

Anti-2009H1N1 monoclonal Antibody

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABV11736

Product Information

Application	IHC, E
Primary Accession	P05777
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG
Calculated MW	27864

Additional Information

Application & Usage	ELISA: 1-5 μ g/ml (Detection sensitivity-10 ng/ml), Immunocytochemistry: 5-10 μ g/ml
Alias Symbol	M
Other Names	Matrix protein 1 {ECO:0000255 HAMAP-Rule:MF_04068}, M1 {ECO:0000255 HAMAP-Rule:MF_04068}, M {ECO:0000255 HAMAP-Rule:MF_04068}
Appearance	Colorless liquid
Formulation	100 ug (1mg/ml) of antibody in 0.01M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 0.15M NaCl, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Reconstitution & Storage	-20 °C
Background Descriptions	
Precautions	Anti-2009H1N1 monoclonal Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	M {ECO:0000255 HAMAP-Rule:MF_04068}
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.

Cellular Location

Virion membrane {ECO:0000255|HAMAP- Rule:MF_04068}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000255|HAMAP- Rule:MF_04068}; Cytoplasmic side {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04068} Host nucleus {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_04068}

Background

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.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.