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Rabbit Anti-LCMV RNA-directed RNA polymerase L antibody

SL2836R

Product Name:	LCMV RNA-directed RNA polymerase L
Chinese Name:	LCMV L抗体
Alias:	Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus; L_LYCVA; RNA-directed RNA polymerase L; L; Protein L; Large structural protein; Replicase; Transcriptase.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	LCMV
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	243kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from LCMV RNA-directed RNA polymerase L:851-950/2210
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. 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 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus (LCMV), the first member of the arenavirus family to be isolated, is the causative agent of a zoonosis acquired from chronically viremic mice or hamsters. LCMV primarily infects wild mice and it is estimated that

	5% of all wild mice carry LCMV. Mice can asymptomatically carry and shed the virus in saliva, urine and faeces. People and other animals become infected through contact with these secretions or by inhalation of dried particles from them. The clinical spectrum of acquired human LCMV infection ranges from inapparent and asymptomatic to, in rare instances, severely symptomatic, systemic, and fatal central nervous system (CNS) disease. Intrauterine LCMV infection has resulted in fetal or neonatal death, as well as hydrocephalus and chorioretinitis in infants. **Function:** RNA-dependent RNA polymerase which is responsible for replication and transcription of the viral RNA genome. During transcription, synthesizes 4 subgenomic RNAs, and assures their capping by a cap-snatching mechanism, in which cellular capped pre-mRNA are used to generate primers for viral transcription. The 3'-end of subgenomic mRNAs molecules are heterogeneous and not polyadenylated. The replicase function is to direct synthesis of antigenomic and genomic RNA which are encapsidated and non capped. As a consequence of the use of the same enzyme for both transcription and replication, these mechanisms need to be well coordinated. These processes may be regulated by proteins N and Z in a dose-dependent manner. **Subunit:** Homomultimerizes; the oligomeric structure is essential for the polymerase activity. Interacts with the nucleocapsid protein N. Interacts with protein Z; this interaction inhibits viral transcription and replication. **Subcellular Location:** Virion. Host cytoplasm. **Similarity:** Belongs to the arenaviridae RNA polymerase family. Contains 1 RdRp catalytic domain. **Database links:** UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: P14240 **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.