



# Anti-EBV Latent Membrane Protein 2A

## Monoclonal antibody, Clone C236M

### (DMAB3331)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	Rat Antibody to Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV) Latent Membrane Protein 2A (LMP2A)
<b>Antigen Description</b>	EBV latently infects B lymphocytes. Infected B cells express EBV nuclear antigens and latent proteins LMP1, LMP2A and LMP2B. LMP2A forms aggregates in the plasma membranes of B lymphocytes, where it functions as a negative regulator of the Src and Syk protein tyrosine kinases. Studies show that LMP2A blocks B-cell receptor (BCR) signal transduction in EBV immortalized B cells in vitro and may play an important role in maintaining a latent EBV infection within the peripheral blood B cells of infected individuals.
<b>Specificity</b>	Recognizes LMP2A. Does not cross react with LMP2B. LMP2A forms aggregates in the plasma membrane of B lymphocytes, where it functions as a negative regulator of the Src and Syk protein tyrosine kinases. Specifically recognizes LMP2A and does not cross react with LMP2B.
<b>Target</b>	EBV Latent Membrane Protein 2A
<b>Immunogen</b>	Bacterial TrpE-LMP2A fusion protein
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1
<b>Source/Host</b>	Rat
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	EBV
<b>Clone</b>	C236M
<b>Affinity Constant</b>	Not determined
<b>Purification</b>	>90% pure. Protein A chromatography

<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	Suitable for use in immunoprecipitation, IFA, and Western (1:100 – 1:1,000). Not recommended for IHC (paraffin sections) Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.
<b>Format</b>	Purified, Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	Lot specific
<b>Size</b>	0.25 mg
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS, pH 7.4
<b>Preservative</b>	0.09% Sodium Azide
<b>Storage</b>	Short term store at 2-8°C. Long term, aliquot and store at -20°C. Prepare working dilution only prior to immediate use. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles. Should this product contain a precipitate, we recommend micr°Centrifugation before use.

## BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	The Epstein–Barrvirus (EBV), also called human herpesvirus 4 (HHV-4), is a virus of the herpes family, which includes herpes simplex virus 1 and 2, and is one of the most common viruses in humans. It is best known as the cause of infectious mononucleosis. It is also associated with particular forms of cancer, particularly Hodgkin's lymphoma, Burkitt's lymphoma, nasopharyngeal carcinoma, and central nervous system lymphomas associated with HIV. Finally, there is evidence that infection with the virus is associated with a higher risk of certain autoimmune diseases, especially dermatomyositis, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjögren's syndrome, and multiple sclerosis.
<b>Keywords</b>	EBV latent membrane protein 2A; Epstein Barr virus; HHV4; Human Herpesvirus 4; Latent membrane protein 2; LMP2; Terminal protein; Herpesviridae; Gamma herpesvirinae; Lymphocryptovirus; Human herpesvirus 4 (HHV-4)