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ERVK-7 Antibody (C-Term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP22000b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P61567
Other Accession	Q902F9, O42043, O71037, P61565, P61566, Q69384, Q902F8, Q9UKH3, P63135
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB54343
Calculated MW	66649

Additional Information

Other Names	Endogenous retrovirus group K member 7 Env polyprotein, Envelope polyprotein, HERV-K(III) envelope protein, HERV-K102 envelope protein, HERV-K_1q22 provirus ancestral Env polyprotein, Surface protein, SU, Transmembrane protein, TM, ERVK-7
Target/Specificity	This ERVK-7 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 457-491 amino acids from human ERVK-7.
Dilution	WB~~1:2000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.05% (V/V) Proclin 300. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	ERVK-7 Antibody (C-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	ERVK-7
Function	Retroviral envelope proteins mediate receptor recognition and membrane fusion during early infection. Endogenous envelope proteins may have kept,

lost or modified their original function during evolution. TM anchors the envelope heterodimer to the viral membrane through one transmembrane domain. The other hydrophobic domain, called fusion peptide, mediates fusion of the viral membrane with the target cell membrane (By similarity).

Cellular Location Virion.

Tissue Location Expressed in lung, placenta, testis and peripheral blood lymphocytes.

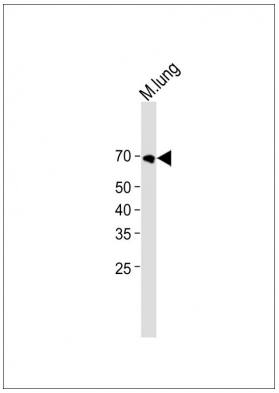
Background

Retroviral envelope proteins mediate receptor recognition and membrane fusion during early infection. Endogenous envelope proteins may have kept, lost or modified their original function during evolution. TM anchors the envelope heterodimer to the viral membrane through one transmembrane domain. The other hydrophobic domain, called fusion peptide, mediates fusion of the viral membrane with the target cell membrane (By similarity).

References

Barbulescu M.,et al.Curr. Biol. 9:861-868(1999).
Sugimoto J.,et al.Genomics 72:137-144(2001).
Wang-Johanning F.,et al.Oncogene 22:1528-1535(2003).

Images



All lanes: Anti-ERVK-7 Antibody (C-Term) at 1:1000 dilution + Mouse lung lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated (ASP1615) at 1/15000 dilution. Observed band size: 67 KDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.