10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Human CellExp Influenza A virus / Neuraminidase (NA) recombinant protein

NA, Neuraminidase
Catalog # PBV11127r

Specification

Human CellExp Influenza A virus / Neuraminidase (NA) recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession	Q76UU8
Calculated MW	**Influenza A virus (A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004 (H5N1)) Neuraminidase (NA) is fused with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus, and has a calculated MW of 46.1 kDa. The predicted N-terminus is His 36. DTT-reduced Protein migrates as 48 kDa in SDS-PAGE KDa**

Human CellExp Influenza A virus / Neuraminidase (NA) recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene Symbol	**neuraminidase/NA**
Other Names	
NA, Neuraminidase	
Gene Source	**Influenza A Virus**
Source	**HEK293 cells**
Assay&Purity	**SDS-PAGE; ≥92%**
Assay2&Purity2	**N/A;**
Recombinant	**Yes**
Results	**Measured by its ability to cleave a fluorogenic substrate, 2'-(4-Methylumbelliferyl)-α-D-N-acetylneuraminic acid. One unit is defined as the amount of enzyme required to cleave 1 nmole of 2'-(4-Methylumbelliferyl)-α-D-N-acetylneuraminic acid per minute at pH 7.5 at 37°C**

Target/Specificity
Influenza A virus / Neuraminidase (NA)

Application Notes
Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in PBS, pH 7.4. Do not vortex.

Format
Lyophilized

Storage
-20°C; Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.4. Normally Mannitol or Trehalose are added as protectants before lyophilization.

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Human CellExp Influenza A virus / Neuraminidase (NA) recombinant protein - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Human CellExp Influenza A virus / Neuraminidase (NA) recombinant protein - Images

Human CellExp Influenza A virus / Neuraminidase (NA) recombinant protein - 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.