Monoclonal anti-E6 HPV16

The E6 of human papillomavirus type 16 (HPV16) is a 158 aa protein expressed in transformed human cells after infection. E6 protein mediates the degradation of the cellular p53 tumour suppressor protein. It activates transcription of the telomerase gene and acts as a DNA-binding protein with high affinity for four-way DNA junctions. In addition to p53, E6 interacts with a variety of cellular proteins, of which a significant number act at the transcriptional level. E6 is present in a large number of cervical carcinomas.

NB-01-0024

Volume: 100 µl

Clones: 1E-6F4

Immunogen: Recombinant E6 HPV16 protein.

Murine Isotype: IgG1, K

Specificity: E6 HPV16 protein. No cross reaction with E6 HPV18.

Epitope: AMFQDPQERPR (aa 7-17 of E6, N-terminal region)

Applications:

- ELISA
- Western Blot
- Immunoprecipitation
- Immunocytochemistry

Recommended dilutions: 1/500-1/5000

Storage:

- Store at -20°C (up to 3 years)
- Avoid repeat freezing and thawing cycles. Does not contain any preservative

References:

Giovane C., Travé G., Briones A., Wasylyk B. & Weiss E. (1999). Targeting of the N-terminal domain of the human papillomavirus type 16 E6 oncoprotein with monomeric scFvs blocks the E6-mediated degradation of cellular p53. J. Mol. Recogn. 12, 141-152.

Choulier L., Orfanoudakis G., Robinson P., Laune D., Khalifa M., Granier C., Weiss E. & Altschuh D. (2002) Comparative properties of two peptide-antibody interactions as deduced from epitope delineation. J. Immunol. Methods249, 253-264.

Masson M., Hindelang C., Sibler AP., Schwalbach G. & Weiss E.(2003) Preferential nuclear localisation of HPV16 E6 oncoprotein in cervical carcinoma cells. J. Gen. Virol. 84, 2099-

DNA-binding protein with high affinity for four-way DNA junctions. In addition to p53, E6 p53 tumour suppressor protein. It activates transcription of the telomerase gene and acts as a 2104.