Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-03955)

TargetMol

Influenza A H7N9 (A/Shanghai/2/2013) Nucleoprotein/NP Protein (His)

General Information

Synonyms: NP Protein, H7N9

Protein Construction: A DNA sequence encoding the Influenza A virus (A/Shanghai/2/2013(H7N9)) nucleoprotein (AGL44439.1) (Met1-Asn498) was expressed with a C-terminal polyhistidine tag. Predicted N terminal: Met

Species: H7N9

Expression Host: Baculovirus Insect Cells

Accession: A0A024E372

Molecular Weight: 57.8 kDa (predicted); 57 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity: Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Formulation: Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing 20 mM Tris, 500 mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstituted with sterile deionized water to 0.25 mg/mL. Reconstitution conditions may vary depending on the lot.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Influenza viral nucleoprotein (NP) plays a critical role in virus replication and host adaptation. Nucleoprotein (NP) is an essential multifunctional protein that encapsidates the viral genome and functions as an adapter between the virus and the host cell machinery. NPs contain two nuclear localization signals (NLSs): a well-studied monopartite NLS1 and a less-characterized NLS2, thought to be bipartite. The nucleocapsid is a complex of the

viral nucleoprotein, RNA, and several other viral proteins. The nucleoprotein forms large, RNA-bound, helical filaments and acts as a scaffold for additional viral proteins.

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