Influenza A H3N2 (Strain A/Wisconsin/67/05)

**DAG2780  H3N2  
Lot. No. (See product label)**

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

**Product overview**
Influenza A Virus, Strain A/Wisconsin/67/05 (H3N2)

**Source**
Chicken Eggs. Allantoic fluid of 10 day old embryonated eggs, incubated with influenza A virus (A/Wisconsin/67/05)

**Species**
H3N2

**Form**
Purified, Liquid

**Purity**
>90% pure (SDS-PAGE). Ultracentrifugation with 10-40% sucrose gradient

**Applications**
Serological studies of Influenza A virus, immunogen for antibody production.

**Usage**
Thimerosal and beta propiolactone treatment

**PACKAGING**

**Storage**
Store at -20°C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

**Concentration**
Lot Specific

**Buffer**
0.05M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0 containing 0.1M Sodium chloride, 5mM EDTA

**Preservative**
0.1% Sodium azide, 0.005% Thimerosal

**Warning**
This product contains sodium azide, which has been classified as Xn (Harmful) in European Directive 67/548/EEC in the concentration range of 0.1 – 1.0 %. When disposing of this reagent through lead or copper plumbing, flush with copious volumes of water to prevent azide build-up in drains

**BACKGROUND**

**Introduction**
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 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.

**Keywords**
Orthomyxoviridae; Influenzavirus A; Influenza A virus; Influenza A virus H3N2 HA; H3N2 HA; H3N2; Hemagglutinin

**REFERENCES**