

## Hemagglutinin/HA Protein, H1N1 (Biotinylated, ACP41105.1, sf9)

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-P77025
<b>Synonyms:</b>	Influenza A H1N1 (A/California/04/2009) Hemagglutinin / HA0 Protein (Biotinylated)
<b>Species:</b>	Virus
<b>Source:</b>	Sf9 insect cells
<b>Accession:</b>	ACP41105.1 (D18-I566)
<b>Gene ID:</b>	/
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	Approximately 61.5 kDa.

### PROPERTIES

<b>AA Sequence</b>	<pre> DTLCIGYHAN   NSTDTVDTVL   EKNVTVTHSV   NLLEDKHNGK LCKLRGVAPL   HLGKCN IAGW   ILGNPECESL   STASSWSYIV ETPSSDNGTC   YPGDFIDYEE   LREQLSSVSS   FERFEIFPKT SSWPNHDSNK   GVTAAACPHAG   AKSFYKNLIW   LVKKGNSYPK LSKSYINDKG   KEVLVVLWG I H   HPSTSADQQS   LYQNADTYVF VGSSRYSK KF   KPEIAIRPKV   RDQEGRMNYY   WTLVEPGDKI TFEATGNLVV   PRYAFAMERN   AGSGIIISDT   PVHDCNTTCQ TPKGAINTSL   PFQNIHPITI   GKCPKYVKST   KLRLATGLRN I P S I Q S R G L F   G A I A G F I E G G   W T G M V D G W Y G   Y H H Q N E Q G S G Y A A D L K S T Q N   A I D E I T N K V N   S V I E K M N T Q F   T A V G K E F N H L E K R I E N L N K K   V D D G F L D I W T   Y N A E L L V L L E   N E R T L D Y H D S N V K N L Y E K V R   S Q L K N N A K E I   G N G C F E F Y H K   C D N T C M E S V K N G T Y D Y P K Y S   E E A K L N R E E I   D G V K L E S T R I   Y Q I L A I Y S T V A S S L V L L V S L   G A I S F W M C S N   G S L Q C R I C I </pre>
<b>Appearance</b>	Solution.
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	N/A.
<b>Storage &amp; Stability</b>	Stored at -80°C for 1 year. It is stable at -20°C for 3 months after opening. It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -80°C for extended storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Shipping with dry ice.

### DESCRIPTION

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**Background**

The Hemagglutinin (HA) protein is central to the attachment of virus particles to host cells by binding to sialic acid-containing receptors on the cell surface. This interaction leads to virion internalization through either clathrin-dependent endocytosis or a clathrin- and caveolin-independent pathway. HA plays a pivotal role in determining host range restriction and virulence, functioning as a Class I viral fusion protein responsible for the penetration of the virus into the cell cytoplasm. Its mediation of the fusion between the membrane of the endocytosed virus particle and the endosomal membrane is essential for successful infection. The acidic environment in endosomes induces an irreversible conformational change in the HA2 subunit, releasing the fusion hydrophobic peptide. The formation of a competent fusion pore requires the cooperative action of several HA trimers, highlighting the intricate molecular processes orchestrated by HA during viral entry.

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

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