

## Influenza-B Malaysia

**Description:** Recombinant Full-Length B/Malaysia/2506/2004 is glycosylated with N-linked sugars, produced using baculovirus vectors in insect cells. The MW is approximately 72,000 Dalton.

Catalog #: IHPS-040

**Source:** Baculovirus Insect Cells.

For research use only.

**Physical Appearance:** Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

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

### Formulation:

The Recombinant B/Malaysia/2506/2004 solution contains 10mM Sodium Phosphate, pH 7.0 and 150mM NaCl, 0.005% Tween-20.

### Stability:

B/Malaysia/2506/2004 Recombinant should be stored at 4°C.

### 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.

### References:

Title: Broadly cross-reactive antibodies dominate the human B cell response against 2009 pandemic H1N1 influenza virus infection. Publication: Published January 10, 2011 // JEM vol. 208 no. 1 181-193 The Rockefeller University Press, doi: 10.1084/jem.20101352

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