

### Human CellExp Influenza A virus / Neuraminidase (NA) recombinant protein

NA, Neuraminidase Catalog # PBV11127r

### **Specification**

## Human CellExp Influenza A virus / Neuraminidase (NA) recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession <u>Q76UU8</u>

Calculated MW Influenza A virus

(A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004 (H5N1)) Neuraminidase (NA) is fused with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus, and has a calculated MW of 46.1 kDa. The

predicted N-terminus is His 36.

DTT-reduced Protein migrates as 48 kDa in

**SDS-PAGE KDa** 

# Human CellExp Influenza A virus / Neuraminidase (NA) recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene Symbol neuraminidase/NA

Other Names
NA. Neuraminidase

Gene Source Influenza A Virus
Source HEK293 cells
Assay&Purity SDS-PAGE; ≥92%

Assay&Purity
Assay2&Purity2
Recombinant
Yes

Results Measured by its ability to cleave a

fluorogenic substrate, 2'-(4-Methylumbellif eryl)- $\alpha$ -D-N-acetylneuraminic acid. One unit

is defined as the amount of enzyme

required to cleave 1 nmole of 2'-(4-Methylu

mbelliferyl)-α-D-N-acetylneuraminic acid

per minute at pH 7.5 at 37°C

**Target/Specificity** 

Influenza A virus / Neuraminidase (NA)

#### **Application Notes**

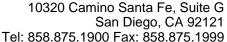
Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in PBS, pH 7.4. Do not vortex.

**Format** 

Lyophilized

### Storage

 $-20^{\circ}$ C; Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.4. Normally Mannitol or Trehalose are added as protectants before lyophilization.





### Human CellExp Influenza A virus / Neuraminidase (NA) recombinant protein - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Human CellExp Influenza A virus / Neuraminidase (NA) recombinant protein - Images

Human CellExp Influenza A virus / Neuraminidase (NA) recombinant protein - Background

Neuraminidase (NA) and hemagglutinin (HA) are major membrane glycoproteins found on the surface of influenza virus. Hemagglutinin binds to the sialic acid-containing receptors on the surface of host cells during initial infection and at the end of an infectious cycle. Neuraminidase, on the other hand, cleaves the HA-sialic acid bondage from the newly formed virions and the host cell receptors during budding. Neuraminidase thus is described as a receptor-destroying enzyme which facilitates virus release and efficient spread of the progeny virus from cell to cell.