

Datasheet for ABIN1415073

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

## Overview

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:	HRP
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro)), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p))

## Product Details

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

Target:	Influenza Nucleoprotein (NP)
Alternative Name:	Influenza A virus Nucleoprotein ( <a href="#">NP Products</a> )
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

Application Notes:	WB 1:300-5000 IHC-P 1:200-400 IHC-F 1:100-500
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

## Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 µg/µL
Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing 0.01M TBS ( pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.03 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol.
Preservative:	ProClin
Precaution of Use:	This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be

## Handling

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handled by trained staff only.

Handling Advice: Do NOT add Sodium Azide! Use of Sodium Azide will inhibit enzyme activity of horseradish peroxidase.

Storage: -20 °C

Storage Comment: Store at -20°C. Aliquot into multiple vials to 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](#)).