Datasheet for ABIN966020

# anti-HCV E2 antibody (N-Term)

2 Publications

Go to Product page

## Overview

| | |
|---|---|
| Quantity: | 0.1 mg |
| Target: | HCV E2 |
| Binding Specificity: | N-Term |
| Reactivity: | Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| Application: | Immunohistochemistry (IHC) |

## Product Details

| | |
|---|---|
| Immunogen: | Polyclonal antibody produced in rabbits immunizing with a synthetic peptide corresponding to N-terminal residues of Hepatitis C virus envelope E2 protein. |
| Purification: | Purified by antigen-specific affinity chromatography. |

## Target Details

| | |
|---|---|
| Target: | HCV E2 |
| Alternative Name: | E2 (HCV E2 Products) |
| Target Type: | Viral Protein |
| Background: | Envelope glycoproteins E1 and E2 are involved in virus attachment to the host cell as well as in virus endocytosis and fusion with host membrane. E2 inhibits human EIF2AK2/PKR activation, preventing the establishment of an antiviral state. E2 is a viral ligand for CD209/DC-SIGN and CLEC4M/DCSIGNR, which are respectively found on dendritic cells (DCs), and on liver |

## Target Details

sinusoidal endothelial cells and macrophage-like cells of lymph node sinuses. These interactions allow capture of circulating HCV particles by these cells and subsequent transmission to permissive cells. DCs are professional antigen presenting cells, critical for host immunity by inducing specific immune responses against a broad variety of pathogens. They act as sentinels in various tissues where they entrap pathogens and convey them to local lymphoid tissue or lymph node for establishment of immunity. Capture of circulating HCV particles by these SIGN+ cells may facilitate virus infection of proximal hepatocytes and lymphocyte subpopulations and may be essential for the establishment of persistent infection.

## Application Details

| | |
|---|---|
| Application Notes: | ELISA, Western blotting: 1µg/ml for 2hrs. |
| Restrictions: | For Research Use only |

## Handling

| | |
|---|---|
| Format: | Liquid |
| Buffer: | This antibody is stored in PBS, 50% glycerol |
| Preservative: | Sodium azide |
| Precaution of Use: | This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only. |
| Storage: | -20 °C |

## Publications

Product cited in:

Van Meir, Roemer, Diserens, Kikuchi, Rempel, Haas, Huang, Friedmann, de Tribolet, Cavenee: " Single cell monitoring of growth arrest and morphological changes induced by transfer of wild-type p53 alleles to glioblastoma cells." in: **Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America**, Vol. 92, Issue 4, pp. 1008-12, (1995) (PubMed).

Jacquemier, Molès, Penault-Llorca, Adélaide, Torrente, Viens, Birnbaum, Theillet: "p53 immunohistochemical analysis in breast cancer with four monoclonal antibodies: comparison of staining and PCR-SSCP results." in: **British journal of cancer**, Vol. 69, Issue 5, pp. 846-52, ( 1994) (PubMed).

Mørkve, Halvorsen, Stangeland, Gulsvik, Laerum: "Quantitation of biological tumor markers

(p53, c-myc, Ki-67 and DNA ploidy) by multiparameter flow cytometry in non-small-cell lung cancer." in: **International journal of cancer. Journal international du cancer**, Vol. 52, Issue 6, pp. 851-5, (1993) (PubMed).

van den Berg, Baas, Polak, Offerhaus: "Detection of p53 overexpression in routinely paraffin-embedded tissue of human carcinomas using a novel target unmasking fluid." in: **The American journal of pathology**, Vol. 142, Issue 2, pp. 381-5, (1993) (PubMed).

Yeargin, Cheng, Yu, Gjerset, Bogart, Haas: "P53 mutation in acute T cell lymphoblastic leukemia is of somatic origin and is stable during establishment of T cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia cell lines." in: **The Journal of clinical investigation**, Vol. 91, Issue 5, pp. 2111-7, (1993) (PubMed ).