

Anti-ABC3C antibody



Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to ABC3C
Model	STJ190253
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human ABC3C protein.
Immunogen Region	10-90aa
Gene ID	27350
Gene Symbol	APOBEC3C
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	ABC3C Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in spleen, testes, peripheral blood lymphocytes, heart, thymus, prostate and ovary.
Purification	ABC3C antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	DNA dC->dU-editing enzyme APOBEC-3C A3C APOBEC1-like Phorbolin I
Molecular Weight	20 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:17353 OMIM:607750
Alternative Names	DNA dC->dU-editing enzyme APOBEC-3C A3C APOBEC1-like Phorbolin I
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.