

Datasheet for ABIN2452039

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

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## Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	Influenza Nucleoprotein (NP)
Binding Specificity:	H1N1, H2N2, H3N2, H5N1, H5N2
Reactivity:	Influenza A Virus H2N2
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Application:	ELISA, Western Blotting (WB), Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunoprecipitation (IP), 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, 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:	Purified by proprietary chromatography procedure under mild conditions.
Purity:	90-95 % pure by SDS-PAGE
Sterility:	Sterile filtered

## Target Details

Target:	Influenza Nucleoprotein (NP)
Alternative Name:	Influenza A (Nucleoprotein) ( <a href="#">NP Products</a> )
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:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Western blotting: 300~1,000 fold dilution</li><li>2) Immuno-precipitation (100 fold dilution</li><li>3) Immunofluorescent staining (200 fold dilution</li><li>4) Immunohistochemistry (200 fold dilution</li><li>4) ELISA (assay dependent)</li></ol>
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

## Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 mg/mL
Buffer:	PBS, 50 % glycerol
Preservative:	Azide free

## Handling

Storage: -20 °C

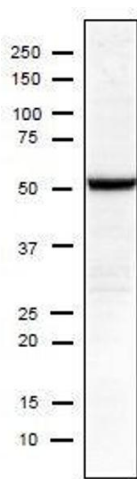
## Publications

Product cited in: Freed: "HIV-1 gag proteins: diverse functions in the virus life cycle." in: **Virology**, Vol. 251, Issue 1, pp. 1-15, (1998) ([PubMed](#)).

Saito, Morimoto, Ohara, Takamizawa, Nakata, Shinagawa: "Overproduction, purification, and diagnostic use of the recombinant HIV-1 Gag proteins, the precursor protein p55 and the processed products p17, p24, and p15." in: **Microbiology and immunology**, Vol. 39, Issue 7, pp. 473-83, (1996) ([PubMed](#)).

Adachi, Gendelman, Koenig, Folks, Willey, Rabson, Martin: "Production of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome-associated retrovirus in human and nonhuman cells transfected with an infectious molecular clone." in: **Journal of virology**, Vol. 59, Issue 2, pp. 284-91, (1986) ([PubMed](#)).

## Images

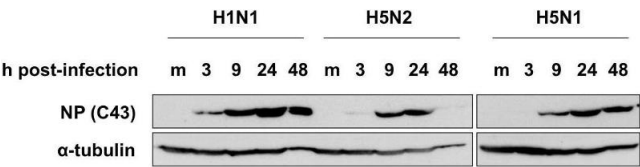


### Western Blotting

Image 1.

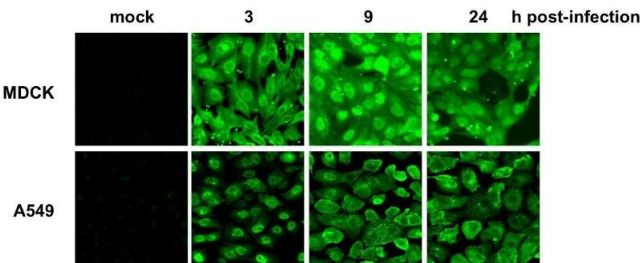
Western Blotting

Image 2.



Immunofluorescence

Image 3.



Please check the [product details page](#) for more images. Overall 4 images are available for ABIN2452039.