BACKGROUND

The influenza viruses are a group of RNA viruses in the family Orthomyxoviridae consisting of types A, B and C. Influenza viruses constantly change over time through antigenic drift and shift, allowing the virus to evade the immune system of its 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 Virus nucleoprotein (Influenza B NP) plays vital roles in DNA replication, transcription, ribonucleic acid (RNA) processing and protein synthesis of the functionable virus. Influenza A Virus causes pandemics, Influenza B Virus usually causes a minor illness and Influenza C Virus usually causes mild or asymptomatic disease. Both types A and B can cause epidemic human disease. Influenza B viruses infect both humans and seals and are associated with meningococcal disease.

REFERENCES


SOURCE

Influenza B NP (B017) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against Influenza B/Lee/40 and B/Singapore/222/79 viruses.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG2b in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.