

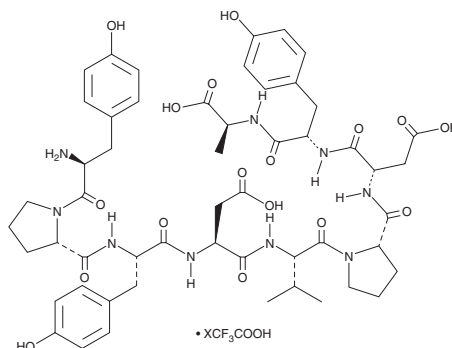
PRODUCT INFORMATION

Influenza Hemagglutinin Peptide (trifluoroacetate salt)

Item No. 33160

CAS Registry No.: 92000-76-5
Formal Name: L-tyrosyl-L-prolyl-L-tyrosyl-L-
 α -aspartyl-L-valyl-L-prolyl-L-
 α -aspartyl-L-tyrosyl-L-alanine,
 trifluoroacetate salt

Synonym: YPYDVPDYA
MF: $C_{53}H_{67}N_9O_{17} \cdot XCF_3COOH$
FW: 1,102.1
Purity: $\geq 98\%$
UV/Vis.: λ_{max} : 225 nm
Supplied as: A crystalline solid
Storage: $-20^\circ C$
Stability: ≥ 2 years



Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Laboratory Procedures

Influenza hemagglutinin peptide (trifluoroacetate salt) is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the influenza hemagglutinin peptide (trifluoroacetate salt) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Influenza hemagglutinin peptide (trifluoroacetate salt) is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide (DMF). The solubility of influenza hemagglutinin peptide (trifluoroacetate salt) in these solvents is approximately 5 mg/ml in ethanol and 30 mg/ml in DMSO and DMF.

Further dilutions of the stock solution into aqueous buffers or isotonic saline should be made prior to performing biological experiments. Ensure that the residual amount of organic solvent is insignificant, since organic solvents may have physiological effects at low concentrations. Organic solvent-free aqueous solutions of influenza hemagglutinin peptide (trifluoroacetate salt) can be prepared by directly dissolving the crystalline solid in aqueous buffers. The solubility of influenza hemagglutinin peptide (trifluoroacetate salt) in PBS, pH 7.2, is approximately 10 mg/ml. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Influenza hemagglutinin (HA) peptide is a peptide from the hemagglutinin HA1 chain of influenza virus that corresponds to amino acids 98-106 of the full-length protein.¹ Due to its small size, low potential to interfere in protein folding or activity, and strong immunoreactivity, it is commonly used as an epitope tag on recombinant proteins to facilitate their detection and purification.²

References

1. Dyson, H.J., Lerner, R.A., and Wright, P.E. The physical basis for induction of protein-reactive antipeptide antibodies. *Annu. Rev. Biophys. Biophys. Chem.* **17**, 305-324 (1988).
2. Zhao, X., Li, G., and Liang, S. Several affinity tags commonly used in chromatographic purification. *J. Anal. Methods Chem.* 581093 (2013).

WARNING

THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

SAFETY DATA

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

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