

Influenza B (1161): sc-101408

BACKGROUND

The influenza viruses, designated Influenza A, Influenza B and Influenza C, are a group of RNA viruses that belong to the *Orthomyxoviridae* family and are constantly changing through antigenic drifts and shifts, allowing the viruses to evade the immune system of the host. The viruses transcribe and replicate their genomes in the nuclei of infected cells and rely on the nucleocytoplasmic transport of viral ribonucleoproteins (vRNPs) during their replication process. Influenza B contains several viral proteins, namely Influenza B NP (nucleoprotein), Influenza B HA (hemagglutinin), Influenza B M1 (matrix protein) and Influenza B NA (neuraminidase), all of which are necessary for proper viral function, such as viral DNA replication, transcription, RNA processing and protein synthesis. Influenza A causes pandemics, while Influenza B usually causes minor illnesses (such as the common flu) and Influenza C can lead to mild or asymptomatic disease.

REFERENCES

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SOURCE

Influenza B (1161) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against Influenza B virus.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG_{2b} in 1.0 ml PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

Influenza B (1161) is recommended for detection of a nuclear protein of Influenza B virus origin by immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

Molecular Weight of Influenza B nucleoprotein: 64 kDa.

Molecular Weight of Influenza B matrix protein: 27 kDa.

Molecular Weight of Influenza B hemagglutinin monomer: 59 kDa.

Molecular Weight of Influenza B hemagglutinin homotrimer: 220 kDa.

STORAGE

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

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.