

## NA/Neuraminidase Protein, H1N1 (AYV62750, HEK293, His)

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-P73784
<b>Synonyms:</b>	NA; Neuraminidase; NA/Neuraminidase Protein, H1N1 (A/Sw/Bulnes/VN1401-P6SP/2018, HEK293, His)
<b>Species:</b>	Virus
<b>Source:</b>	HEK293
<b>Accession:</b>	AYV62750 (H36-K469)
<b>Gene ID:</b>	/
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	70-90 kDa

### PROPERTIES

#### AA Sequence

HSIQLG SQNY	TKTCTQSVIT	YENNTWVNQT	YVNI SNTNLA
VGQSVVSAKL	AGNSSLCPVS	GWAIYSKDNS	IRIGSKGDVF
VIREPFI SC S	PLECRTFFLT	QGALLNDQHS	NGTIKDRSPY
RTLMSCP IGE	VPSPYNSRFE	SVAWSASACH	DGINWLTIGI
SGPDNGAVAV	LKYNGIITDT	IKSWRNNILR	TQESECV CVN
GSCFTVMTDG	PSNGQASYKI	FRIEKGKIVK	SVEMNAPNYH
YEESC SCYPDS	SEITCVCRDN	WHGSNRPWVS	FNQNLEYQIG
YICSGIFGDN	PRPNDKTGSC	GPVSSNGANG	VKGF SFKYGN
GVWIGRTKSI	SSRKGFE MIW	DPNGWTGTDN	NFSIKQDIVG
INEWSGYS GS	FVQHPELTGL	DCIRPCFWVE	LIRGRPKENT
VWTS GSSISF	CGVNSD TVGW	SWPDGAELPF	TIDK

**Appearance** Lyophilized powder.

**Formulation** Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

**Endotoxin Level** <1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.

**Reconstitution** It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH<sub>2</sub>O.

**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.

### DESCRIPTION

#### Background

The NA (Neuraminidase) protein plays a pivotal role in viral propagation by catalyzing the removal of terminal sialic acid residues from both viral and cellular glycoconjugates. Specifically, during virus budding, NA cleaves off terminal sialic acids

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from the glycosylated hemagglutinin (HA), facilitating the release of viral particles and enabling efficient virus spread through the circulation. By preventing self-aggregation and ensuring the removal of sialic acids from the cell surface, NA allows the progeny virus to disseminate efficiently from cell to cell, thereby avoiding limitations to a single round of replication. Described as a receptor-destroying enzyme, NA cleaves terminal sialic acids from cellular receptors, potentially facilitating viral invasion of the upper airways by targeting sialic acid moieties on airway epithelial cell mucin. Its association with lipid rafts during intracellular transport, and its potential raft-independent effect on budding, highlight the multifaceted role of NA in determining host range restriction, replication, and virulence. Moreover, the sialidase activity in late endosome/lysosome traffic appears to enhance virus replication. NA is associated with the development and progression of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2D)<sup>[1][2][3][4]</sup>.

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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: [tech@MedChemExpress.com](mailto:tech@MedChemExpress.com)

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA