

HA1 (aa 1-345)(A/Vietnam/1203/2004)(H5N1)

CATALOG NUMBER: IA-005-005P, 50 µg

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 Hemagglutinin HA1 (amino acid 17-345)(H5N1)(A/Vietnam/1203/2004) (GenBank No. AY651334).

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

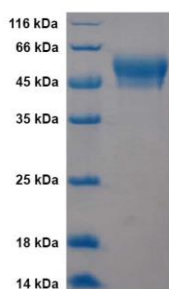
1 µg/µl in PBS with 0.1% sodium azide

Endotoxin Level

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

Purity

>95% pure by 10% SDS PAGE gel.



SDS-PAGE: 293 cell expressed HA1 (aa 17-345)(A/Vietnam/1203/2004)

Reference:

1. Hartman, IZ, et al. A reductionist cell-free major histocompatibility complex class II antigen processing system identifies immunodominant epitopes. *Nat Med.* 16: 1333-1340, 2010.
2. Dalai, SK, et al. Resolution of infection promotes a state of dormancy and long survival of CD4 memory T cells. *Immunol Cell Biol.* 89: 870-881, 2011.