

HRV14 3C Antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABV11809

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P03303
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	242991

Additional Information

Gene ID	1461213
Positive Control	WB: r HRV14 3C
Application & Usage	WB: 1-4 μ g
Other Names	Precision protease, 3C Protease
Appearance	Colorless liquid
Formulation	In PBS pH 7.2, 0.01 % BSA, 0.03 % ProClin® and 50 % glycerol
Reconstitution & Storage	-20 °C
Background Descriptions	
Precautions	HRV14 3C Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	POLG
Function	[Capsid protein VP1]: Forms an icosahedral capsid of pseudo T=3 symmetry with capsid proteins VP2 and VP3. The capsid is 300 Angstroms in diameter, composed of 60 copies of each capsid protein and enclosing the viral positive strand RNA genome (By similarity). Capsid protein VP1 mainly forms the vertices of the capsid. Capsid protein VP1 interacts with host ICAM1 to provide virion attachment to target host cells (PubMed: 10562537). This attachment induces virion internalization (By similarity). Tyrosine kinases are probably involved in the entry process. After binding to its receptor, the capsid undergoes conformational changes (By similarity). Capsid protein VP1 N-terminus (that contains an amphipathic alpha-helix) and capsid protein VP4 are externalized (Probable). Together, they shape a pore in the host membrane through which viral genome is translocated to host cell cytoplasm

(PubMed:[28696310](#)). After genome has been released, the channel shrinks.

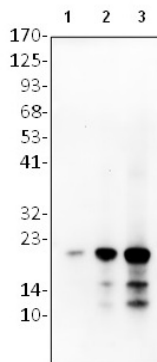
Cellular Location

[Capsid protein VP0]: Virion. Host cytoplasm [Capsid protein VP2]: Virion {ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:P03300}. Host cytoplasm [Capsid protein VP1]: Virion {ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:P03300}. Host cytoplasm [Protein 2C]: Host cytoplasmic vesicle membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Note=Probably localizes to the surface of intracellular membrane vesicles that are induced after virus infection as the site for viral RNA replication. These vesicles are derived from the endoplasmic reticulum [Protein 3AB]: Host cytoplasmic vesicle membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Note=Probably localizes to the surface of intracellular membrane vesicles that are induced after virus infection as the site for viral RNA replication. These vesicles are derived from the endoplasmic reticulum [Protease 3C]: Host cytoplasm. [RNA-directed RNA polymerase]: Host cytoplasmic vesicle membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Note=Probably localizes to the surface of intracellular membrane vesicles that are induced after virus infection as the site for viral RNA replication. These vesicles are derived from the endoplasmic reticulum

Background

Human rhinovirus (HRV) infections are the most frequent causative agents of common cold and various other upper respiratory tract infections. Rhinoviruses are members of the picornavirus family, which have a positive-sense, single-stranded RNA genome that is translated into a single polyprotein precursor. In the case of HRVs, the viral polyprotein is mainly processed by the proteases (2A and 3C) to generate functional proteins and enzymes.

Images



Western blot analysis of HRV14 3C using anti-HRV14 3C antibody: Lane1-3: r HRV14 3C (2ng, 10ng, 50ng)

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.