H1N1 Influenza-A Virus New Caledonia/20/99 Recombinant
VIRAL ANTIGEN

Catalog Number: PRP-001IHA
Quantity: 2 micrograms
Format: Sterile-filtered colorless solution
Host: *Baculovirus Insect Cells*

Background:
H1N1 is a subtype species 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 100 nm 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.

Specificity and Preparation:
Recombinant full-length H1N1 A/New Caledonia/20/99 is glycosylated with N-linked sugars. It is produced using baculovirus vectors in insect cells and its molecular weight is approximately 72 kDa. The insect cells are 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 solution contains 10mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.2, 150mM NaCl. Purity is greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE, HA1 and HA2 bands are observed using SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Usage and Storage:
Reported to be effective for immunoblotting (western blot, 0.1 μg-1 μg per strip) and ELISA (1 μg/well). Store material at 4°C. Gently spin down material before use; 5-10 seconds in a microfuge should be adequate.

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