

## Anti-M2(matrix protein M2) Polyclonal Antibody

Cat. #: 60B486

### Description:

The Matrix protein M2 forms a proton channel. When the environmental pH is lower than a threshold, the M2 channel is activated and selectively transports protons across the membrane from the extracellular side to the cytoplasmic side. It is crucial for the uncoating process. When the virion is internalized into the endosome the channel can acidify the virion interior, promoting the dissociation of the viral matrix protein (M1) from the ribonucleoprotein (RNP) thus allowing the transport of the RNP from the virion into the cell's nucleus. For some influenza virus subtypes, the M2 channel can elevate the intravesicular pH of the trans-Golgi network, preventing the viral protein haemagglutinin, which is transported to the cell surface through the trans-Golgi network, from incorrect maturation in an otherwise low pH environment

### Immunogen/Specificity:

Polyclonal antibody produced in rabbits immunizing with a synthetic peptide corresponding to N-terminal residues of influenza A virus Matrix protein M2

### References

Cox,N.J., et al, Virology 167 (2), 554-567 (1988)

**Species:** influenza A virus (strain A/Ann Arbor/6/60 [H2N2])

**Storage and Stability:** at -20°C

### Storage buffer:

This antibody is stored in PBS, 0.01% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

### Preparation:

Purified by antigen-specific affinity chromatography.

### Applications :

ELISA

Western Blotting (1µg/ml for 2hrs)