禽流感 B 病毒核蛋白抗体

产品货号： mlR1262

英文名称： influenza B virus nucleoprotein

中文名称： 禽流感 B 病毒核蛋白抗体

别　　名： influenza B virus nucleoprotein; Influenza B Virus NP; NP; Nucleocapsid protein; Nucleoprotein; Protein N.

研究领域： 微生物学　细菌及病毒

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： influenza B 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： 62kDa

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 influenza B virus nucleoprotein:351-450/560

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 ： background:

Influenza virus B is a genus in the virus family Orthomyxoviridae. A limited host range means that Influenza virus B pandemics are rare. The nucleoprotein protects the negative strand viral RNA from nucleases by encapsidating it. encapsidated genomic RNA is termed the ribonucleoprotein (RNP) and serves as template for transcription and replication.

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 (Potential). Host nucleus.

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.

Similarity:

Belongs to the influenza viruses nucleoprotein family.

SWISS:

O36433

Gene ID:

956539

Important Note:

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