Anti-APOBEC3C Antibody

Description	This gene is a member of the cytidine deaminase gene family. It is one of seven related genes or pseudogenes found in a cluster thought to result from gene duplication, on chromosome 22. Members of the cluster encode proteins that are structurally and functionally related to the C to U RNA-editing cytidine deaminase APOBEC1. It is thought that the proteins may be RNA editing enzymes and have roles in growth or cell cycle control.

Model	STJ116721
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 1-190 of human APOBEC3C (NP_055323.2).
Gene ID	27350
Gene Symbol	APOBEC3C
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in spleen, testes, peripherical blood lymphocytes, heart, thymus, prostate and ovary
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	DNA dC->dU-editing enzyme APOBEC-3C A3C
Molecular Weight	22.826 kDa

Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:17353OMIM:607750Reactome:R-HSA-72200
Alternative Names	DNA dC->dU-editing enzyme APOBEC-3C A3C
Function	DNA deaminase (cytidine deaminase) which acts as an inhibitor of retrovirus replication and retrotransposon mobility via deaminase-dependent and -independent mechanisms, After the penetration of retroviral nucleocapsids into target cells of infection and the initiation of reverse transcription, it can induce the conversion of cytosine to uracil in the minus-sense single-strand viral DNA, leading to G-to-A hypermutations in the subsequent plus-strand viral DNA, The resultant detrimental levels of mutations in the proviral genome, along with a deamination-independent mechanism that works prior to the proviral integration, together exert efficient antiretroviral effects in infected target cells, Selectively targets single-stranded DNA and does not deaminate double-stranded DNA or single-or double-stranded RNA, Exhibits antiviral activity against simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV), hepatitis B virus (HBV), herpes simplex virus 1 (HHV-1) and Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) and may inhibit the mobility of LTR and non-LTR retrotransposons, May also play a role in the epigenetic regulation of gene expression through the process of active DNA demethylation,
Cellular Localization	Nucleus, Cytoplasm