



Synonym

NA, Neuraminidase

Source

Influenza A virus (A/Massachusetts/18/2022) NA(H3N2) Protein, His Tag (NEE-V524v) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Lys 80 - Thr 469 (Accession # EPI2096147, GISAID).

Predicted N-terminus: His

Molecular Characterization

Poly-his Neuraminidase (NA)(Lys 80 - Thr 469)
EPI2096147

This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.

The protein has a calculated MW of 51.0 kDa. The protein migrates as 65-75 kDa when calibrated against [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#) under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per µg by the LAL method.

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation

Supplied as 0.2 µm filtered solution in 50 mM Tris, 500 mM NaCl, pH7.5 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Shipping

This product is supplied and shipped with dry ice, please inquire the shipping cost.

Storage

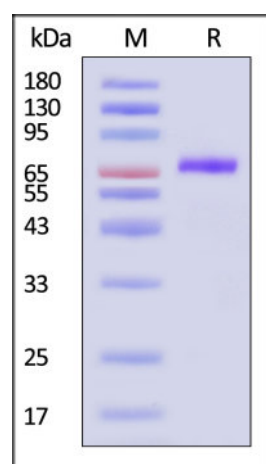
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

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

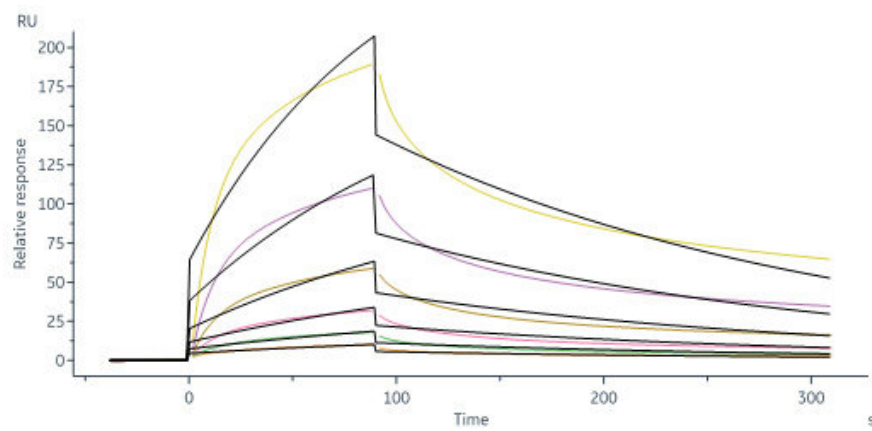


Influenza A virus (A/Massachusetts/18/2022) NA(H3N2) Protein, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90% (With [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#)).

Bioactivity-SPR

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a-Neu5Ac-PAA-biotin immobilized on SA Chip can bind Influenza A virus (A/Massachusetts/18/2022) NA(H3N2) Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. NEE-V524v) with an affinity constant of 92.7 nM as determined in a SPR assay (Biacore 8K) (QC tested).

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. 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 which makes it a great target for vaccine studies.

Clinical and Translational Updates

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