



Rabbit Anti-DHAV Genome polyprotein Polyclonal Antibody [Biotin] (CABT-YN1023)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	DHAV1
Target	DHAV1 Genome polyprotein
Immunogen	MAP peptide derived from polyprotein [duck hepatitis A virus] FC64/CHN/2009
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	DHAV1
Conjugate	Biotin
Applications	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F
Format	Liquid
Size	100 µl
Buffer	50% Glycerol, 0.01M TBS, pH7.4
Preservative	0.03% Proclin300
Storage	Store at -20°C for 12 months.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Duck hepatitis A virus type 1 (DHAV-1) belongs to the Avihepatovirus genus of the Picornaviridae family and is one of the most serious pathogens that harm young ducklings. The
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viral genome is a ~7.7-kilobase-long positive-sense single stranded RNA and consists of a single large open reading frame (ORF) flanked by the 5' and 3' non-coding regions. After ducklings are infected with DHAV-1, the main pathological changes are in the liver, and the extremely scattered infection also occurs in the kidneys.

Like other positive-sense single-stranded RNA viruses, its genome consists of a 5' untranslated region (5' UTR), an open reading frame (ORF), and a 3' untranslated region (3' UTR). The ORF is first translated into precursor polyprotein, which will be cleaved into structural protein and non-structural protein by viral protease 3C or 3CD. These viral proteins play an important role in viral life activities. After the virus infects cells, cell apoptosis is often accompanied by alternating cell cycle progression. DHAV-1 can induce apoptosis in cells and tissues. However, the regulation of DHAV-1 on the cell cycle has not been reported yet.

Keywords

Genome polyprotein; Duck hepatitis A virus 1; Duck hepatitis A virus 1 Genome polyprotein; DHAV; DHAV1; DHAV Genome polyprotein; DHAV1 Genome polyprotein
