



Rabbit Anti-H3N2 Matrix Protein 2 antibody

SL10331R

Product Name H3N2 Matrix Protein 2**Chinese Name** A 型流感病毒 H3N2-M2 蛋白抗体**Alias**

H3N2, matrix protein 2 [Influenza A virus (A/(A/Thailand/CU23/2006(H3N2))]; M2_I72A2; M2; Proton channel protein M2; M; [Influenza A virus (A/Udorn/307/1972(H3N2))].

Research Area

immunology Bacteria and viruses

Immunogen Species

Rabbit

Clonality

Polyclonal

React Species

(predicted:Influenza A virus H3N2)

WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA

Applications

(Paraffin sections need antigen repair)

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Theoretical molecular weight

11kDa

Form

Liquid

Concentration

1mg/ml

immunogen

KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human H3N2 Matrix Protein 2: 2-50/97

Lsotype

IgG

Purification

affinity purified by Protein A

Buffer Solution

(predicted:Influenza A virus H3N2)1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, (predicted:Influenza A virus Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Storage

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Attention

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

PubMed[PubMed](#)**Product Detail**

Influenza A virus is a major public health threat. Novel influenza virus strains caused by genetic recombination emerge periodically to which humans have little or no immunity, resulting in devastating pandemics. Influenza A can exist in a variety of animals; however it is in birds that all subtypes

These subtypes are classified based on the combination of the virus coat glycoproteins hemagglutinin and neuraminidase (NA) subtypes. During 1997, an H5N1 avian influenza virus was determined to be responsible for the death in 6 of 18 infected patients in Hong Kong. There was some evidence of human to human transmission of the virus, but it is thought that the transmission efficiency was fairly low. HA interacts with cell surface receptors containing oligosaccharides with terminal sialyl residues. Virus isolated from a human infected with the H5N1 strain in 1997 could bind to oligosaccharides from human as well as avian sources, indicating its specificity and binding ability.

Function:

Forms a proton-selective ion channel that is necessary for the efficient release of the viral genome from the host cell. After attaching to the cell surface, the virion enters the cell by endocytosis. Acidification of the endosome triggers M2 ion channel activity. The influx of protons into virion interior is believed to disrupt interactions between the viral ribonucleoprotein (RNP), matrix protein 1 (M1), and lipid bilayers, thereby freeing the viral genome from interaction with viral proteins and enabling RNA segments to migrate to the host cell nucleus where influenza virus RNA transcription and replication occur. Also plays a role in viral protein transport pathway. Elevates the intravesicular pH of normally acidic compartments, such as trans-Golgi network, preventing newly formed hemagglutinin from premature switching to the fusion-active conformation.

Subunit:

Homotetramer; composed of two disulfide-linked dimers held together by non-covalent interactions. M2 proteins interact with matrix protein 1.

Subcellular Location:

Virion membrane. Host apical cell membrane; Single-pass type III membrane protein. Note=Abundant M2 protein is expressed at the apical plasma membrane in infected polarized epithelial cells, in close proximity to the site of assembled virions. Minor component of virions (only 16-20 molecules/virion).

Similarity:

Belongs to the influenza viruses matrix protein M2 family.

SWISS:

P0DOF5

Gene ID:

N/A

Database links:

[SwissProt: P0DOF5](http://www.uniprot.org/SwissProt/P0DOF5)