## **Elabscience**®

## Recombinant Influenza B (B/Florida/4/2006) Nucleoprotein/NP Protein (His Tag)

## Catalog Number: PKSQ050003

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description	
Species	Influenza B
Source	Baculovirus-Insect Cells-derived Influenza B Influenza B (B/Florida/4/2006)
	Nucleoprotein/NP protein Met1-Tyr560, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	63.1 kDa
Accession	ACF54251.1
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity
Properties	
Purity	>90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80
	°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of
	reconstituted samples are stable at $< -20^{\circ}$ C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 20 mM PBS, 500 mM NaCl, pH 7.0, 10 % glycerol.
	Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants
	before lyophilization.
	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.



KDa	М
116 66.2	
45.0	-
35.0	-
25.0	-
18.4 14.4	=

> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

## Background

CD81, also known as TAPA-1, belongs to the transmembrane 4 superfamily, also known as the tetraspanin family. Members of this family mediate signal transduction events that play a role in the regulation of cell development, activation, growth and motility.CD81 is a widely expressed cell-surface protein involved in an astonishing variety of biologic responses. It is related to adhesion, morphology, activation, proliferation, and differentiation of B, T, and other cells. On B cells CD81 is part of a complex with CD21, CD19, and Leu13. This complex reduces the threshold for B cell activation via the B cell receptor by bridging Ag specific recognition and CD21-mediated complement recognition.

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