HA/Hemagglutinin Protein, H1N1 (P03453, HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P74033
Synonyms:	HA; Hemagglutinin; HA/Hemagglutinin Protein, H1N1 (A/USSR/90/1977, HEK293, His)
Species:	Virus
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P03453 (M1-R344)
Gene ID:	/
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 38.3 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 HA/Hemagglutinin protein binds to sialic acid-containing receptors on the cell surface, facilitating the attachment of the virus particle to the cell. This attachment leads to the internalization of approximately two thirds of the virus particles through clathrin-dependent endocytosis, while the remaining one third follows a clathrin- and caveolin-independent pathway. The protein plays a crucial role in determining the host range restriction and virulence. As a class I viral fusion protein, it is responsible for the penetration of the virus into the cell cytoplasm by mediating the fusion of the membrane of the endocytosed virus particle with the endosomal membrane. In the low pH environment of endosomes, HA2 undergoes an irreversible conformational change, resulting in the release of the fusion hydrophobic peptide and the formation of a competent fusion pore. Multiple trimers of HA are necessary for the formation of this pore.

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