



## Datasheet: ABS4141

Description: MOUSE ANTI INFLUENZA B NUCLEOPROTEIN  
Specificity: INFLUENZA B NUCLEOPROTEIN  
Format: Purified  
Product Type: Monoclonal Antibody  
Clone: B017 (B35G)  
Isotype: IgG2b  
Quantity: 1 mg

Applications: This product has been reported to work in the following applications. This information is derived from testing within our laboratories, peerreviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information.

Where this antibody has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does not necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrates the antibody for use in their own system using appropriate negative/positive controls.

Yes No Not Determined Suggested Dilution

Flow Cytometry  
Immunohistology Frozen  
Immunohistology Paraffin  
Immunohistology Resin  
ELISA

Immunoprecipitation  
Western Blotting  
Immunofluorescence  
Target Species: Viral

Product Form: Purified IgG liquid

Preparation: Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography from tissue culture supernatant.

Buffer Solution: Phosphate buffered saline

Preservative

Stabilisers

0.09% Sodium Azide

Approx. Protein

Concentrations

IgG concentration 1.0 mg/ml

Immunogen Influenza B/Lee/40 and B/Singapore/222/79 viruses.

Fusion Partners Spleen cells from immunised BALB/c mice were fused with cells of the P3 Ag8.653 mouse myeloma cell line.

Specificity MCA403 specifically recognises an epitope within the nucleoprotein of influenza B virus.

The influenza viruses, classified as type A, B and C, are members of the *Orthomyxoviridae* family which differ in their epidemiology and host ranges and lack serological crossreactivity of their internal components, especially their matrix proteins and nucleoprotein. Influenza B virus is a slowmutating single stranded RNA virus subject to antigenic drift which, although enough to prevent lasting immunity, prevents influenza B from causing pandemics

References 1. Walls, H. H. *et al.* (1986) Characterization and evaluation of monoclonal antibodies developed for typing Influenza A and Influenza B viruses. *J. Clin. Micro.* 23: 240245.

2. Zhirnov, O. P. *et al.* (1999) Caspasedependent

Nterminal cleavage of Influenza virus nucleocapsid protein in infected cells *J. Virol.* 73: 1015810163.

3. Ehrhardt, C. *et al.* (2007) Activation of Phosphatidylinositol 3Kinase signaling by the nonstructural NS1 protein is not conserved among Type A and B Influenza viruses. *J. Virol.* 81: 1209712100.

4. Goujon, C. *et al.* (2010) Characterization of the Alpha InterferonInduced Postentry Block to HIV1

Infection in Primary Human Macrophages and T Cells. *J Virol.* 84: 925466.

5. Dauber, B. *et al.* (2009) Influenza B virus ribonucleoprotein is a potent activator of the antiviral kinase PKR. *PLoS Pathog.* 5:e1000473.

Storage Store at: +4°C or at 20°C

if preferred. This product should be stored undiluted.

Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.

Shelf Life: 18 months from date of despatch.