

ARG23030 anti-Influenza A Matrix Protein antibody [GA2B]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [GA2B] recognizes Influenza A Matrix Protein Mouse anti Influenza A matrix protein 1 antibody, clone GA2B recognizes an epitope within the influenza A matrix protein 1. In both strains of virus used as immunogen to isolate clone GA2B, the matrix protein 1 is a 252 amino acid, highly conserved viral protein playing a crucial role in replication. Mouse anti Influenza A matrix protein 1 antibody, clone GA2B can be used in influenza A IFA typing in conjunction with Mouse anti Influenza A matrix protein, clone AA5H.
Tested Reactivity	Influenza A
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	GA2B
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	Influenza A Matrix Protein
Species	Virus
Immunogen	Influenza A / Puerto Rico / 8 / 34 (H1N1) and A/Bangkok / 1 / 79 (H3N2) viruses.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	1:100
	IHC-P	Assay-dependent
	WB	Assay-dependent
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein A.
Purity	> 90% IgG content as established by SDS PAGE
Buffer	PBS and 0.09% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.09% Sodium azide
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot

and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	M1
Gene Full Name	M1
Function	Plays critical roles in virus replication, from virus entry and uncoating to assembly and budding of the virus particle. M1 binding to ribonucleocapsids (RNPs) in nucleus seems to inhibit viral transcription. Interaction of viral NEP with M1-RNP is thought to promote nuclear export of the complex, which is targeted to the virion assembly site at the apical plasma membrane in polarized epithelial cells. Interactions with NA and HA may bring M1, a non-raft-associated protein, into lipid rafts. Forms a continuous shell on the inner side of the lipid bilayer in virion, where it binds the RNP. During virus entry into cell, the M2 ion channel acidifies the internal virion core, inducing M1 dissociation from the RNP. M1-free RNPs are transported to the nucleus, where viral transcription and replication can take place. [UniProt]