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Rabbit Anti-LCMV RING finger protein Z antibody

SL6946R

Product Name:	LCMV RING finger protein Z
Chinese Name:	lymphocyte性脉络丛脑膜炎病毒蛋白抗体
Alias:	Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus; Z_LYCVA; Z; RING finger protein Z; Protein Z; Zinc-binding protein.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	LCMV
Applications:	ELISA=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:	10kDa
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from LCMV RING finger protein Z:21-80/90
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:	LCMV is a member of the family Arena-viridae that causes a rodent-borne viral infectious nonbacterial/aseptic meningitis, encephalitis or meningoencephalitis. LCMV is a reverse strand single stranded RNA virus that is naturally spread by the common house mouse. Since the virus is somewhat resistant to drying effects, humans can become infected by inhaling infectious aerosolized particles of rodent urine, feces or saliva; by ingesting food contaminated with the virus; by contamination of mucus

membranes with infected body fluids; or by directly exposing cuts or other open wounds to virus-infected blood. The virus is usually only dangerous to those who are immunocompromised.

Function:
Plays a crucial role in virion assembly and budding. Expressed late in the virus life cycle, it acts as an inhibitor of viral transcription and RNA synthesis by interacting with the viral polymerase L. Presumably recruits the NP encapsidated genome to cellular membranes at budding sites via direct interaction with NP. Plays critical roles in the final steps of viral release by interacting with host TSG101, a member of the vacuolar protein-sorting pathway and using other cellular host proteins involved in vesicle formation pathway. The budding of the virus progeny occurs after association of protein Z with the viral glycoprotein complex SSP-GP1-GP2 at the cell periphery, step that requires myristoylation of protein Z. Also selectively represses protein production by associating with host eIF4E.

Subunit:
Interacts with protein NP; this interaction probablydirects the encapsidated genome to budding sites. Interacts (via RING domain) with polymerase L; this interactioninhibits viral transcription and replication (By similarity).Interacts with the glycoprotein complex; this interaction plays arole in virion budding. Interacts with host eIF4E; this interactionresults in eIF4E reduced affinity for its substrate, the 5'-m7 Gcap structure. Interacts (via late-budding domain) with hostTSG101; this interaction is essential for budding and release ofviral particles. Interacts with host RPLP0; this interaction mayserve to load ribosome-like particles inside the virion. Interactswith host PML; this interaction induces PML bodies redistributionin the cytoplasm upon viral infection.

Subcellular Location:
Virion. Host cytoplasm, host perinuclearregion. Host cell membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side.Note=Mainly perinuclear. During budding, associates at the innerside of the plasma membrane of infected cells.

Similarity:
Belongs to the arenaviridae Z protein family.
Contains 1 RING-type zinc finger.

Database links:
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: P18541

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