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DATA SHEET

Mouse Anti-SV40 T Ag [Pab101]: MC0485, MC0485RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Simian virus 40 is a small DNA virus encoded by 5.2 kb of double-stranded DNA. SV40 large T antigen (T-ag) is a multifunctional ~85 kD phosphoprotein, which is the sole viral protein required for SV40 replication. All other factors are provided by the infected host cell. In addition to its role in SV40 DNA replication, T-ag also causes transformation of susceptible cell lines. Studies of various mutant T-ag proteins have shown that the replication and transformation fractions of T-ag can be separated. The multifunctional nature of this protein has resulted in its use as a model system in a wide variety of disciplines. However, all functions of T-ag are influenced by a wide range of post-translational modifications including phosphorylation, glycosylation, acetylation, acylation and adenylation. T-ag exists in monomeric as well as polymeric forms and associates with the tumor suppressor proteins p53 and Rb (retinoblastoma protein). Most of T-ag is transported to the nucleus, while a small fraction is localized at the cell surface.

Specifications

Clone:	Pab101
Source:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2a
Reactivity:	SV infected cells
Localization:	Large T antigen of SV40
Formulation:	Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC, IF, IP, WB

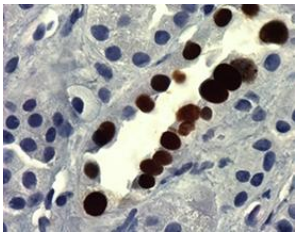
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
SV40 Concentrated	MC0485	1 ml
SV40 Prediluted	MC0485RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue:	SV40 infected renal tissue
Concentrated Dilution:	50-250
Pretreatment:	Citrate pH6.0 or EDTA pH 8.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	30-60 minutes @ RT
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human renal transplant tissue stained with anti-SV40 using DAB

References:

1. The nuclear protein ALY binds to and modulates the activity of transcription factor E2F2. Mol. Cell. Osinalde, N., et al. Proteomics 2013, 12:1087-1098.
2. Rapid titration of viruses by flow cytometry. Curr. Protoc. Drayman, N. and Oppenheim, A. Cell Biol.2011, 26: 11.
3. Multiple E2F-induced microRNAs prevent replicative stress in response to mitogenic signaling. Bueno, M.J., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 2010, 30: 2983-2995.
4. Differential proteomics analysis reveals a role for E2F2 in the regulation of the Ahr pathway in T lymphocytes. Azkargorta, M., et al. Mol. Cell. Proteomics 2010, 9: 2184-2194.
5. Simian virus 40 infection triggers balanced network that includes apoptotic, survival and stress pathways. Butin-Israeli, V., et al. J. Virol. 2010, 84: 3431-3442.

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