HA/Hemagglutinin Protein, H5N1 (Q207Z6, sf9, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P75031
Synonyms:	Influenza A H5N1 (A/turkey/Turkey/1/2005) Hemagglutinin / HA Protein (sf9, His)
Species:	Virus
Source:	Sf9 insect cells
Accession:	Q207Z6 (M1-Q531)
Gene ID:	/
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 60.1 kDa

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris, 500 mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol, 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 triggers the internalization of the virion either through clathrin-dependent endocytosis or a clathrin- and caveolin-independent pathway. It plays a significant role in determining the host range restriction and virulence of the virus. As a class I viral fusion protein, it is responsible for mediating the fusion of the endocytosed virus particle's membrane with the endosomal membrane, allowing the virus to enter the cell cytoplasm. In the low pH environment of endosomes, the HA2 undergoes an irreversible conformational change, resulting in the release of the fusion hydrophobic peptide. Multiple HA trimers are necessary to form a competent fusion pore.

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