麻疹核蛋白抗体

产品货号： mlR18755

英文名称： Measles nucleoprotein

中文名称： 麻疹核蛋白抗体

别　　名： Measles virus nucleoprotein; MV nucleoprotein; Measles nucleocapsid protein; Mumps nucleoprotein; Mumps virus nucleoprotein; N; NP; NP protein; Nucleocapsid protein; Nucleoprotein; Protein N; nucleoprotein [Measles virus].

研究领域： 细胞生物　细菌及病毒

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Measles virus

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 58kDa

细胞定位： 细胞核

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Measles nucleoprotein:261-350/525

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： Involved in the encapsidating of the genome in a ratio of 1 N per 6 ribonucleotides, resulting in the protection from nucleases. The nucleocapsid (NC) has an helical structure with either 12.35 or 11.64 N per turn, approximately 20nm in diameter, with a hollow central cavity approximately 5nm in diameter. The encapsidated genomic RNA is termed the NC and serves as template for transcription and replication. During replication, encapsidation by N is coupled to RNA synthesis and all replicative products are resistant to nucleases. N is released in the blood following lysis of measles infected cells, it interacts then with human FCGR2B on immune cells, inducing apoptosis and blocking inflammatory immune response. Ntail binds to a protein on human thymic epithelial cells, termed Nucleoprotein Receptor (NR), inducing growth arrest.

Function:

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.

Subunit:

Homomultimerizes to form the nucleocapsid. May bind human exportin-1. Binds to viral genomic RNA. Protein-RNA contacts are mediated by a combination of electrostatic interactions between positively charged residues and the phosphate backbone and planar interactions between aromatic side chains and bases.

Subcellular Location:

Virion. Host cytoplasm.

Post-translational modifications:

Late in virus-infected cells, may be cleaved from a 56-kDa protein to a 53-kDa protein by a cellular caspase. This cleavage might be a marker for the onset of apoptosis in infected cells or have a specific function in virus host interaction (By similarity).

Similarity:

Belongs to the influenza viruses nucleoprotein family.

SWISS:

N/A

Gene ID:

1489804

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic

applications.