10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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HRV14 3C Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11809

Specification

HRV14 3C Antibody - Product Information

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

HRV14 3C Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 1461213

Positive Control	**WB: r HRV14 3C**
Application & Usage	**WB: 1-4 µg**

Other Names
Precission 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.

HRV14 3C Antibody - 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:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10562537" target="_blank">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

HRV14 3C Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

HRV14 3C Antibody - Images

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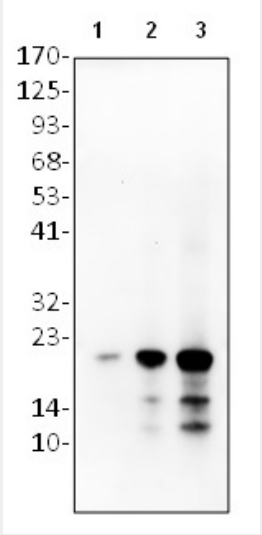

Western blot analysis of HRV14 3C using anti-HRV14 3C antibody: Lane1-3: r HRV14 3C (2ng, 10ng, 50ng)

HRV14 3C Antibody - 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.