# Biotinylated Influenza A [A/Hong Kong/483/97(H5N1)] Hemagglutinin 1 (HA1) Protein, Avitag™,His Tag

Catalog # HA1-V82E4

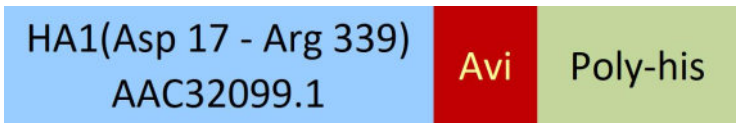
## Synonym

HA1,Hemagglutinin 1

## Source

Biotinylated Influenza A [A/Hong Kong/483/97(H5N1)] HA1, Avitag,His Tag(HA1-V82E4) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Asp 17 - Arg 339 (Accession # AAC32099.1 ).
Predicted N-terminus: Asp 17

## Molecular Characterization




This protein carries an Avi tag (Avitag™) at the C-terminus, followed by a polyhistidine tag

The protein has a calculated MW of 39.6 kDa. The protein migrates as 45-65 kDa under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) .

## Labeling

***Biotinylation of this product is performed using Avitag™ technology. Briefly, the single lysine residue in the Avitag is enzymatically labeled with biotin.***

## Protein Ratio

Passed as determined by the HABA assay / binding ELISA.

## Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per μg by the LAL method.

## Purity

>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

## Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

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

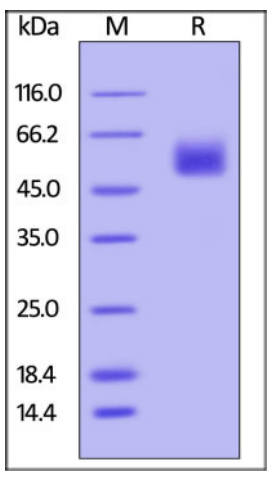
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

***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




Biotinylated Influenza A [A/Hong Kong/483/97(H5N1)] HA1, Avitag,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 95%.

## Background

Influenza, commonly known as "the flu", is an infectious disease of birds and mammals caused by RNA viruses of the family Orthomyxoviridae, the influenza viruses. The virus is divided into three main types (Influenzavirus A, Influenzavirus B, and Influenzavirus C), which are distinguished by differences in two major

internal proteins (hemagglutinin (HA) and neuraminidase (NA), which are the most important targets for the immune system. The type A viruses are the most virulent human pathogens among the three influenza types and cause the most severe disease. The serotypes that have been confirmed in humans, ordered by the number of known human pandemic deaths, are: H1N1, H2N2, H3N2, H5N1, H7N7, H1N2, H9N2, H7N2, H7N3, H10N7, H7N9. H7N9 is a serotype of the species Influenzavirus A (avian influenza virus or bird flu virus). H7 normally circulates amongst avian populations with some variants known to occasionally infect humans. An H7N9 virus was first reported to have infected humans in 2013 in China.

## Clinical and Translational Updates

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