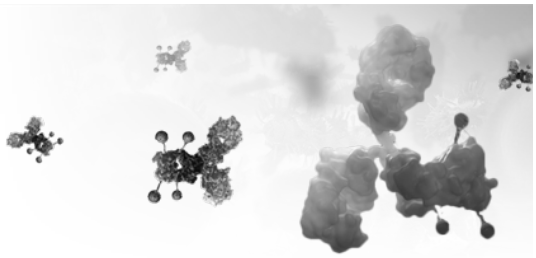

Mouse anti-Mumps Virus monoclonal antibody, clone MN150 (CABT-CS258)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	Nucleoprotein. No cross-reactivity with Measles Virus, RSV, Parainfluenza 1, 2, 3
Target	Mumps Virus
Isotype	IgG2a
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Mumps Virus
Clone	MN150
Purification	Protein A Chromatography, >90% by SDS-PAGE
Conjugate	unconjugated
Applications	ELISA, LFIA, IF
Format	Liquid
Size	1 mg
Buffer	10 mM Phosphate Buffered Saline, pH 7.2
Preservative	0.1% Sodium Azide
Storage	Short Term (≤ 2 weeks): 2-8°C. Long Term: -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

BACKGROUND

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Introduction	Mumps is caused by a negative-sense single-stranded RNA paramyxovirus which is transmitted by respiratory droplets or direct contact with an infected person. Humans are the only natural host for the virus. Virions are enveloped and contain fusion and attachment proteins on the virion surface. The nucleoprotein of the Mumps virus, also known as a nucleocapsid, is the basic architecture of the virus, comprised of a core of nucleic acid captured in a protein coat. Mumps hemagglutinin-neuraminidase (HN) is a major target for neutralizing antibody and NP is an immunodominant antigen. Laboratory diagnosis of Mumps is currently based on isolation of virus, detection of viral nucleic acid, or serological confirmation of IgM Mumps antibodies.
Keywords	Mumps; MuV; Mumps virus

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