

Neuraminidase Protein, *M.viridifaciens* (His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P77073
Synonyms:	Sialidase; Neuraminidase; nedA
Species:	Others
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	BAA00852 (P42-G403)
Gene ID:	/
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 39.7 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.
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	Neuraminidase is a subtype of sialidases that has been linked to potential pathogenicity in microbial infections. As an enzyme, neuraminidase plays a crucial role in catalyzing the removal of terminal sialic acid residues from glycoproteins and glycolipids. This activity allows the virus or bacteria to facilitate its spread within the host by promoting the release of newly formed viral particles or by enhancing its ability to adhere to and invade host cells. Neuraminidase is considered a critical virulence factor in various pathogens and is targeted by antiviral drugs to inhibit its enzymatic activity and hinder the progression of infection. Understanding the functions and mechanisms of neuraminidase is crucial for developing effective strategies to combat microbial infections.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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