



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

Product Overview	Rat Antibody to Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV) Latent Membrane Protein 2A (LMP2A)
Antigen Description	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.
Specificity	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.
Target	EBV Latent Membrane Protein 2A
Immunogen	Bacterial TrpE-LMP2A fusion protein
Isotype	IgG1
Source/Host	Rat
Species Reactivity	EBV
Clone	C236M
Affinity Constant	Not determined
Purification	>90% pure. Protein A chromatography

Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	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.
Format	Purified, Liquid
Concentration	Lot specific
Size	0.25 mg
Buffer	PBS, pH 7.4
Preservative	0.09% Sodium Azide
Storage	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 microcentrifugation before use.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	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.
Keywords	EBV latent membrane protein 2A; Epstein Barr virus; HHV4; Human Herpesvirus 4; Latent membrane protein 2; LMP2; Terminal protein; Herpesviridae; Gammaherpesvirinae; Lymphocryptovirus; Human herpesvirus 4 (HHV-4)