



PIV type 1 Nucleocapsid (aa 0-0) (DAG-P2864)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Parainfluenza Virus Type 1, strain C35, nucleocapsid full length protein
Antigen Description	Human parainfluenza viruses (HPIV) were first discovered in the late 1950s. HPIV is genetically and antigenically divided into types 1 to 4. HPIV 1 to HPIV 3 are major causes of lower respiratory infections in infants, young children, the immunocompromised, the chronically ill, and the elderly. Each subtype can cause somewhat unique clinical diseases in different hosts. HPIV are enveloped and of medium size (150 to 250 nm), and their RNA genome is in the negative sense. These viruses belong to the Paramyxoviridae family, one of the largest and most rapidly growing groups of viruses causing significant human and veterinary disease. HPIV are closely related to recently discovered megamyxoviruses (Hendra and Nipah viruses) and metapneumovirus. Parainfluenza viruses are enveloped viruses with a negative strand, ~15 500 nucleotide-long nonsegmented RNA genome which encodes two envelope glycoproteins, the haemagglutinin-neuraminidase (HN), and the fusion protein (F, itself cleaved into F1 and F2 subunits), a matrix protein (M), a nucleocapsid protein (N) and several nonstructural proteins including the viral replicase (L).
Species	PIV
Purity	> 95 % by SDS-PAGE. Purified by ultracentrifugation.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	SDS-PAGE ELISA WB
Reconstitution	Reconstitute with PBS. After reconstitution with PBS add glycerol to 50%.
Format	Lyophilised
Buffer	Preservative: None Constituents: PBS
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Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Preservative: None Constituents: PBS
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BACKGROUND

Introduction	Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a DNA virus from the papillomavirus family that is capable of infecting humans. Like all papillomaviruses, HPVs establish productive infections only in keratinocytes of the skin or mucous membranes. Most HPV infections are su
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Keywords	HPV-1, strain C-35, nucleocapsid
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