

Product information sheet

VLDIA353 - Inactivated H5N1 antigen, HA clade 2.3.4.4b

Description

Whole inactivated influenza A/PR/8/34 virus with hemagglutinin (H5 clade 2.3.4.4b) and neuraminidase (NA) antigens from an highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) H5N1 virus. The virus lacks the HA multi-basic cleavage (MBC) site.

Production details

Virus backbone:	Influenza A virus A/Puerto Rico/8/34
HA and NA antigens from:	A/Fox/Netherlands/EMC-1/2022 with HA from clade 2.3.4.b w/o MBC site
Host:	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
Propagation method:	Grown SPF embryonated chicken eggs
Inactivation method:	Irradiation with UV-C, confirmed by three serial passages in SPF eggs
Solvent:	20mM Tris-HCL pH 7.4, 0.1M NaCl, 5mM MgCl ₂
Preservative:	Sodium azide (NaN ₃), 0.01 % (w/v)

Purpose

To be used as a reference antigen in laboratory assays. For *in vitro* research purposes only.

How to use the product

The antigen is lyophilized and should be reconstituted into a stock solution before use. This is done by adding the amount of sterile distilled water (or water of equal quality) to the vial as stated on the product label. Resuspend the pellet carefully to prevent foaming of the product. To avoid repeated freezing and thawing of the product aliquoting of the stock solution is highly recommended. This stock solution can be diluted further in PBS to obtain working dilutions with the desired antigen concentration (or HA titer). HA titer of the working dilution should always be determined by the end user.

Note: The stock solution contains at least 400 HA units (HAU) as determined by Royal GD using the hemagglutination assay (HA) protocol available on the [GD website](#).

Storage conditions

Lyophilized product	Working dilutions
-18 to -28 °C, not beyond exp. date*	+2 to +8 °C, max 1 day
* Storage of the products at a lower temperature than indicated here has no deteriorating effect on product quality	

Related products

[VLDIA030](#) - Negative chicken serum

References

[1] Bordes L, *et al.* 2023. Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza H5N1 Virus Infections in Wild Red Foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) Show Neurotropism and Adaptive Virus Mutations. *Microbiol Spectr* 11:e02867-22.