HA/Hemagglutinin Protein, H5N1 (Q9Q0U6, HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P73978
Synonyms:	HA; Hemagglutinin; HA/Hemagglutinin Protein, H5N1 (A/goose/Guangdong/1/1996, HEK293, His)
Species:	Virus
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	Q9Q0U6 (M1-E340)
Gene ID:	3654620
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 38 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 μg/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.

DESCRIPTION

Background	The Hemagglutinin Protein (HA) binds to receptors on the cell surface, facilitating the attachment of the virus particle to the cell. This attachment leads to internalization of the virion through different pathways. HA also plays a crucial role in determining the host range restriction and virulence of the virus. As a class I viral fusion protein, HA is responsible for mediating the fusion of the membrane of the endocytosed virus particle with the endosomal membrane, allowing the virus to enter the cell cytoplasm. In the low pH environment of endosomes, HA2 undergoes a conformational change, releasing the fusion hydrophobic peptide. Multiple HA trimers are needed to form a competent fusion pore. HA is a homotrimer consisting of disulfide-linked HA1-HA2 subunits.

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