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ERVK-7 Antibody (N-Term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21832a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	P61567
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB53926
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 96-128 amino acids from human ERVK-7.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000-1:2000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.05% (V/V) Proclin 300. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
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 (N-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.

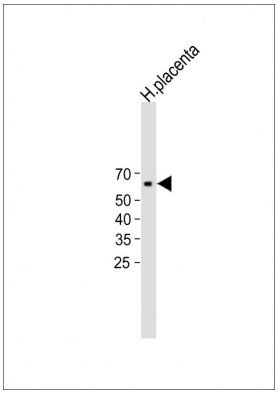
Background

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).

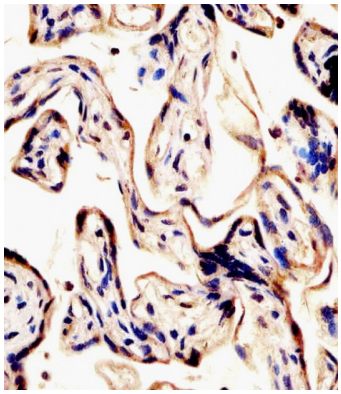
References

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 (N-Term) at 1:500 dilution Lane 1:Human placenta 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 : 65kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



AP21832a staining ERVK-7 in human placenta tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0. 5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hours at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.

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