

Datasheet for ABIN2452038

anti-Influenza Nucleoprotein antibody (Influenza A Virus H2N2) (H1N1), (H2N2), (H3N2), (H5N1), (H5N2) (HRP)[Go to Product page](#)

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Overview

Quantity:	50 µg
Target:	Influenza Nucleoprotein (NP)
Binding Specificity:	H1N1, H2N2, H3N2, H5N1, H5N2
Reactivity:	Influenza A Virus H2N2
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	HRP
Application:	ELISA, Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunochromatography (IC)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Human Influenza A Virus (H2N2) Okada strain
Clone:	C43
Isotype:	IgG2a
Specificity:	Reacts with NP of all influenza A viruses tested so far, including seasonal H2N2, H3N2, and avian H5N1, H5N2 and H1N1 (seasonal, pandemic and swine).
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	No cross reactivity with influenza B viruses.
Purification:	Produced in serum-free medium and purified by proprietary chromatography procedure under mild conditions.
Sterility:	Sterile filtered

Target Details

Target:	Influenza Nucleoprotein (NP)
Alternative Name:	Influenza A (Nucleoprotein) (NP Products)
Target Type:	Influenza Protein
Background:	<p>Influenza virus is an RNA virus, which causes influenza, and belongs to the family Orthomyxoviridae. Influenza virus is classified into three different genera, influenzavirus A, B, and C. They all have similar structures and compositions. The virions are 80-100nm in diameter and usually roughly spherical. The outer surface of the virion is made of a viral envelope containing two major glycoproteins, hemagglutinin (HA) and neuraminidase (NA).</p> <p>Influenzavirus A is further classified into subtypes based on the surface glycoproteins, HA and NA. Currently, there are 16 HA and 9 NA subtypes. The central core of the virion contains the viral RNA genome, which is packaged in the form of ribonucleoprotein complexes. Influenza virus nucleoprotein (NP) is a major component of the ribonucleoprotein complex and is abundantly expressed during the course of infection. It is a structural protein, which encapsidates the negative strand viral RNA and is essential for RNA transcription, replication and packaging. NP binds the PB1 and PB2 subunits of the viral RNA polymerase and the matrix protein M1, in addition to its binding to ssRNA. NP is also known to interact with variety of other macromolecules of both viral and cellular origins, and these interactions have been shown to be essential for the viral lifecycle.</p>

Application Details

Application Notes:	1) Western blotting: 300~1,000 fold dilution 2) Immunocytochemistry: ~200 fold dilution 4) Immunohistochemistry: ~200 fold dilution 5) ELISA (assay dependent)
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 mg/mL
Buffer:	PBS (x1), 50 % glycerol. Azide and carrier free.
Preservative:	Azide free
Storage:	-20 °C

Handling

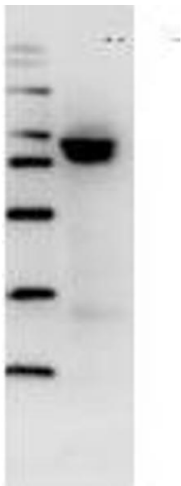
Storage Comment: Upon arrival centrifuge briefly and store at -20 C.

Publications

Product cited in: Aaronson, Bottaro, Miki, Ron, Finch, Fleming, Ahn, Taylor, Rubin: "Keratinocyte growth factor. A fibroblast growth factor family member with unusual target cell specificity." in: **Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences**, Vol. 638, pp. 62-77, (1992) ([PubMed](#)).

Rubin, Osada, Finch, Taylor, Rudikoff, Aaronson: "Purification and characterization of a newly identified growth factor specific for epithelial cells." in: **Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America**, Vol. 86, Issue 3, pp. 802-6, (1989) ([PubMed](#)).

Images



Western Blotting

Image 1.

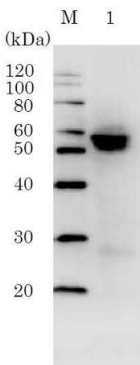


Fig.2 Western blotting of MDCK cells infected with H1N1 (A/PuertoRico/8/34) using HRP-conjugated C43 antibody. Proteins in the infected cell lysate was separated by 15% SDS-PAGE and blotted to PVDF membrane. The membrane was reacted with C43 monoclonal antibody conjugated with HRP at 1/1,000 dilution and visualized by Chemi-Luminescence.

Western Blotting

Image 2.

Western Blotting

Image 3.

