abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Hepatitis B virus Protein X (His tag) ab236464

Description

Product name	Recombinant Hepatitis B virus Protein X (His tag)
Purity	> 90 % SDS-PAGE. Purity as determined by densitometric image analysis: >90%. Protein quantified by BCA.
Endotoxin level	< 1.000 Eu/µg
Expression system	Escherichia coli
Accession	P12936
Protein length	Protein fragment
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Hepatitis B virus
Sequence	MRGSHHHHHHGSAARVCCQLDPARDVLCLRPVGAESRG RPVSGPFGTLPS PSSSAVPADHGAHLSLRGLPVCAFSSAGPCALRFTSARR METTVNAHQVL PKVLHKRTLGLSAMSTTDLEAYFKDCLFKDWEELGEEIRL KVFVLGGCRH KLVCSPAPCNFFTSA
Predicted molecular weight	18 kDa including tags
Amino acids	2 to 154
Tags	His tag N-Terminus
Additional sequence information	Hepatitis B virus genotype C subtype adr (strain Japan/adr4/1983) (HBV-C).

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab236464** in the following tested applications.

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

Mass spectrometry	LC-MS/MS
Form	Lyophilized

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at Room Temperature. Store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Constituent: 5% Trehalose 50 mM Acetate buffer. (0.4 µm filtered).
Reconstitution	Add 0.1 M acetate buffer pH 4.0 to prepare a working stock solution of approximately 0.5 mg/ml and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely. Aliquot reconstituted protein to avoid repeated freezing/thawing cycles and store at –80°C for long term storage. Reconstituted protein can be stored at 4°C for one week.

General Info

Relevance	Protein X from Hepatitis B virus genotype C subtype adr (strain Japan/adr4/1983) (HBV-C). Multifunctional protein that may modulate protein degradation pathways, apoptosis, transcription, signal transduction, cell cycle progress, and genetic stability by directly or indirectly interacting with hosts factors. Does not seem to be essential for HBV infection. May be directly involved in development of cirrhosis and liver cancer (hepatocellular carcinoma). Most of cytosolic activities involve modulation of cytosolic calcium. The effect on apoptosis is controversial depending on the cell types in which the studies have been conducted. By binding to human DDB1, may affect cell viability and stimulate genome replication. May induce apoptosis by localizing in mitochondria and causing loss of mitochondrial membrane potential. May also modulate apoptosis by binding human CFLAR, a key regulator of the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC). Moderately stimulates transcription of many different viral and cellular transcription elements. Promoters and enhancers stimulated by HBx contain DNA binding sites for NF-kappa-B, AP-1, AP-2, c-EBP, ATF/CREB, or the calcium-activated factor NF-AT. May bind bZIP transcription factors like CREB1
Cellular localization	Host cytoplasm. Host nucleus. Host mitochondrion

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