

Influenza-B Tokio

Description: Allantoic fluid of 10 days old embryonated eggs, inoculated with influenza B virus, strain B/Tokio/53/99. The Influenza B Virus was purified by Ultracentrifugation with 10-40 % sucrose gradient.

Catalog #: IHPS-024

For research use only.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Purity: Greater than 90.0% as determined by Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The B/Tokio/53/99 solution (1.7mg/ml) contains STE, 0.1 % sodium azide (NaN₃) and 0.005 % thimerosal.

Stability:

B/Tokio/53/99 although stable 4°C for 4 weeks, should be stored below -18°C. Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

Influenza-B virus is a genus in the virus family Orthomyxoviridae. The only species in this genus is called "Influenza B virus". Influenza B virus only infects humans and seals. This limited host range is apparently in contrast with those caused by the similar Influenza virus A as both mutate by both genetic drift and reassortment. Influenza-B virus evolves slower than A viruses and faster than C viruses. Influenza-B virus mutates at a rate 2-3 times lower than type A. However, influenza B mutates enough that lasting immunity is not possible. The Influenza B virus capsid is enveloped while its virion consists of a matrix protein + envelope + nucleoprotein complex + nucleocapsid, and a polymerase complex. Influenza B is sometimes spherical and sometimes filamentous. Its 500 or so surface projections are made of hemagglutinin and neuraminidase. The Influenza B virus is 14648 nucleotides long and consists of eight segments of linear negative-sense, single-stranded RNA. The multipartite genome is encapsidated, each segment in a separate nucleocapsid, and the nucleocapsids are surrounded by one envelope.

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