

# Hemagglutinin

Catalog # PVGS1335

### Specification

## Hemagglutinin - Product Information

Primary Accession Species Hemagglutinin

C3W5S1

Sequence Met1-Gln529

Purity > 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE<br>> 95% as analyzed by HPLC

**Endotoxin Level** < 1 EU/ μg of protein by gel clotting method

**Expression System** Sf9 insect cells

Formulation

Lyophilized from a solution in 20 mM PB buffer (pH 7.4), 300 mM NaCl, 5% mannitol, 5% trehalose.

Reconstitution

It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in  $ddH_2O$  up to 200 µg /ml.

Storage & Stability

Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

## Hemagglutinin - Additional Information

#### Target Background

Influenza hemagglutinin (HA) is a glycoprotein found on the surface of the influenzavirus. It is responsible for binding the virus to cells with sialic acid on their membranes, such as cells in the upper respiratory tract or erythrocytes. It is also responsible for the fusion of the viral envelope with the endosome membrane after the pH has been reduced. The name "hemagglutinin" comes from the protein's ability to cause red blood cells (erythrocytes) to clump together in vitro. HA has two functions. First, it allows the recognition of target vertebrate cells, accomplished through binding to these cells' sialic acid-containing receptors. Second, once bound it facilitates the entry of the viral genome into the target cells by causing the fusion of the host endosomal membrane with the viral membrane. H1N1 is a subtype of influenza virus A and the most common cause of influenza in humans.



# Hemagglutinin - Protein Information

#### Hemagglutinin - Protocols

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

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

Hemagglutinin - Images