

Anti-EBNA2 [PE2] mAb

Catalogue number: 151472

Sub-type: Primary antibody

Images:

Contributor

Inventor: Martin Rowe

Institute: University of Birmingham, UK

Images:

Tool details

***FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

Name: Anti-EBNA2 [PE2] mAb

Alternate name: EBNA2 antibody; EBV antibody; EBV nuclear antigen 2 antibody; Epstein Barr nuclear antigen 2 antibody; HHV4 antibody Human; Herpesvirus 4 antibody

Class: Monoclonal

Conjugate: Unconjugated

Description: Anti-EBNA2 [PE2] is mouse monoclonal antibody to Epstein Barr Virus Encoded Nuclear Antigen (EBNA) 2. The Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) is a herpes virus and one of the most common viruses in humans. The EBNA 2 protein acts as a transcriptional activator of several viral and cellular genes. This antibody recognises a shared epitope between the EBNA 2A and 2B proteins. EBNA2 expression in nasopharyngeal carcinoma biopsies was studied more extensively with anti-EBNA2. The EBNA 2-specific mAb PE2 is particularly valuable as it recognises the two alternative forms of this antigen, EBNA 2A and 2B.

Purpose:

Parental cell:

Organism:

Tissue:

Model:

Gender:

Isotype: IgG1 kappa

Reactivity: Human ; Virus

Selectivity:

Host: Mouse

Immunogen: Recombinant fusion protein against EBNA2. The immunogen was a beta-gal fusion protein from plasmid pKH-2A10 that contains aa 341-480 of B95.8 type EBNA2A (Fig 4 - Young et al. 1989).

Immunogen UNIPROT ID:

P12978

Sequence:

Growth properties:

Production details:

Formulation:

Recommended controls: Immunohistochemistry (Acetone fixed): EBV positive Raji cell Line. Western blotting: B95-8 cell

Bacterial resistance:

Selectable markers:

Additional notes:

Target details

Target: Epstein Barr Virus Encoded Nuclear Antigen 2 (EBNA2)

Target alternate names:

Target background: The Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV), also called Human herpesvirus 4 (HHV-4), is a virus of the herpes family and is one of the most common viruses in humans. EBNA2 is one of the few genes of Epstein-Barr virus which are necessary for immortalisation of human primary B lymphocytes. EBV is associated with several B-cell lymphomas and epithelial nasopharyngeal carcinoma. The EBNA2 protein acts as a transcriptional activator of several viral and cellular genes. There are two alternative forms of EBNA2: EBNA2A and EBNA2B.

Molecular weight: 52 kDa

Ic50:

Applications

Application: IHC ; IF ; IP ; WB ; ChIP-seq

Application notes:

Handling

Format: Liquid

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Passage number:

Growth medium:

Temperature:

Atmosphere:

Volume:

Storage medium:

Storage buffer: PBS with 0.02% azide

Storage conditions: Store at -20° C frozen. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles

Shipping conditions:

Shipping at 4° C

Related tools

Related tools:

References

References: Ye et al. 2020. J Cancer. 11(5):1257-1269. PMID: 31956372. ; Shi et al. 2019. Theranostics. 9(9):2424-2438. PMID: 31131045. ; Wang et al. 2017. Virol Sin. 32(5):423-430. PMID: 29116594. ; Martin et al. 2016. J Virol. 90(19):8520-30. PMID: 27440880. ; Castrale et al. 2011. J Transplant. 2011:865957. PMID: 21559262. ; Flanagan et al. 2003. J Gen Virol. 84(Pt 7):1871-9. PMID: 12810882. ; Localization of the Epstein-Barr virus protein LMP 1 to exosomes. ; Nakatsuka et al. 2002. J Clin Oncol. 20(20):4255-60. PMID: 12377970. ; Pyothorax-associated lymphoma: a review of 106 cases. ; Xu et al. 2002. J Virol. 76(8):4080-6. PMID: 11907247. ; Preferential localization of the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) oncoprotein LMP-1 to nuclei in human T cells: implications for its role in the development of EBV genome-positive T-cell lymphomas. ; Ascani et al. 1997. Ann Oncol. 8(11):1133-8. PMID: 9426333. ; Pyothorax-associated lymphoma: description of the first two cases detected in Italy. ; Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)-associated lymphoproliferative disease in the SCID mouse model: implications for the pathogenesis of EBV-positive lymphomas in man. ; Rowe et al. 1991. J Exp Med. 173(1):147-58. PMID: 1845872. ; Rowe et al. 1987. J Gen Virol. 68 (Pt 6):1575-86. PMID: 2438376. ; Monoclonal antibodies to the latent membrane protein of Epstein-Barr virus reveal heterogeneity of the protein and inducible expression in virus-transformed cells.