

Human CellExp Influenza A virus / Neuraminidase (NA) recombinant protein
NA, Neuraminidase
Catalog # PBV11127r**Specification**

Human CellExp Influenza A virus / Neuraminidase (NA) recombinant protein - Product infoPrimary Accession
Calculated MW[Q76UU8](#)
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
Other Names
NA, Neuraminidase

neuraminidase/NA

Gene Source
Source
Assay&Purity
Assay2&Purity2
Recombinant
Results**Influenza A Virus**
HEK293 cells
SDS-PAGE; ≥92%
N/A;
Yes
Measured by its ability to cleave a
fluorogenic substrate, 2'-(4-Methylumbelliferyl)-α-D-N-acetylneuraminic acid. One unit
is defined as the amount of enzyme
required to cleave 1 nmole of 2'-(4-Methylumbelliferyl)-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°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](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [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.