

Datasheet for ABIN115505 **anti-HBxAg antibody**

2 Publications



Overview

Overview	
Quantity:	50 μg
Target:	HBxAg
Reactivity:	Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This HBxAg antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Enzyme Immunoassay (EIA), Immunoprecipitation (IP)
Product Details	
Immunogen:	Recombinant Hepatitis B Protein X from E. coli.
Sequence:	Total 154 AA: 153 AA of recombinan t HBx protein and one extra AA, N-terminal methionin (underlined). MAARVCCQLD PARDVLCLRP VGAESRGRPV SGPFGTLPSP SSSAVPADHG AHLSLRGLPV CAFSSAGPCA LRFTSARRME TTVNAHQVLP KVLHKRTLGL SAMSTTDLEA YFKDCLFKDW EELGEEIRLK VFVLGGCRHK LVCSPAPCNF FTSA
Purification:	Immunoaffinity Chromatography on a column with immobilized recombinant Hepatitis B Protein X
Target Details	
Target:	HBxAg
Alternative Name:	Hepatitis B X Protein / HBx (HBxAg Products)
Target Type:	Viral Protein

Target Details

Background:

The recombinant Hepatitis B Protein X is 100 % homologous with the natural Hepatitis B Protein X. Hepatitis B virus X protein (HBx) is a 17 kD transcriptional coactivator that plays a significant role in the regulation of genes involved in inflammation and cell survival. It regulates many transcription factors including nuclear factor kappa B (NF-kappaB) and plays a key role in hepatocarcinogenesis. HBx facilitates the binding of cAMP response element binding protein (CREB) to its responsive element. HBx stabilizes the cellular coactivator ASC-2 through direct protein-protein interaction, affecting the regulation of genes actively transcribed in liver cancer cells. HBx transactivates both JNK and MAPK signal transduction pathways in association with the mobilization of cytosolic Ca2+. The communication between HBx and general transcription factor TFIIB is also one of the mechanisms which account for its transcriptional transactivation. HBx decreased the expression of PTEN a known tumor suppressor and a negative regulator of phosphatidylinositol 3'-kinase/AKT and HBx decreased the expression of PTEN in HBx-transfected cells. The etiology of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is involved with hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection and HBx in particular plays a role in the development of HBVrelated HCC. The persistence of HBx is important to the pathogenesis of early HCC and HBx expression in the liver during chronic HBV infection may be an important prognostic marker for the development of HCC. Synonyms: HBV Protein X

Molecular Weight:

17 kDa

Application Details

Application Notes:

ELISA. (Titer is defined by Indirect ELISA, it is: >1: 100,000 for antibody concentration 1 mg/mL, 25 ng of antigen are coated per well, and is then defined at a point of maximal decrease of thetitration curve). Western blotting. Immunoprecipitation.

Other applications not tested.

Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.

Restrictions:

For Research Use only

Handling

Reconstitution:

Add 0.05 mL of deionized water and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely. Slight turbidity may occur after reconstitution, which does not affect activity of the antibody. In this case clarify the solution by centrifugation.

Buffer:

0.05 M Phosphate buffer, 0.5 M NaCl, pH 7.2 without preservatives

Preservative:

Without preservative

Handling

Handling Advice:	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Storage:	4 °C/-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Stable the antibody undiluted at 2-8 °C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20 °C for longer.
Publications	

Product cited in:

Gouas, Shi, Hautefeuille, Ortiz-Cuaran, Legros, Szymanska, Galy, Egevad, Abedi-Ardekani, Wiman, Hantz, Caron de Fromentel, Chemin, Hainaut: "Effects of the TP53 p.R249S mutant on proliferation and clonogenic properties in human hepatocellular carcinoma cell lines: interaction with hepatitis B virus X protein." in: **Carcinogenesis**, Vol. 31, Issue 8, pp. 1475-82, (2010) (PubMed).

Zhang, Yang, Zhang, Xu, Liao, Song, Wang: "Induction of hepatic enzymes and oxidative stress in Chinese rare minnow (Gobiocypris rarus) exposed to waterborne hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD)." in: **Aquatic toxicology (Amsterdam, Netherlands)**, Vol. 86, Issue 1, pp. 4-11, (2008) (PubMed).