

**Peptide Array, Influenza Virus
A/California/04/2009 (H1N1)pdm09
Nonstructural Protein 2**

Catalog No. NR-18980

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Contributor:

BEI Resources

Manufacturer:

Bio-Synthesis, Inc. (Lot T4076-1 to T4076-28)

New England Peptide, LLC. (Lot 586447-4)

Product Description:

The 28-peptide array spans the nonstructural protein 2 (NS2; also, nuclear export protein) of the A/California/04/2009 (H1N1)pdm09 strain of influenza virus (GenPept: ACP41111).¹ Peptides are 13- to 15-mers, with 10 to 11 amino acid overlaps. **Peptide lengths and overlaps may vary with manufacturer. Individual peptide sequences are shown on the Certificate of Analysis.**

Material Provided:

Peptides are provided lyophilized at 1 mg per vial.

Packaging/Storage:

Lyophilized peptides should be placed in a closed dry environment with dessicants and stored at -20°C or colder immediately upon arrival. A frost-free freezer should be avoided, since changes in moisture and temperature may affect peptide stability.

Solubility:

Solubility may vary based on the amino acid content of the individual peptide (see Certificate of Analysis).

Reconstitution:

Lyophilized peptides should be warmed to room temperature for 1 hour prior to reconstitution. They should be dissolved at the highest possible concentration, and then diluted with water or buffer to the working concentration. Buffer should be added only after the peptide is completely in solution because salts may cause aggregation.

The most common dissolution process is 1 mg of peptide in 1 mL of sterile, distilled water. Peptides that are not soluble in water can almost always be dissolved in DMSO. Once a peptide is in solution, the DMSO can be slowly diluted with aqueous medium. Care must be taken to ensure that the peptide does not begin to precipitate out of solution. For cell-based assays, 0.5% DMSO in medium is usually well-tolerated.

Sonication and/or the addition of small amounts of dilute (10%) aqueous acetic acid for basic peptides, aqueous

ammonia for acidic peptides or acetonitrile may also help dissolution (see Certificate of Analysis). These solvents may not be appropriate for certain applications, including cell-based assays.

Storage of Reconstituted Peptides:

The shelf life of peptides in solution is very limited, especially for sequences containing cysteine, methionine, tryptophan, asparagine, glutamine, and N-terminal glutamic acid. In general, peptides may be aliquoted and stored in solution for a few days at -20°C or colder. For long-term storage, peptides should be re-lyophilized and stored at -20°C or colder. If long-term storage in solution is unavoidable, peptide solutions should be buffered to pH 5-6, aliquoted and stored at -20°C or colder. Freeze-thaw cycles should be avoided.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Peptide Array, Influenza Virus A/California/04/2009 (H1N1)pdm09 Nonstructural Protein 2, NR-18980."

Biosafety Level: 1

Appropriate safety procedures should always be used with this material. Laboratory safety is discussed in the following publication: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and National Institutes of Health. Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories. 5th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2009; see www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmb15/index.htm.

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References:

1. Garten, R. J., et al. "Antigenic and Genetic Characteristics of Swine-Origin 2009 A(H1N1) Influenza Viruses Circulating in Humans." *Science* 325 (2009): 197-201. PubMed: 19465683. GenPept: ACP44111.

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