

APOBEC3G / ARP9 Antibody (internal region)

Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody Catalog # AF2436a

Specification

APOBEC3G / ARP9 Antibody (internal region) - Product Information

Application IHC, E
Primary Accession O9HC16

Other Accession <u>NP_068594.1</u>, <u>60489</u>

Reactivity
Host
Clonality
Concentration
Goat
Concentration

Isotype IgG Calculated MW 46408

APOBEC3G / ARP9 Antibody (internal region) - Additional Information

Gene ID 60489

Other Names

DNA dC->dU-editing enzyme APOBEC-3G, 3.5.4.-, APOBEC-related cytidine deaminase, APOBEC-related protein, ARCD, APOBEC-related protein 9, ARP-9, CEM-15, CEM15, Deoxycytidine deaminase, A3G, APOBEC3G

Dilution

IHC~~1:100~500

E~~N/A

Format

0.5 mg/ml in Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

APOBEC3G / ARP9 Antibody (internal region) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

APOBEC3G / ARP9 Antibody (internal region) - Protein Information

Name APOBEC3G {ECO:0000303|PubMed:14557625, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:17357}

Function

DNA deaminase (cytidine deaminase) which acts as an inhibitor of retrovirus replication and retrotransposon mobility via deaminase- dependent and -independent mechanisms (PubMed:<a



href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12808465" target=" blank">12808465, PubMed:16527742, PubMed:17121840, PubMed:18288108, PubMed:18849968, PubMed:19153609, PubMed:21123384, PubMed:22791714, PubMed:25542899). Exhibits potent antiviral activity against Vif-deficient HIV-1 (PubMed:12167863, PubMed:12859895, PubMed:14557625, PubMed:20219927, PubMed:21835787, PubMed:22807680, PubMed:22915799, PubMed:23097438, PubMed:23152537, PubMed:31397674). After the penetration of retroviral nucleocapsids into target cells of infection and the initiation of reverse transcription, it can induce the conversion of cytosine to uracil in the minus-sense single-strand viral DNA, leading to G-to-A hypermutations in the subsequent plus-strand viral DNA (PubMed: <a $href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12808465" target="_blank">12808465, PubMed:12808466, PubMed:12808466, PubMed:$ href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12809610" target="blank">12809610, PubMed:12970355, PubMed:14528300, PubMed:22807680). The resultant detrimental levels of mutations in the proviral genome, along with a deamination-independent mechanism that works prior to the proviral integration, together exert efficient antiretroviral effects in infected target cells (PubMed:12808465, PubMed:12808466, PubMed:12809610, PubMed:12970355, PubMed:14528300). Selectively targets single-stranded DNA and does not deaminate double-stranded DNA or single- or double-stranded RNA (PubMed: <a $href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12808465" target="_blank">12808465, PubMed:12809610, PubMed:12809610, PubMed:$ href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12970355" target="_blank">12970355, PubMed:14528300). Exhibits antiviral activity also against simian immunodeficiency viruses (SIVs), hepatitis B virus (HBV), equine infectious anemia virus (EIAV), xenotropic MuLV-related virus (XMRV) and simian foamy virus (SFV) (PubMed:15031497, PubMed:16378963, PubMed:18448976, PubMed:19458006, PubMed:20335265). May inhibit the mobility of LTR and non-LTR retrotransposons (PubMed:16527742).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus Cytoplasm, P-body. Note=Mainly cytoplasmic (PubMed:16527742, PubMed:16699599, PubMed:21835787). Small amount are found in the nucleus (PubMed:18667511). During HIV-1 infection, virion-encapsidated in absence of HIV-1 Vif (PubMed:12859895)



Tissue Location

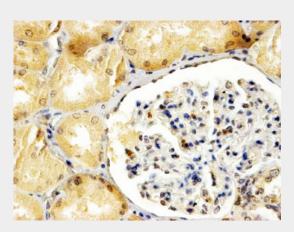
Expressed in spleen, testes, ovary and peripheral blood leukocytes and CD4+ lymphocytes. Also expressed in non-permissive peripheral blood mononuclear cells, and several tumor cell lines; no expression detected in permissive lymphoid and non-lymphoid cell lines Exists only in the LMM form in peripheral blood-derived resting CD4 T- cells and monocytes, both of which are refractory to HIV-1 infection LMM is converted to a HMM complex when resting CD4 T-cells are activated or when monocytes are induced to differentiate into macrophages. This change correlates with increased susceptibility of these cells to HIV-1 infection.

APOBEC3G / ARP9 Antibody (internal region) - 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

APOBEC3G / ARP9 Antibody (internal region) - Images



AF2436a (4 μ g/ml) staining of paraffin embedded Human Kidney. Steamed antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9, HRP-staining.

APOBEC3G / ARP9 Antibody (internal region) - References

Cellular APOBEC3G restricts HIV-1 infection in resting CD4(+) T cells. Chiu YL, Soros VB, Kreisberg JF, Stopak K, Yonemoto W, Greene WC. Nature. 2005 Apr 13; [Epub ahead of print] PMID: 15829920; 15809227