

## Product Data Sheet

## HA1/Hemagglutinin Protein, H10N3 (ACT84107, HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P75872
Synonyms:	Influenza A H10N3 (A/mallard/Minnesota/Sg-00194/2007) Hemagglutinin Protein (HA1 Subunit) (His)
Species:	Virus
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	ACT84107 (M1-R340)
Gene ID:	/
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 44.2 kDa

PROPERTIES	
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu g/mL$ in ddH_2O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

Background	<ul> <li>Influenza A viruses are categorized into 18 different HA subtypes and 11 different NA subtypes based on the different antigenicity of their two surface glycoproteins, hemagglutinin (HA) and neuraminidase (NA). Influenza viruses are prone to genetic mutations during replication, and sometimes one or two amino acid mutations can cause huge biological changes<sup>[1]</sup>.</li> <li>HA functions as the receptor binding glycoprotein that binds to cell-surface sialylated glycoproteins. Particularly, influenza viruses predominantly bind to α2,3-linked sialic acid (SA) receptors abundantly located in the lower respiratory tract of birds and the intestinal tract with respect to avian influenza viruses, to α2,6-linked SA receptors. Upon virus attachment, a conformational change in the HA protein is required for the fusion reaction between the viral and endosomal membranes, after which viral ribonucleoproteins are released in the cytoplasm of the infected cell<sup>[2]</sup>.</li> </ul>
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