Anti-Human Papillomavirus 16 (E7) antibody [289-17013] ab30731

Overview

Product name
Anti-Human Papillomavirus 16 (E7) antibody [289-17013]

Description
Mouse monoclonal [289-17013] to Human Papillomavirus 16 (E7)

Host species
Mouse

Tested applications
Suitable for: IP, WB, ELISA, RIA, Flow Cyt, IHC-Fr

Species reactivity
Reacts with: Other species

Immunogen
Full length protein corresponding to Human Papillomavirus 16 (E7). Immunogen: HPV 16 E7 synthesized in S. pombe.

General notes
Abcam is committed to meeting high quality standards of ethical manufacturing and has decided to discontinue this product by June 2020 as it has been generated by the ascites method. We are sorry for any inconvenience this may cause. We suggest ab20191 as a possible replacement.

Properties

Form
Liquid

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

Storage buffer
pH: 7.40
Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide
Constituents: 0.87% Sodium chloride, PBS

Purity
Ascites

Purification notes
Purified from ascites.

Clonality
Monoclonal

Clone number
289-17013

Isotype
IgG2a

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab30731 in the following tested applications.
E7 protein has both transforming and trans-activating activities. Disrupts the function of host retinoblastoma protein RB1/pRb, which is a key regulator of the cell cycle. Induces the disassembly of the E2F1 transcription factors from RB1, with subsequent transcriptional activation of E2F1-regulated S-phase genes. Inactivation of the ability of RB1 to arrest the cell cycle is critical for cellular transformation, uncontrolled cellular growth and proliferation induced by viral infection. Stimulation of progression from G1 to S phase allows the virus to efficiently use the cellular DNA replicating machinery to achieve viral genome replication. Interferes with histone deacetylation mediated by HDAC1 and HDAC2, leading to activation of transcription.

**Target**

**Relevance**

E7 protein has both transforming and trans-activating activities. Disrupts the function of host retinoblastoma protein RB1/pRb, which is a key regulator of the cell cycle. Induces the disassembly of the E2F1 transcription factors from RB1, with subsequent transcriptional activation of E2F1-regulated S-phase genes. Inactivation of the ability of RB1 to arrest the cell cycle is critical for cellular transformation, uncontrolled cellular growth and proliferation induced by viral infection. Stimulation of progression from G1 to S phase allows the virus to efficiently use the cellular DNA replicating machinery to achieve viral genome replication. Interferes with histone deacetylation mediated by HDAC1 and HDAC2, leading to activation of transcription.

**Cellular localization**

Nuclear

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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