Influenza A [A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004 (H5N1)] Neuraminidase (NA) Protein, His Tag

Catalog # H54-V5247

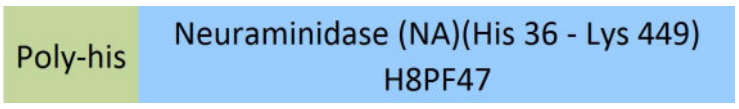
Synonym

NA,Neuraminidase

Source

Influenza A [A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004 (H5N1)] NA, His Tag (H54-V5247) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA His 36 - Lys 449 (Accession # H8PF47).
Predicted N-terminus: His

Molecular Characterization



This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.

The protein has a calculated MW of 46.1 kDa. The protein migrates as 50-57 kDa under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per μg by the LAL method.

Purity

>92% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4. Normally trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

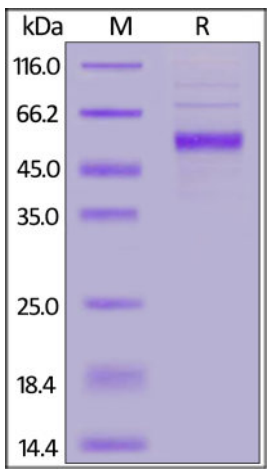
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

SDS-PAGE



Influenza A [A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004 (H5N1)] NA, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained overnight with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 92%.

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.

References

(1) Manz B., et al., 2012, Submitted to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Please contact us via TechSupport@acrobiosystems.com if you have any question on this product.