

Datasheet for ABIN1385576

anti-Influenza Nucleoprotein antibody (Influenza A Virus (A/Russia:St.Petersburg/8/2006)) (AA 71-170)[Go to Product page](#)**1** Publication

Overview

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| Quantity: | 100 µL |
| Target: | Influenza Nucleoprotein (NP) |
| Binding Specificity: | AA 71-170 |
| Reactivity: | Influenza A Virus, Virus |
| Virus Strain: | A/Russia:St.Petersburg/8/2006 |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| Conjugate: | Un-conjugated |
| Application: | Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro)), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)) |

Product Details

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| Immunogen: | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from Influenza A virus (strain A/Russia:St.Petersburg/8/2006 H1N1) Nucleoprotein |
| Isotype: | IgG |
| Cross-Reactivity: | Virus |
| Cross-Reactivity (Details): | Influenza A virus |
| Purification: | Purified by Protein A. |

Target Details

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| Target: | Influenza Nucleoprotein (NP) |
| Alternative Name: | Influenza A virus Nucleoprotein (NP Products) |
| Target Type: | Influenza Protein |
| Background: | <p>Synonyms: Nucleoprotein, NP, Nucleocapsid protein, Protein N, Influenza A virus H1N1, H3N2 Nucleoprotein, H9N2 Nucleoprotein, H2N2 Nucleoprotein, H3N8 Nucleoprotein, H7N7 Nucleoprotein, H5N1 Nucleoprotein.</p> <p>Background: Encapsidates the negative strand viral RNA, protecting it from nucleases. The encapsidated genomic RNA is termed the ribonucleoprotein (RNP) and serves as template for transcription and replication. The RNP needs to be localized in the nucleus to start an infectious cycle, but is too large to diffuse through the nuclear pore complex. NP comprises at least 2 nuclear localization signals and is responsible of the active RNP import into the nucleus through the cellular importin alpha/beta pathway. Later in the infection, nucleus export of RNP are mediated through viral proteins NEP interacting with M1 which binds nucleoproteins. It is possible that the nucleoprotein binds directly exportin-1 (XPO1) and plays an active role in RNP nuclear export. M1 interaction with RNP seems to hide nucleoprotein's nuclear localization signals. Soon after a virion infects a new cell, M1 dissociates from the RNP under acidification of the virion driven by M2 protein. Dissociation of M1 from RNP unmask nucleoprotein's nuclear localization signals, targeting the RNP to the nucleus.</p> |

Application Details

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| Application Notes: | WB 1:300-5000 ELISA 1:500-1000 IHC-P 1:200-400 IHC-F 1:100-500 IF(IHC-P) 1:50-200 IF(IHC-F) 1:50-200 IF(ICC) 1:50-200 ICC 1:100-500 |
| Restrictions: | For Research Use only |

Handling

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| Format: | Liquid |
| Concentration: | 1 µg/µL |

Handling

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| Buffer: | 0.01M TBS(pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.02 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol. |
| Preservative: | ProClin |
| Precaution of Use: | This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only. |
| Storage: | 4 °C,-20 °C |
| Storage Comment: | Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. |
| Expiry Date: | 12 months |

Publications

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| Product cited in: | Chen, Angel, Li, Finch, Gonzalez, Sutton, Santos, Perez: "All-in-one bacmids: an efficient reverse genetics strategy for influenza A virus vaccines." in: Journal of virology , Vol. 88, Issue 17, pp. 10013-25, (2014) (PubMed). |
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