

Hemagglutinin/HA Protein, H1N1 (Biotinylated, ACQ76318, sf9)

Cat. No.:	HY-P77025
Synonyms:	Influenza A H1N1 (A/California/04/2009) Hemagglutinin / HA0 Protein (Biotinylated)
Species:	Virus
Source:	Sf9 insect cells
Accession:	ACQ76318 (D18-I566)
Gene ID:	/
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 61.5 kDa.

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	DTLCIGYHAN NSTDTVDTVLEKNVTVTHSV NLLEDKHNGK LCKLRGVAPL HLGKCN IAGW ILGNPECESL STASSWSYIV ETPSSDNGTC YPGDFIDYEE LREQLSSVSS FERFEIFPKT SSWPNHDSNK GVTAAACPHAG AKSFYKNLIW LVKKGNSYPK LSKSYINDKG KEVLVLWG IHPST SADQQS LYQNADTYVF VGSSRYSKKF KPEIAIRPKV RDQEGRMNYY WTLVEPGDKI TFEATGNL VV PRYAFAMERN AGSGIIISDT PVHDCNTTCQ TPKGAINTSL PFQNIHPITI GKCPKYVKST KLRLATGLRN IPSIQSRGLF GAIAGFIEGG WTGMVDGWYG YHHQNEQGS YAADLKSTQN AIDEITNKVN SVIEKMNTQF TAVGKEFNHL EKRIENLNKK VDDGFLDIWT YNAELLV LLE NERTLDYHDS NVKNLYEKVR SQLKNNAKEI GNGCFEFYHK CDNTCMESVK NGTYDYPKYS EEAKLNREEI DGVKLESTRI YQILAIYSTV ASSLVLLVSL GAISFWMC SN GSLQCRICI
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.
Reconstitution	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

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.

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

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