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Seasonal H1N1 Nucleocapsid Protein Antibody
Catalog # ASC10965

Specification

Seasonal H1N1 Nucleocapsid Protein Antibody - Product Information

Application	**E**
Primary Accession	I3QSJ8
Other Accession	AFK14863, 260593857
Reactivity	**Virus**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Application Notes	**NP antibody can be used for the detection of the NP protein from the H1N1 strain of Seasonal Influenza A in ELISA.**

Seasonal H1N1 Nucleocapsid Protein Antibody - Additional Information

Target/Specificity
NP; This antibody is specific for the seasonal H1N1 influenza NP and will not recognize the corresponding NP sequence from the swine-origin H1N1 influenza (A/California/14/2009 (H1N1)).

Reconstitution & Storage
Seasonal H1N1 Nucleocapsid Protein antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Precautions
Seasonal H1N1 Nucleocapsid Protein Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Seasonal H1N1 Nucleocapsid Protein Antibody - Protein Information

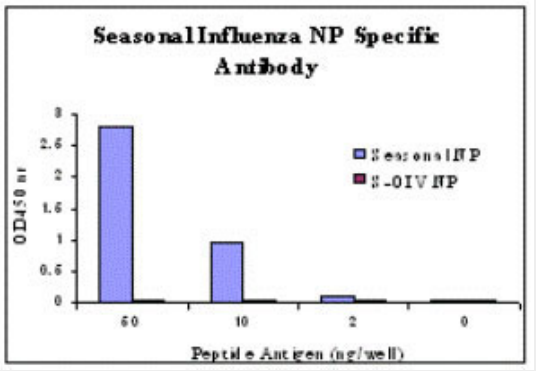
Seasonal H1N1 Nucleocapsid Protein Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Seasonal H1N1 Nucleocapsid Protein Antibody - Images

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ELISA results using Seasonal H1N1 Nucleocapsid Protein antibody at 1 µg/mL and the blocking and corresponding peptides at 60, 10, 2 and 0 ng/mL.

Seasonal H1N1 Nucleocapsid Protein Antibody - Background

Seasonal H1N1 Nucleocapsid Protein Antibody: Influenza A virus is a major public health threat, killing more than 30, 000 people per year in the USA. In early 2009, a novel swine-origin influenza A (H1N1) virus (S-OIV) was identified in specimens obtained from patients in Mexico and the United States. The influenza A virus polymerase transcribes and replicates eight virion RNA (vRNA) segments, among which the nucleocapsid protein (NP), thought to control whether mRNA or cRNA is produced. The nucleoprotein (NP), which has multiple functions during the virus life cycle, possesses regions that are highly conserved among influenza A, B, and C viruses. It was recently found several NP mutations that affected the efficient incorporation of multiple viral-RNA (vRNA) segments into progeny virions even though a single vRNA segment was incorporated efficiently. This indicates that the respective conserved amino acids in NP may be critical for the assembly and/or incorporation of sets of eight vRNA segments.

Seasonal H1N1 Nucleocapsid Protein Antibody - References

Thompson WW, Shay DK, Weintraub, et al. Mortality associated with influenza and respiratory syncytial virus in the United States. JAMA2003; 289:179-186.
Novel Swine-Origin Influenza A (H1N1) Virus Investigation Team, Dawood FS, Jain S, et al. Emergence of a novel swine-origin influenza A (H1N1) virus in humans. N. Engl. J. Med.2009; 360:2605-15.
Li Z, Watanabe T, Hatta M, et al. Mutational analysis of conserved amino acids in the influenza A virus nucleoprotein. J. Virol.2009; 83:4153-62.
Newcomb LL, Kuo RL, Ye Q, et al. Interaction of the influenza a virus nucleocapsid protein with the viral RNA polymerase potentiates unprimed viral RNA replication. J. Virol.2009; 83:29-36.