

Product datasheet

Recombinant Avian Influenza A Hemagglutinin protein ab217663

1 Image

Description

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| Product name | Recombinant Avian Influenza A Hemagglutinin protein |
| Purity | > 95 % SDS-PAGE. |
| Endotoxin level | < 0.010 Eu/ μ g |
| Expression system | HEK 293 cells |
| Accession | <u>AJE30333</u> |
| Protein length | Protein fragment |
| Animal free | No |
| Nature | Recombinant |
| Sequence | DQICIGYHANNSTKQVDTIMEKNVTVTHAQDILEKTHNGKL CDLNGVKPL ILKDCSVAGWLLGNPMCDEFIRVPEWSYVERANPANDLC YPGTLNDYEE LKHLLSRINHFETLIIIPRSSWPNHETSLGVSAACPYQGAS SFFRNVVWL IKKNDAYPTIKISYNNTNREDLLILWGIHHSNNAEQTNLYKN PDTYVSV GTSTLNQRLVPKIATRSQVNGQSGRMDFFWTILKPNDAIHF ESNGNFIAP EYAYKMVKKGDSTIMKSEMEYGH CNTKCQTPIGAINSSMPF HNIHPLTIG ECPKYVKS NKLVLATGLRNSPLRER |
| Predicted molecular weight | 37 kDa |
| Amino acids | 17 to 341 |
| Tags | His tag C-Terminus |
| Additional sequence information | Influenza A virus (H5N8) (A/gyrfalcon/Washington/41088-6/2014). A0A0C4X0C0-1 |

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab217663** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications SDS-PAGE

Form Liquid

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C long term.

Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide

Constituents: 79% PBS, 20% Glycerol

General Info

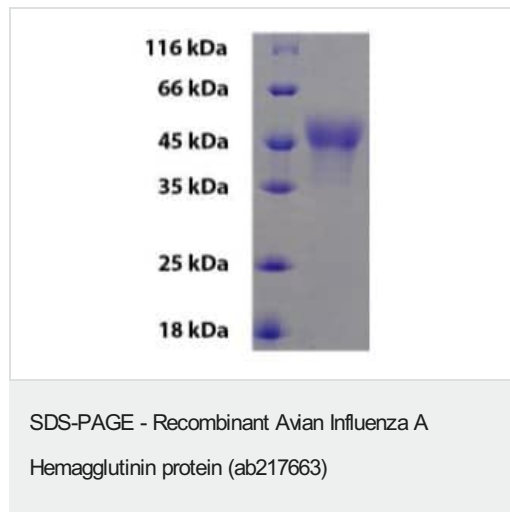
Relevance

Influenza A virus is a major public health threat, killing more than 30,000 people per year in the USA. Novel influenza virus strains caused by genetic drift and viral recombination emerge periodically to which humans have little or no immunity, resulting in devastating pandemics. Influenza A can exist in a variety of animals; however it is in birds that all subtypes can be found. These subtypes are classified based on the combination of the virus coat glycoproteins hemagglutinin (HA) and neuraminidase (NA) subtypes. HA interacts with cell surface proteins containing oligosaccharides with terminal sialyl residues. Virus isolated from a human infected with the H5N1 strain in 1997 could bind to oligosaccharides from human as well as avian sources, indicating its species-jumping ability.

Cellular localization

Cell Membrane

Images



10% SDS-PAGE analysis of ab217663.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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