

HPV33 E6 Antibody FITC Conjugated

Catalog No: #C04396F

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Description

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|-----------------------|---|
| Product Name | HPV33 E6 Antibody FITC Conjugated |
| Host Species | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Purification | Purified by Protein A. |
| Applications | IF |
| Species Reactivity | HPV33 |
| Crossing Reactivity | HPV33, HPV58, Alphapapillomavirus 9. |
| Immunogen Description | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide aa 90-140 149 derived from human HPV33 E6 protein |
| Conjugates | FITC |
| Target Name | HPV33 E6 |
| Other Names | E6 protein [Human papillomavirus type 33]; Human Papilloma Virus; Human papillomavirus type 33; Human papillomavirus type 33; Protein 33; HPV33-E6 protein; HPV33 E6 protein; VE6_HP33. |
| Excitation Emission | 494nm 518nm |
| Cell Localization | Nucleus |
| 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

IF=1:50-200B

Background

Human papilloma viruses (HPVs) can be classified as either high risk or low risk according to their association with cancer. HPV16 and HPV18 are the most common of the high risk group while HPV6 and HPV11 are among the low risk types. Approximately 90% of cervical cancers contain HPV DNA of the high risk types. Mutational analysis have shown that the E6 and E7 genes of the high risk HPVs are necessary and sufficient for HPV transforming function. The specific interactions of the E6 and E7 proteins with p53 and pRB, respectively, correlate with HPV high and low risk classifications. The high risk HPV E7 proteins bind to pRB with a higher affinity than do the low risk HPV proteins, and only the high risk HPV E6 proteins form detectable complexes with p53 in vitro. Human papillomaviruses (HPV) are small DNA viruses which infect epithelia of the skin and mucosa. Over 90 types have been identified and they mostly cause a variety of benign lesions such as warts and verrucae. However, some subtypes, notably types 16 and 18, 31 and 33, have been confirmed as agents which cause cervical cancer. The E6 protein is a transcriptional transactivator. Binds double-stranded DNA. This protein may be involved in the oncogenic potential of this virus (cervical neoplasia-associated virus).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only