**Product datasheet**

**Anti-Hepatitis B Virus X antigen antibody ab39716**

11 References

**Overview**

**Product name**  
Anti-Hepatitis B Virus X antigen antibody

**Description**  
Rabbit polyclonal to Hepatitis B Virus X antigen

**Host species**  
Rabbit

**Specificity**  
The amino acid sequence of the recombinant human Hepatitis B Protein X is 100% homologous to the amino acid sequence of the natural Hepatitis B Protein X.

**Tested applications**  
Suitable for: IHC-P, ELISA, WB, IP

**Species reactivity**  
Reacts with: Hepatitis B virus

**Immunogen**  
Recombinant full length protein corresponding to Hepatitis B virus Hepatitis B Virus X antigen aa 1-154.  
Database link: P12936

**Properties**

**Form**  
Liquid

**Storage instructions**  
Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

**Storage buffer**  
pH: 7.20  
Constituents: 0.58% Sodium chloride, 0.134% PBS

**Purity**  
Immunogen affinity purified

**Clonality**  
Polyclonal

**Isotype**  
IgG

**Applications**

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of ab39716 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

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<td>IHC-P</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use at an assay dependent concentration. PubMed: 19441105</td>
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<td>ELISA</td>
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Hepatitis B virus X protein (HBx) is a 17 kD transcriptional coactivator that plays a significant role in the regulation of genes involved in inflammation and cell survival. It regulates many transcription factors including nuclear factor kappa B (NF-kappaB) and plays a key role in hepatocarcinogenesis. HBx facilitates the binding of cAMP response element binding protein (CREB) to its responsive element. HBx stabilizes the cellular coactivator ASC-2 through direct protein-protein interaction, affecting the regulation of genes actively transcribed in liver cancer cells. HBx transactivates both JNK and MAPK signal transduction pathways in association with the mobilization of cytosolic Ca2+. The communication between HBx and general transcription factor TFIIB is also one of the mechanisms which account for its transcriptional transactivation.

HBx decreased the expression of PTEN a known tumor suppressor and a negative regulator of phosphatidylinositol 3'-kinase/AKT and HBx decreased the expression of PTEN in HBx-transfected cells. The etiology of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is involved with hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection and HBx in particular plays a role in the development of HBV-related HCC. The persistence of HBx is important to the pathogenesis of early HCC and HBx expression in the liver during chronic HBV infection may be an important prognostic marker for the development of HCC.

Application | Abreviews | Notes
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WB | Use at an assay dependent concentration. Predicted molecular weight: 17 kDa. | 
IP | Use at an assay dependent concentration. | 

Target

Relevance

Hepatitis B virus X protein (HBx) is a 17 kD transcriptional coactivator that plays a significant role in the regulation of genes involved in inflammation and cell survival. It regulates many transcription factors including nuclear factor kappa B (NF-kappaB) and plays a key role in hepatocarcinogenesis. HBx facilitates the binding of cAMP response element binding protein (CREB) to its responsive element. HBx stabilizes the cellular coactivator ASC-2 through direct protein-protein interaction, affecting the regulation of genes actively transcribed in liver cancer cells. HBx transactivates both JNK and MAPK signal transduction pathways in association with the mobilization of cytosolic Ca2+. The communication between HBx and general transcription factor TFIIB is also one of the mechanisms which account for its transcriptional transactivation. HBx decreased the expression of PTEN a known tumor suppressor and a negative regulator of phosphatidylinositol 3'-kinase/AKT and HBx decreased the expression of PTEN in HBx-transfected cells. The etiology of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is involved with hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection and HBx in particular plays a role in the development of HBV-related HCC. The persistence of HBx is important to the pathogenesis of early HCC and HBx expression in the liver during chronic HBV infection may be an important prognostic marker for the development of HCC.

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