

HPV16 E7 (N-21): sc-1588

BACKGROUND

The HPV E7 proteins are small zinc-binding phosphoproteins that are localized in the nucleus. They are structurally and functionally similar to the E1A protein of subgenus C adenoviruses. The CR2 homology region contains the LXCXE motif (residues 22-26) involved in binding to the tumor suppressor protein pRb. This sequence is also present in SV40 and polyoma large T antigens. The high risk HPV E7 proteins (e.g. HPV16 E7 and HPV18 E7) have an approximately ten-fold higher affinity for pRb protein than the low risk HPV E7 proteins (e.g. HPV6 E7). Association of the E7 protein with pRb promotes cell proliferation by the same mechanism as the E1A proteins of adenoviruses and SV40 large T antigen. Research has shown that E7 promotes degradation of Rb family proteins rather than simply inhibiting their function by complex formation. The CR2 region also contains the casein kinase II phosphorylation site (residues 31 and 32). HPV16 and 18 are strongly associated with cervical, vaginal and vulvar malignancies.

REFERENCES

1. Reich, N.C., et al. 1983. Two distinct mechanisms regulate the levels of a cellular tumor antigen, p53. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 3: 2143-2150.
2. zur Hausen, H., et al. 1987. The role of papilloma-viruses in human angogenital cancer. In Howley, P.M. and Salzman, N.P., eds., *The Papovaviridae, 2 Papillomaviruses*. New York: Plenum, 245-263.
3. Hawley-Nelson, P., et al. 1989. HPV16 E6 and E7 proteins cooperate to immortalize human foreskin keratinocytes. *EMBO J.* 13: 3905-3910.
4. Munger, K., et al. 1989. The E6 and E7 genes of the human papillomavirus type 16 together are necessary and sufficient for transformation of primary human keratinocytes. *J. Virol.* 63: 4417-4421.

SOURCE

HPV16 E7 (N-21) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the N-terminus of E7 of HPV16 origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-1588 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

HPV16 E7 (N-21) is recommended for detection of E7 of HPV16 origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Molecular Weight of HPV16 E7: 21 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Carraresi, L., et al. 2001. Thymic hyperplasia and lung carcinomas in a line of mice transgenic for keratin 5-driven HPV16 E6/E7 oncogenes. *Oncogene* 20: 8148-8153.
2. Cortes-Perez, N.G., et al. 2003. Mice immunization with live lactococci displaying a surface anchored HPV-16 E7 oncoprotein. *FEMS Microbiol. Lett.* 229: 37-42.
3. Bermúdez-Humarán, L.G., et al. 2004. An inducible surface presentation system improves cellular immunity against human papillomavirus type 16 E7 antigen in mice after nasal administration with recombinant *Lactococci*. *J. Med. Microbiol.* 53: 427-433.
4. Bermudez-Humaran, L.G., et al. 2005. A novel mucosal vaccine based on live *Lactococci* expressing E7 antigen and IL-12 induces systemic and mucosal immune responses and protects mice against human papillomavirus type 16-induced tumors. *J. Immunol.* 175: 7297-7302.
5. Luczak, M.W., et al. 2008. Apicidin down-regulates human papillomavirus type 16 E6 and E7 transcripts and proteins in SiHa cervical cancer cells. *Cancer Lett.* 272: 53-60.
6. Zhou, L., et al. 2010. Long-term protection against human papillomavirus E7-positive tumor by a single vaccination of adeno-associated virus vectors encoding a fusion protein of inactivated e7 of human papillomavirus 16/18 and heat shock protein 70. *Hum. Gene Ther.* 21: 109-119.
7. Karaki, S. and Kuwahara, A. 2011. Propionate-induced epithelial K⁺ and Cl⁻/HCO₃⁻ secretion and free fatty acid receptor 2 (FFA2, GPR43) expression in the guinea pig distal colon. *Pflugers Arch.* 461: 141-152.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.



Try **HPV16 E7 (ED17): sc-6981** or **HPV16 E7 (NM2): sc-65711**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternatives to HPV16 E7 (N-21). Also, for AC, HRP, FITC, PE, Alexa Fluor® 488 and Alexa Fluor® 647 conjugates, see **HPV16 E7 (ED17): sc-6981**.