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/ μ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μ m filter, containing PBS-2, pH 7.4, 10% gly. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Shipping:

In general, Lyophilized powders are shipping with blue ice.

Protein Background

The influenza viral Hemagglutinin (HA) protein is a homotrimer with a receptor binding pocket on the globular head of each monomer. HA has at least 18 different subtypes. These subtypes are named H1 through H18. HA has two functions. Firstly, it allows the recognition of target vertebrate cells, accomplished through the binding to these cells' sialic acid-containing receptors. Secondly, once bound it facilitates the entry of the viral genome into

the target cells by causing the fusion of the host endosomal membrane with the viral membrane. The influenza virus Hemagglutinin (HA) protein is translated in cells as a single protein, HA, or hemagglutinin precursor protein. For viral activation, hemagglutinin precursor protein (HA) must be cleaved by a trypsin-like serine endoprotease at a specific site, normally coded for by a single basic amino acid (usually arginine) between the HA1 and HA2 domains of the protein. After cleavage, the two disulfide-bonded protein domains produce the mature form of the protein subunits as a prerequisite for the conformational change necessary for fusion and hence viral infectivity.

Reference

White JM, Hoffman LR, Arevalo JH, et al. Attachment and entry of influenza virus into host cells. Pivotal roles of hemagglutinin. In Chiu W, Burnett RM, Garcea RL. Structural Biology of Viruses. 1997 Suzuki Y. Sialobiology of influenza: molecular mechanism of host range variation of influenza viruses. Biol. Pharm. Bull. 2005.

Senne DA, Panigrahy B, Kawaoka Y, et al. Survey of the hemagglutinin (HA) cleavage site sequence of H5 and H7 avian influenza viruses: amino acid sequence at the HA cleavage site as a marker of pathogenicity potential. Avian Dis. 1996

Donald J. Benton, Influenza hemagglutinin membrane anchor, PNAS, 2018

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