abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-H1N1 Influenza A virus Nucleocapsid protein antibody ab104870

6 References

Overview

Product name	Anti-H1N1 Influenza A virus Nucleocapsid protein antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to H1N1 Influenza A virus Nucleocapsid protein
Host species	Rabbit
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** WB, ELISA, ICC/IF
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Influenza A
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide derived from internal part of H1N1 Influenza A virus Nucleocapsid protein.
General notes	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As |

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term.
Storage buffer	Constituent: Whole serum
Purity	Whole antiserum
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee	Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab104870 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		Use at an assay dependent concentration. Predicted molecular weight: 56 kDa. Dilute 1:200 - 1:2000
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
ICC/IF		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Target

Relevance

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.

Cellular localization

Virion. Host nucleus

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