www.neobiolab.com info@neobiolab.com 888.754.5670, +1 617.500.7103 United States 0800.088.5164, +44 020.8123.1558 United Kingdom

H1N1 New Caledonia

Description: Recombinant Full-Length H1N1 New Caledonia/20/99 is glycosylated with N-linked sµgars, produced using baculovirus vectors in insect cells and its Mw is approximately 72 kDa.The insect cells infected with A9440.1a recombinant baculovirus expressing recombinant H1N1 A/New Caledonia/20/99.H1N1 New Caledonia shows 90% similarity to the A/PR/8/34 amino acid sequence. The accession number is DQ508857.

Catalog #:IHPS-008

For research use only.

Source: Baculovirus Insect Cells.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Purity: Greater than 90.0% as determined by: Analysis by SDS-PAGE, HA1 and HA2 bands are observed using SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

The Recombinant H1N1 A/New Caledonia/20/99 solution 10mM Sodium phosphate, pH 7.2, 150mM NaCl.

Stability:

H1N1 A/New Caledonia/20/99 Recombinant should be stored at 4C.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

H1N1 is a subtype specie of Influenza A virus. H1N1 Influenza Virus has mutated into various strains such as the Spanish Flu strain, mild human flu strains, endemic pig strains, and various strains found in birds. The Influenza A Virus is a globular particle about 100nm in diameter, sheathed in a lipid bilayer derived from the plasma membrane of its host. Studded in the lipid bilayer are two integral membrane proteins some 500 molecules of hemagglutinin ("H") and some 100 molecules of neuraminidase ("N"). Within the lipid bilayer are 3000 molecules of matrix protein and 8 pieces of RNA. Each of the 8 RNA molecules is associated with many copies of a nucleoprotein, several molecules of the three subunits of its RNA polymerase some "non-structural" protein molecules of uncertain function.

References:

Title: Broadly cross-reactive antibodies dominate the human B cell response against 2009 pandemic H1N1 influenza virus infectionPublication: The Rockefeller University Press, doi: 10.1084/jem.20101352

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