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Rabbit Anti-HPV33 E7 antibody

SL10500R

Product Name	HPV33 E7
Chinese Name	人类乳头状瘤病毒 33 抗体
Alias	E7 protein [Human papillomavirus type 33]; Human Papilloma Virus; Human papillomavirus ty papillomavirus type 33; Protein 33; early protein E7 [Human papillomavirus type 33].
Research Area	Tumour Bacteria and viruses
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	(predicted:HPV33/HPV58)
Applications	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA （Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	11kDa
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HPV33 E7: 2-50/97
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer Solution	(predicted:HPV33/HPV58)1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, (predicted:HPV33/HPV58)3% Procl Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Attention	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or d applications.
PubMed	PubMed
Product Detail	Human papilloma viruses (HPVs) can be classified as either high risk or low risk according to th with cancer. HPV16 and HPV18 are the most common of the high risk group while HPV6 and HP the low risk types. Approximately 90% of cervical cancers contain HPV DNA of the high risk ty

analysis have shown that the E6 and E7 genes of the high risk HPVs are necessary and sufficient transforming function. The specific interactions of the E6 and E7 proteins with p53 and pRB, res correlate with HPV high and low risk classifications. The high risk HPV E7 proteins bind to pRB affinity than do the low risk HPV proteins, and only the high risk HPV E6 proteins form detectab with p53 in vitro.
Human papillomaviruses (HPV) are small DNA viruses which infect epithelia of the skin and mu types have been identified and they mostly cause a variety of benign lesions such as warts and ve However, some subtypes, notably types 16 and 18, 31 and 33, have been confirmed as agents wh cervical cancer.

Function:
E7 protein has both transforming and trans-activating activities. Disrupts the function of host ret protein RB1/pRb, which is a key regulator of the cell cycle. Induces the disassembly of the E2F1 factors from RB1, with subsequent transcriptional activation of E2F1-regulated S-phase genes. I the ability of RB1 to arrest the cell cycle is critical for cellular transformation, uncontrolled cellu proliferation induced by viral infection. Stimulation of progression from G1 to S phase allows th efficiently use the cellular DNA replicating machinery to achieve viral genome replication. Inter histone deacetylation mediated by HDAC1 and HDAC2, leading to activation of transcription.

Subunit:
Homodimer. Homooligomer. Interaction with host RB1 induces the aberrant dissociation of RB1 thereby disrupting RB1's activity. Binds to CHD3 through its zinc-finger domain. Forms a comp and HDAC1, thereby altering the action of host histone deacetylation. A similar complex involv and HDAC2 might also form.

Similarity:
Belongs to the papillomaviridae E7 protein family.

SWISS:
P06429

Gene ID:
N/A

Database links:
SwissProt: P06429 HPV33