



# Magic™ Human Anti-IAV NP Monoclonal antibody, clone 385 (DMAB-CS25084)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Specificity</b>	Specifically targets an epitope on the Influenza A Nucleocapsid Protein
<b>Target</b>	IAV NP
<b>Immunogen</b>	Sequenced from human patients
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1
<b>Source/Host</b>	Human
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	IAV
<b>Clone</b>	385
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A/G
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA, LFIA(Cap) We recommend the following antibodies for LFIA (Capture - Detection): DMAB-CS25084 - DMAB-CS25085
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Size</b>	100 µg, 500 µg
<b>Buffer</b>	0.01 M (150 mM NaCl) PBS pH 7.2 - 7.4 with no carrier protein, potassium, calcium or preservatives added.
<b>Preservative</b>	None

**Storage**

Functional grade preclinical antibodies may be stored sterile as received at 2-8°C for up to one month. For longer term storage, aseptically aliquot in working volumes without diluting and store at -80°C. Avoid Repeated Freeze Thaw Cycles.

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## BACKGROUND

**Introduction**

There are four types of Influenza (flu) viruses: type A, B, C, and D. Influenza A and B viruses are routinely spread in people and other mammals, while also known for seasonal flu epidemics each year. Influenza A is the genus Alphainfluenzavirus of the virus family Orthomyxoviridae. Influenza A is classified into two main protein subtypes, hemagglutinin (HA) and neuraminidase (NA), located on the surface of the virus. Breaking down the proteins further, there are 18 hemagglutinin subtypes and 11 different neuraminidase subtypes. Influenza A can be even further classified into specific clades (also known as groups) and sub-clades (also known as sub-groups) based on similarity of their HA/NA gene sequences. The Nucleocapsid protein or nucleoprotein (NP) of the influenza virus A negative-strand RNA's primary function is to encapsulate the virus genome for the purpose of RNA transcription, replication and packaging. Specifically, NP is the most abundant viral protein in infected cells, therefore the NP can be and has been used for anti-influenza drug development.

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**Keywords**

IAV NP; IAV Nucleoprotein; IAV Nucleocapsid protein; IAV

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