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Rabbit Anti-HPV33 E6/APC Conjugated antibody

SL2968R-APC

Product Name	Anti-HPV33 E6/APC
Chinese Name	APC 标记的人类乳头状瘤病毒 33 E6 蛋白抗体
Alias	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_HPV33.
Research Area	Tumour TumourCell biologyMaker
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	HPV33
Applications	IF=1:100-500 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	16kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HPV33 E6 protein
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Product Detail	**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.

Function:
Transcriptional transactivator. Binds double stranded DNA (By similarity). This protein may be involved in the oncogenic potential of this virus (cervical neoplasia-associated virus)

Subcellular Location:
Host nucleus matrix (By similarity).

Similarity:
Belongs to the papillomaviridae E6 protein family.

Database links:
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: P06427.1

Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

人类乳头状瘤病毒 33（HPV33）是导致女性宫颈癌的主要病毒型（包括人类乳头状瘤病毒 33）属于高危亚型人类乳头状瘤病毒。