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Hepatitis C Virus 1b Core protein p19 Polyclonal Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP56278

Specification

Hepatitis C Virus 1b Core protein p19 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**E**
Primary Accession	P26662
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**327021**

Hepatitis C Virus 1b Core protein p19 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Other Names
Genome polyprotein, Core protein precursor, Capsid protein C, p23, Mature core protein, p21, Envelope glycoprotein E1, gp32, gp35, Envelope glycoprotein E2, NS1, gp68, gp70, Viroporin p7, Protease NS2, p23, 3.4.22.-, NS3P, Viroporin p70, Non-structural protein 4A, NS4A, p8, Non-structural protein 4B, NS4B, p27, Non-structural protein 5A, NS5A, p56/58, RNA-directed RNA polymerase, 2.7.7.48, NS5B, p68, POLG

Dilution
E~~N/A

Format
0.01M TBS(pH7.4), 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce

Storage
Store at -20 ℃ for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ℃.

Hepatitis C Virus 1b Core protein p19 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name POLG

Function
[Mature core protein]: Packages viral RNA to form a viral nucleocapsid, and promotes virion budding (Probable). Participates in the viral particle production as a result of its interaction with the non-structural protein 5A (By similarity). Binds RNA and may function as a RNA chaperone to induce the RNA structural rearrangements taking place during virus replication (By similarity). Modulates viral translation initiation by interacting with viral IRES and 40S ribosomal subunit (PubMed:15760888). Affects various cell signaling pathways, host immunity and lipid metabolism (Probable). Prevents the establishment of cellular antiviral state by blocking the interferon- alpha/beta (IFN-alpha/beta) and IFN-gamma signaling pathways and by blocking the formation of phosphorylated STAT1 and promoting ubiquitin- mediated proteasome-dependent degradation of STAT1 (PubMed:15825084, PubMed:16940534). Activates

STAT3 leading to cellular transformation (By similarity). Regulates the activity of cellular genes, including c- myc and c-fos (By similarity). May repress the promoter of p53, and sequester CREB3 and SP110 isoform 3/Sp110b in the cytoplasm (PubMed:14559998). Represses cell cycle negative regulating factor CDKN1A, thereby interrupting an important check point of normal cell cycle regulation (By similarity). Targets transcription factors involved in the regulation of inflammatory responses and in the immune response: suppresses NF-kappa-B activation, and activates AP-1 (By similarity). Binds to dendritic cells (DCs) via C1QR1, resulting in down-regulation of T-lymphocytes proliferation (By similarity). Alters lipid metabolism by interacting with hepatocellular proteins involved in lipid accumulation and storage (By similarity). Induces up- regulation of FAS promoter activity, and thereby contributes to the increased triglyceride accumulation in hepatocytes (steatosis) (By similarity).

Cellular Location

[Core protein precursor]: Host endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Host mitochondrion membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=The C-terminal transmembrane domain of the core protein precursor contains an ER signal leading the nascent polyprotein to the ER membrane [Envelope glycoprotein E1]: Virion membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Host endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P27958}. Note=The C-terminal transmembrane domain acts as a signal sequence and forms a hairpin structure before cleavage by host signal peptidase (By similarity). After cleavage, the membrane sequence is retained at the C-terminus of the protein, serving as ER membrane anchor (By similarity). A reorientation of the second hydrophobic stretch occurs after cleavage producing a single reoriented transmembrane domain (By similarity). These events explain the final topology of the protein (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P27958} [Viroporin p7]: Host endoplasmic reticulum membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q99IB8}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q99IB8}. Host mitochondrion {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P27958}. Host cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q99IB8}. Note=The C-terminus of p7 membrane domain acts as a signal sequence (By similarity). After cleavage by host signal peptidase, the membrane sequence is retained at the C- terminus of the protein, serving as ER membrane anchor (By similarity) ER retention of p7 is leaky and a small fraction reaches the plasma membrane (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P27958} [Serine protease/helicase NS3]: Host endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Note=NS3 is associated to the ER membrane through its binding to NS4A. [Non-structural protein 4B]: Host endoplasmic reticulum membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P27958}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P27958}. Note=A reorientation of the N- terminus into the ER lumen occurs post-translationally {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P27958} [RNA-directed RNA polymerase]: Host cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P27958}. Host endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type IV membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P27958} Note=Host membrane insertion occurs after processing by the NS3 protease. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P27958}

Hepatitis C Virus 1b Core protein p19 Polyclonal 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

Hepatitis C Virus 1b Core protein p19 Polyclonal Antibody - Images