HA/Hemagglutinin Protein, H1N1 (QEM24709, sf9, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P74028
Synonyms:	HA; Hemagglutinin; HA/Hemagglutinin Protein, H1N1 (A/swine/Shandong/1207/2016, sf9, His)
Species:	Virus
Source:	Sf9 insect cells
Accession:	QEM24709 (M1-I530)
Gene ID:	/
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 59.09 kDa

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20 mM PB, 150 mM NaCl, 5% Glycerol, pH 7.0. 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$_2$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	HA (Hemagglutinin), a class I viral fusion protein, binds to sialic acid-containing receptors, initiating virus attachment to the cell. This attachment induces virion internalization of about two third of the virus particles through clathrin-dependent endocytosis and about one third through a clathrin- and caveolin-independent pathway. HA is pivotal in determining virus host range and virulence. Following endocytosis, HA mediates fusion of the virus and endosomal membranes, allowing virus entry into the cell cytoplasm. In the acidic endosomal environment, HA2 undergoes conformational changes, releasing a fusion peptide and forming a fusion pore. HA, existing as a homotrimer, comprises disulfide-linked HA1-HA2 subunits and interacts with human CACNA1C[1][2][3].

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

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