

Product Information

Size:

50ul

Reactivity:

Human

Source:

Rabbit

Isotype:

IgG

Applications:

ELISA, IHC

Recommended dilutions:

ELISA:1:1000-1:5000, IHC:1:50-1:200

Protein Background:

Spike-forming protein that mediates virion attachment to the host epithelial cell receptors and plays a major role in cell penetration, determination of host range restriction and virulence. Rotavirus entry into the host cell probably involves multiple sequential contacts between the outer capsid proteins VP4 and VP7, and the cell receptors. According to the considered strain, VP4 seems to essentially target sialic acid, and/or the integrin heterodimer ITGA2/ITGB1. By similarity Outer capsid protein VP5* forms the spike "foot" and "body". Acts as a membrane permeabilization protein that mediates release of viral particles from endosomal compartments into the cytoplasm. In integrin-dependent strains, VP5* targets the integrin heterodimer ITGA2/ITGB1 for cell attachment. By similarity VP8* forms the head of the spikes. It is the viral hemagglutinin and an important target of neutralizing antibodies.

Gene ID:

NPAP1

Uniprot

Q9NZP6

Synonyms:

nuclear pore associated protein 1

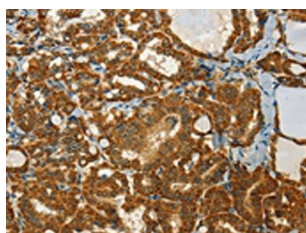
Immunogen:

Synthetic peptide of human NPAP1.

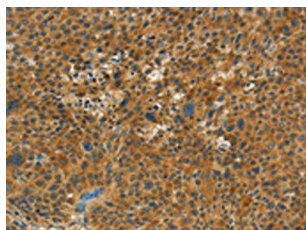
Storage:

-20° C, pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN₃, 40% Glycerol

Product Images



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human thyroid cancer tissue using PACO19222(NPAP1 Antibody) at dilution 1/60, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: x—200).



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using PACO19222(NPAP1 Antibody) at dilution 1/60, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: x—200).