**BACKGROUND**

Influenza A viruses are negative sense, single-stranded, segmented RNA viruses which are hosted by birds but may infect several species of mammals. All known subtypes are endemic in birds. Influenza A subtypes are classified based on the combination of the virus coat glycoproteins hemagglutinin (HA) and neuraminidase (NA) subtypes. There are 16 different HA antigens (H1-H16) and 9 different NA antigens (N1-N9) for Influenza A. The extent of infection into host organisms is determined by HA, which interacts with cell surface proteins containing oligosaccharides with terminal sialyl residues. Influenza A nucleoprotein (NP) associates with its RNA genome and is present in eight separate segments of ribonucleoprotein (RNP), each of which has to be present for successful replication.

**REFERENCES**


**SOURCE**

Influenza A NP (9G8) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant Influenza A NP.

**PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 50 µg IgG2a in 500 µl PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

**STORAGE**

Store at 4°C. **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

**APPLICATIONS**

Influenza A NP (9G8) is recommended for detection of nucleoprotein (NP) of Influenza A virus origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution to be determined by researcher, dilution range 1:100-1:5000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution to be determined by researcher, dilution range 1:50-1:2500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution to be determined by researcher, dilution range 1:100-1:5000); non cross-reactive with Influenza B or other respiratory viruses.

**SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**


**RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.