ALPHA DIAGNOSTIC INTERNATIONAL

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Product Data Sheet

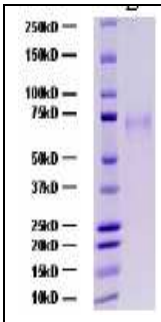
☐ Cat # RP-643 Recombinant Hemagglutinin-Influenza A Virus H3N2 Wyoming 3/03 **Size**: ☐ 2 ug

Influenza A (H1N1) virus is a subtype of influenza A virus and was the most common cause of human influenza (flu) in 2009. Some strains of H1N1 are endemic in humans and cause a small fraction of all influenza-like illness and a small fraction of all seasonal influenza. H1N1 strains caused a few percent of all human flu infections in 2004–2005. Other strains of H1N1 are endemic in pigs (swine influenza) and in birds (avian influenza). In June 2009, the World Health Organization declared the new strain of swine-origin H1N1 as a pandemic. This strain is often called swine flu by the public media. Swine influenza (also called swine flu, or pig flu) is an infection by any one of several types of swine influenza virus. Swine influenza virus (SIV) is any strain of the influenza family of viruses that is endemic in pigs. As of 2009, the known SIV strains include influenza C and the subtypes of influenza A known as H1N1, H1N2, H3N1, H3N2, and H2N3.

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.

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. H3N2 strain descended from H2N2by antigenic shift, in which genes from multiple subtypes re-assorted to form a new virus. Both the H2N2and H3N2 strains contained genes from avian influenza viruses.

Source:



Recombinant Full-Length H3N2 A/Wyoming/2003/3 is glycosylated with N-linked sugars, produced in 293 cells (>95%, ~75 kda, accession number: AAT08000, 18-347 aa). The Recombinant H3N2 A/Wyoming/2003/3 solution contains 10mM Sodium phosphate, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.1% BSA, 25% Glycerol, 0.05% azide

Immunological Activity:

Western-Blot 0.1µg -1µg per strip, ELISA 1µg/Well.

Applications and Suggested Dilutions: Greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE. Users must optimize the appropriate concentration and conditions for each assay.

Storage and Stability: If supplied in powder then reconstitute it in PBS and store in liquid at 4oC for ~1 week or aliquots in suitable size and store at -20oC for long term storage..

Usage: This item is for LABORATORY ESEARCH USE ONLY.

Related Items

Rabbit Anti-HA1 (H3N2) IgG

920-010-PAG Swine/Pig Anti-Influenza A virus IgG ELISA kit

920-030-PAA Swine/Pig Anti-Influenza A virus IgA ELISA kit

920-040-HAG Human Anti-Influenza A virus IgG ELISA
920-050-HAM Human Anti-Influenza A virus IgM ELISA
920-060-HAA Human Anti-Influenza A virus IgA ELISA
920-100-AIV Chicken Anti-Avian Influenza A virus (AIV) IgG ELISA kit

920-300-H51 Chicken Anti-Avian Influenza virus (H5N1) IgG ELISA kit (1x96 wells)

920-300-H52 Chicken Anti-Avian Influenza virus (H5N1) IgG ELISA kit (2x96 wells)

970-100-H1G Rabbit Anti-Influenza A Virus H1N1 (human/avian) IgG ELISA kit

RP-643 110222A

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