

Active Recombinant H3N2(A/Aichi/2/1968) NA protein

Cat. No. NA-428V Lot. No. (See product label)

SPECIFICATION

Product Overview Recombinant H3N2 (A/Aichi/2/1968) NA (Met1-Ile4690) was expressed in HEK293.

Species H3N2

Source HEK293

ProteinLength Met1-Ile4690

Description

Neuraminidases are enzymes that cleave sialic acid groups from glycoproteins. Influenza neuraminidase is a type of neuraminidase found on the surface of influenza viruses that enables the virus to be released from the host cell. Influenza neuraminidase is composed of four identical subunits arranged in a square. It is normally attached to the virus surface through a long protein stalk. The active sites are in a deep depression on the upper surface. They bind to polysaccharide chains and clip off the sugars at the end. The surface of neuraminidase is decorated with several polysaccharide chains that are similar to the polysaccharide chains that decorate our own cell surface proteins. 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. Influenza antibody and influenza antibodies are very important

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research tools for influenza diagnosis, influenza vaccine development, and anti-influenza virus therapy development. Monoclonal or polyclonal antibody can be raised with protein based antigen or peptide based antigen. Antibody raised with protein based antigen could have better specificity and/or binding affinity than antibody raised with peptide based antigen, but cost associated with the recombinant protein antigen is usually higher. Anti influenza virus hemagglutinin (HA) monoclonal antibody or polyclonal antibody can be used for ELISA assay, western blotting detection, Immunohistochemistry (IHC), flow cytometry, neutralization assay, hemagglutinin inhibition assay, and early diagnosis of influenza viral infection.

Form

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, 1% Triton X-100 PH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.

Bio-activity

Measured by its ability to cleave a fluorogenic substrate, 2'-(4-Methylumbelliferyl)- α -D-N-acetylneuraminic acid. The specific activity is > 100 U.

Molecular Mass

The recombinant Influenza virus A (A/Aichi/2/1968)(H3N2)) Neuraminidase consists of 438 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 48.9 kDa.

Endotoxin

< 1.0 EU per μ g protein as determined by the LAL method.

Stability

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 centigrade

Storage

Store it under sterile conditions at -20 centigrade to -80 centigrade. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution

It is recommended that 1 ml sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution.

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