

## Syncytin 1 Antibody HRP Conjugated

Catalog No: #C04392H

Orders: [order@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:order@signalwayantibody.com)Support: [tech@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:tech@signalwayantibody.com)

## Description

Product Name	Syncytin 1 Antibody HRP Conjugated
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Purified by Protein A.
Applications	WBB
Species Reactivity	HuB MsB
Immunogen Description	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide aa 460-510 538 derived from human Syncytin 1
Conjugates	HRP
Target Name	Syncytin 1
Other Names	ENV; ENVW; HERVW; ERVWE1; HERV7Q; HERV-7q; HERVWENV; HERV-W-ENV; Syncytin-1; Endogenous retrovirus group W member 1; Env-W; Envelope polypeptide gPr73; Enverin; HERV-7q Envelope protein; HERV-W envelope protein; HERV-W_7q21.2 provirus ancestral Env polypeptide; Syncytin; ERVW-1
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#Q9UQF0NCBI Gene ID30816
Uniprot	Q9UQF0
GeneID	30816;
Excitation Emission	N A
Cell Localization	Cytoplasm
Concentration	1mg ml
Formulation	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

## Application Details

WB=1:500-2000B B

## Background

This endogenous retroviral envelope protein has retained its original fusogenic properties and participates in trophoblast fusion and the formation of a syncytium during placenta morphogenesis. May induce fusion through binding of SLC1A4 and SLC1A5 (PubMed:10708449, PubMed:12050356, PubMed:23492904). Endogenous envelope proteins may have kept, lost or modified their original function during evolution. Retroviral envelope proteins mediate receptor recognition and membrane fusion during early infection. The surface protein (SU) mediates receptor recognition, while the transmembrane protein (TM) acts as a class I viral fusion protein. The protein may have at least 3 conformational states: pre-fusion native state, pre-hairpin intermediate state, and post-fusion hairpin state. During viral and target cell membrane fusion, the coiled coil regions (heptad repeats) assume a trimer-of-hairpins structure, positioning the fusion peptide in close proximity to the C-terminal region of the ectodomain. The formation of this structure appears to drive apposition and subsequent fusion of membranes.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only