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H3N2 Influenza-A Virus Kiev/301/94
VIRAL ANTIGEN

Catalog Number: PRP-026
Quantity: 10 micrograms, 50 micrograms, 1 milligram
Format: Sterile-filtered colorless solution
Host: *Embryonated egg allantoic fluid*

Background:

H3N2 is a subtype of the influenza A virus. Its name derives from the forms of the two kinds of proteins on the surface of its coat, hemagglutinin (H) and neuraminidase (N). H3N2 exchanges genes for internal proteins with other influenza subtypes. H3N2 has tended to dominate in prevalence over H1N1 H1N2, and influenza B. The H3N2 strain descended from H2N2 by antigenic shift, in which genes from multiple subtypes re-assorted to form a new virus. Both the H2N2 and H3N2 strains contained genes from avian influenza viruses.

Specificity and Preparation:

Allantoic fluid of 10 days old embryonated eggs, inoculated with influenza A virus, strain A/Kiev/301/94 like /Johannesburg/33/94. The influenza virus was purified by ultracentrifugation with 10-40% sucrose gradient. Purity is greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE. The solution contains 0.1M NaCl, 10mM Tris Hcl, 1mM EDTA pH-8, 0.1 % sodium azide (NaN₃) and 0.005 % thimerosal.

Immunological Activity: Tested with anti-influenza A monoclonal antibodies in ELISA. Serological studies of influenza A virus, immunogen for antibody production.

Usage and Storage:

A/Kiev/301/94 although stable 4°C for 4 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Gently spin down material before use; 5-10 seconds in a microfuge should be adequate. Inactivation: Thimerosal and beta propiolactone treatment. This product has been treated in a manner consistent with methods of inactivation. Generally accepted good laboratory practices appropriate to microbiological/viral safe handling practices and techniques are required at work.

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