

## HA (aa 17-529)(H3N2)(A/Brisbane/10/2007)

CATALOG NUMBER: IA-0042W-005P

### Introduction

Influenza hemagglutinin (HA) is a type of hemagglutinin found on the surface of the influenza viruses. HA is an antigenic glycoprotein, like all other hemagglutinins, it causes red blood cells to agglutinate. HA is responsible for binding the virus to the cell that is being infected. HA proteins bind to cells with sialic acid on the membranes, such as cells in the upper respiratory tract or erythrocytes.

HA is a homotrimeric integral membrane glycoprotein. HA monomer is synthesized as a single polypeptide that is subsequently cleaved into two smaller polypeptides, the HA1 and HA2 subunits. Each HA monomer consists of a long, helical chain anchored in the membrane by HA2 and topped by a large HA1 globule.

### Description

Viral protein purified from 293 cell culture

### Viral Protein

C-terminal 6xHis tagged HA (H3N2) (A/Brisbane/10/2007) protein (amino acid 17-529) (GenBank No. EU199248)

### Applications

Western blot standard, antibody ELISA, antigen, etc.

### Storage

Store at -20 °C; Stable for 6-months from the date of shipment when kept at 4 °C. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

### Concentration

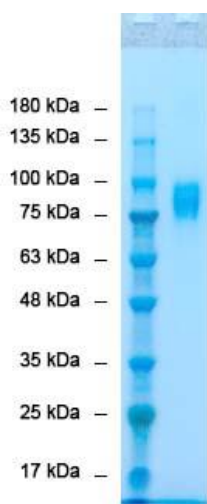
1 mg/ml in PBS

### Endotoxin Level

<0.01 EU per 1 µg of the protein by LAL test

### Purity

>95% pure by 4-20% SDS PAGE gel



**SDS-PAGE:** purified HA (A/Brisbane/10/2007)(H3N2) protein

**HA (A/Brisbane/10/2007)(aa 17-529) SEQ:**

QKLPGNDNSTATLCLGHHAVPNGTIVKTIITNDQIEVTNATELVQSSSTGEICDSPHQILDGENCTLIDALLGDPQCDGFQNKKWDLFVE  
RSKAYSNCYPYDVPDYASLRSLVASSGTLEFNNE SFNWTGVTQNGTSSACIRRSNNSFFSRLNWLTHLKFYPALNVTMPNNEKFDKLY  
IWGVHHPGTDNDQIFLYAQASGRITVSTKRSQQTVIPNIGSRPRVRNIPSRISIIYWTIVKPGDILLINSTGNLIAPRGYFKIRSGKSSI  
MRSDAIPIGKCNSECITPNGSIPNDKPFQNVNRITYGACPRYVKQNTLKLATGMRNVPEKQTRGIFGAIAGFIENGWEGMVDGWYGFRHQ  
NSEGIGQAADLKSTQAAIDQINGKLNRLIGKTNEKFHQIEKEFSEVEGRIQDLEKYVEDTKIDLWSYNAELLVALENQHTIDLTDSEMN  
KLFKTKKQLRENAEDMGNGCFKIYHKCDNACIGSIRNGTYDHDVYRDEALNNRFQIKGVELKSGYKDHHHHHH

**Reference**

1. Mohr PG, etc. The neuraminidases of MDCK grown human influenza A(H3N2) viruses isolated since 1994 can demonstrate receptor binding. *Virology* 12, 67, 2015