

合胞素 1 抗体

产品货号： mIR2962

英文名称： Syncytin 1

中文名称： 合胞素 1 抗体

别名： HERV-W_7q21.2 provirus ancestral Env polyprotein; Endogenous retrovirus group W member 1; env; Env-W; Envelope polyprotein gPr73; Enverin; ENW1_HUMAN; ERVW; ERVW-1; Gp24; Gp50; HERV-7q Envelope protein; HERV-W envelope protein; HERVW; SU; Syncytin 1; Syncytin; Syncytin-1; TM; Transmembrane protein; Surface protein.

研究领域： 细胞生物 微生物学 细菌及病毒

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分子量：33/58kDa

细胞定位：细胞膜 细胞外基质

性状：Lyophilized or Liquid

浓度：1mg/ml

免疫原：KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Syncytin 1:451-550/538 <Cytoplasmic>

亚型：IgG

纯化方法：affinity purified by Protein A

储存液：0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件：Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

PubMed：PubMed

产品介绍： Retroviral envelope proteins mediate receptor recognition and membrane fusion during early infection. Endogenous envelope proteins may have kept, lost or modified their original function during evolution. This endogenous envelope protein has retained its original fusogenic properties and participates in trophoblast fusion during placenta morphogenesis.

SU mediates receptor recognition. This interaction triggers the refolding of the transmembrane protein (TM) and is thought to activate its fusogenic potential by unmasking its fusion peptide (By similarity). Seems to recognize the type D mammalian retrovirus receptors SLC1A4 and SLC1A5, as it induces fusion of cells expressing these receptors in vitro.

The transmembrane protein (TM) acts as a class I viral fusion protein. Under the current model, the protein has at least 3 conformational states: pre-fusion native state, pre-hairpin intermediate state, and post-fusion hairpin state. During viral and target cell membrane fusion, the coiled coil regions (heptad repeats) assume a trimer-of-hairpins structure, positioning the fusion peptide in close proximity to the C-terminal region of the ectodomain. The formation of this structure appears to drive apposition and subsequent fusion of membranes.

Function:

Retroviral envelope proteins mediate receptor recognition and membrane fusion during early infection. Endogenous envelope proteins may have kept, lost or modified their original function during evolution. This endogenous envelope protein has retained its original fusogenic properties and participates in trophoblast fusion during placenta morphogenesis.

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Subunit:

The mature envelope protein (Env) consists of a trimer of SU-TM heterodimers attached probably by a labile

interchain disulfide bond. Interacts with the C-type lectin CD209/DC-SIGN.

Subcellular Location:

Transmembrane protein: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein (By similarity).

Surface protein: Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein (By similarity). Note=The surface protein is not anchored to the membrane, but localizes to the extracellular surface through its binding to TM (By similarity).

HERV-W_7q21.2 provirus ancestral Env polyprotein: Virion (By similarity).

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed at higher level in placental syncytiotrophoblast. Expressed at intermediate level in testis. Seems also to be found at low level in adrenal tissue, bone marrow, breast, colon, kidney, ovary, prostate, skin, spleen, thymus, thyroid, brain and trachea. Both mRNA and protein levels are significantly increased in the brain of individuals with multiple sclerosis, particularly in astrocytes and microglia.

Post-translational modifications:

Specific enzymatic cleavages in vivo yield mature proteins. Envelope glycoproteins are synthesized as a inactive precursor that is heavily N-glycosylated and processed likely by furin in the Golgi to yield the mature SU and TM proteins. The cleavage site between SU and TM requires the minimal sequence [KR]-X-[KR]-R. The intracytoplasmic tail cleavage by the viral protease that is required for the fusigenic activity of some retroviruses envelope proteins seems to have been lost during evolution.

The CXXC motif is highly conserved across a broad range of retroviral envelope proteins. It is thought to participate in the formation of a labile disulfide bond possibly with the CX6CC motif present in the transmembrane protein. Isomerization of the intersubunit disulfide bond to an SU intrachain disulfide bond is thought to occur upon receptor recognition in order to allow membrane fusion (By similarity).

Similarity:

Belongs to the gamma type-C retroviral envelope protein family. HERV class-I W env subfamily.

SWISS:

Q9UQF0

Gene ID:

30816

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

合胞素(Syncytin)是一类由人俘获的逆转录病毒囊膜蛋白,与胎盘的形态发生中细胞滋养层到合胞滋养层的分化过程相关。Syncytin 与人免疫缺陷病毒 I 型(HIV-1)囊膜蛋白(Env)在结构上具有相似的特点,二者可能具有相似的膜融合机制。

产品图片

