

## Recombinant Influenza A Virus H1N1 HA(A/California/07/2009), His-tagged

DAG1760 H1N1

Lot. No. (See product label)

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product overview</b>	HA (A/California/07/2009) (H1N1) (ACP41953, 18 a.a. - 529 a.a.) partial recombinant protein with His tag expressed in 293 cells.
<b>Antigen Description</b>	Binds to sialic acid-containing receptors on the cell surface, bringing about the attachment of the virus particle to the cell. This attachment induces virion internalization of about two third of the virus particles through clathrin-dependent endocytosis and about one third through a clathrin- and caveolin-independent pathway. Plays a major role in the determination of host range restriction and virulence. Class I viral fusion protein. Responsible for penetration of the virus into the cell cytoplasm by mediating the fusion of the membrane of the endocytosed virus particle with the endosomal membrane. Low pH in endosomes induces an irreversible conformational change in HA2, releasing the fusion hydrophobic peptide. Several trimers are required to form a competent fusion pore. By similarity. RuleBase RU003324 SAAS SAAS001364.
<b>Source</b>	293 cells
<b>Species</b>	H1N1
<b>Tag</b>	His
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Applications</b>	SDS-PAGE

### PACKAGING

<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C. Do not freeze. Stable for 6 month from the date of shipment.
<b>Concentration</b>	1 ug/uL
<b>Buffer</b>	In PBS

### BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	Influenza A (H1N1) virus is the subtype of influenza A virus that was the most common cause of human influenza (flu) in 2009. Some strains of H1N1 are endemic in humans and cause a small fraction of all influenza-like illness and a small fraction of all seasonal influenza. H1N1 strains caused a small percentage of all human flu infections in 2004–2005. Other strains of H1N1 are endemic in pigs (swine influenza) and in birds (avian influenza).
<b>Keywords</b>	Influenza A virus subtype H1N1; Influenza A (H1N1) virus; swine flu

### REFERENCES

1. Kobasa D, Jones SM, Shinya K, et al (January 2007). "Aberrant innate immune response in lethal infection of macaques with the 1918 influenza virus". *Nature* 445 (7125): 319–23. doi:10.1038/nature05495. PMID 17230189. 2. Kash JC, Tumpey TM, Proll SC, et al (October 2006). "Genomic analysis of increased host immune and cell death responses induced by 1918 influenza virus". *Nature* 443 (7111): 578–81. doi:10.1038/nature05181. PMC 2615558. PMID 17006449.

### IMAGES

