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Rabbit Anti-EBV Nuclear Antigen antibody

SL6938R

Product Name:	EBV Nuclear Antigen
Chinese Name:	EB病毒核抗原1抗体
Alias:	EBNA1; EBNA-1; EBV nuclear antigen 1; Epstein Barr nuclear antigen 1; Epstein Barr virus; BKRF1; Epstein-Barr nuclear antigen 1; EBV nuclear antigen 1;
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Mouse,EBV
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:50-200（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	103kDa
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from EBV Nuclear Antigen:551-641/641
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:	Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) nuclear antigen 1 (EBNA1) is the one EBV antigen that is expressed in all EBV associated malignancies. It has long been thought to go undetected by the cell mediated immune system. However, recent studies show that EBNA1 can be presented to both CD4+ and CD8+ T cells, making it a potential new target for immunotherapy of EBV related cancers. Function:

Plays an essential role in replication and partitioning of viral genomic DNA during latent viral infection. During this phase, the circular double-stranded viral DNA undergoes replication once per cell cycle and is efficiently partitioned to the daughter cells. EBNA1 activates the initiation of viral DNA replication through binding to specific sites in the viral latent origin of replication, oriP. Additionally, it governs the segregation of viral episomes by mediating their attachment to host cell metaphase chromosomes. Also activates the transcription of several viral latency genes. Finally, it can counteract the stabilization of host p53/TP53 by host USP7, thereby decreasing apoptosis and increasing host cell survival.

Subunit:
Interacts with human USP7. Interacts with human EBP2; this interaction is important for the stable segregation of EBV episomes during cell division but not for the replication of the episomes. Interacts with BGLF4; this interaction facilitates the switch from latent to lytic DNA replication by down-regulating EBNA1 replication function.

Subcellular Location:
Host nucleus.

Similarity:
Belongs to the herpesviridae EBNA1 family.

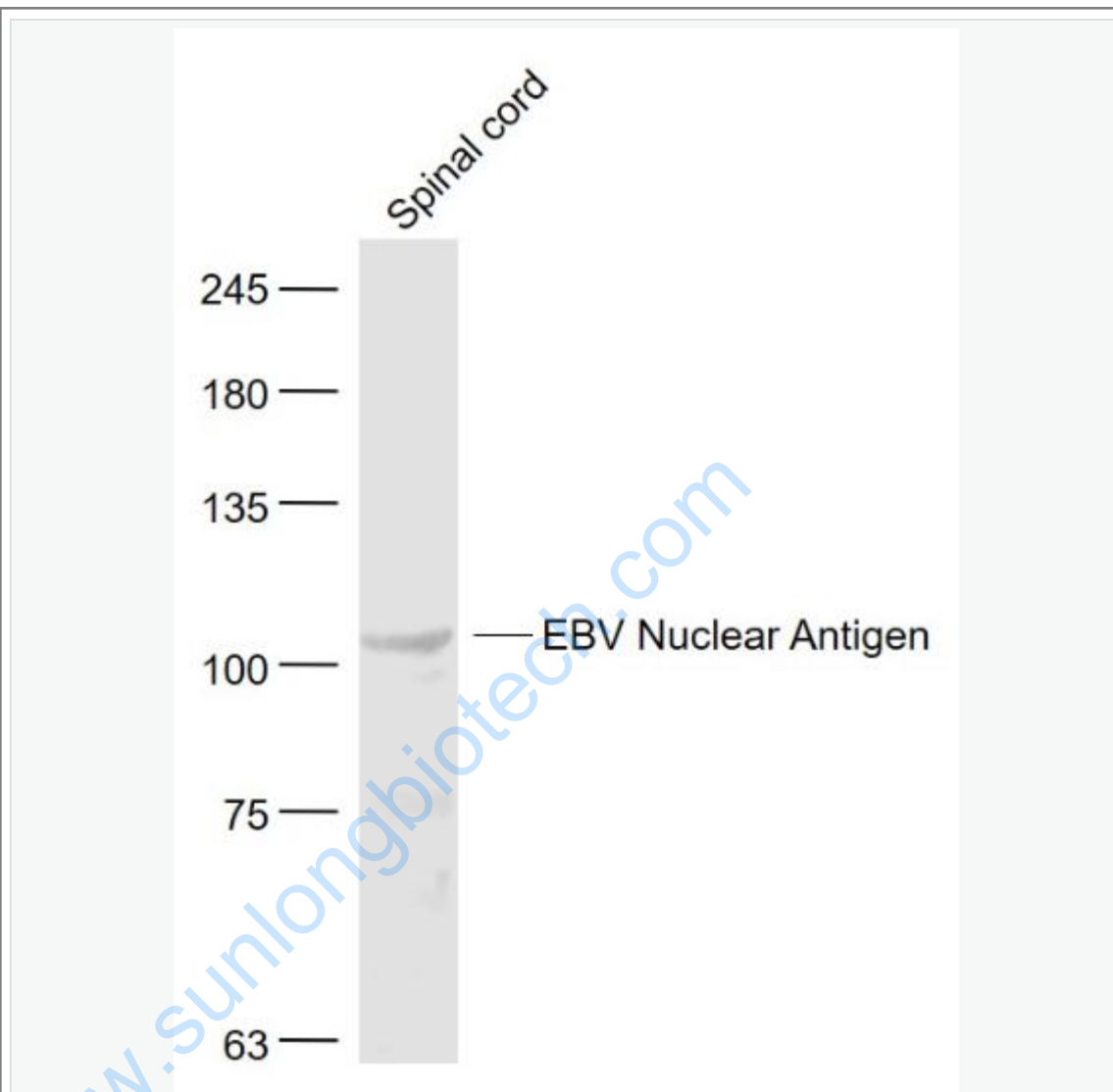**SWISS:**
Q1HVF7

Gene ID:
N/A

Database links:

Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:	
	Sample: Spinal cord (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti- EBV Nuclear Antigen (SL6938R) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 103 kD Observed band size: 103 kD