

EBV EBNA-1 (vC-20): sc-17498

BACKGROUND

Epstein-Barr virus, frequently referred to as EBV, is a member of the herpesvirus family and is one of the most common human viruses. Epstein-Barr virus, an agent with growth transforming potential for human B cells, is associated with certain human cancers (e.g. B cell lymphomas and Burkitt's lymphoma) and one type of epithelial tumor, designated NPC (undifferentiated nasopharyngeal carcinoma). EBV nuclear antigen 1 protein (EBV EBNA-1) is expressed in all EBV-associated tumors, including Burkitt's lymphoma and nasopharyngeal carcinoma tumors. EBV EBNA-1 is also required for synthesis and maintenance of the Epstein-Barr virus genome. Epstein-Barr virus nuclear antigen 2 (EBV EBNA-2) activates transcription of specific genes and is essential for B lymphocyte transformation. EBV EBNA-2 is specifically bound to a novel nuclear protein, p100, which can co-activate gene expression mediated by the EBV EBNA-2 acidic domain. It is generally accepted that the Epstein-Barr nuclear antigen latent genes EBNA-2, -3A, -3C, -LP and LMP-1 are essential for growth transformation and immortalization of B lymphocytes. EBNA-3A and EBNA-3B co-activation are at most 40% that of EBNA-3C.

REFERENCES

1. Young, L.S., et al. 1988. Epstein-Barr virus gene expression in nasopharyngeal carcinoma. *J. Gen. Virol.* 69: 1051-1065.
2. Horner, D., et al. 1995. Novel hypotheses for the roles of EBNA-1 and BHRF1 in EBV-related cancers. *Intervirology* 38: 195-205.
3. Tong, X., et al. 1995. The Epstein-Barr virus nuclear protein 2 acidic domain forms a complex with a novel cellular co-activator that can interact with TFIIE. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 15: 4735-4744.
4. Cludts, I. and Farrell, P.J. 1998. Multiple functions within the Epstein-Barr virus EBNA-3A protein. *J. Virol.* 72: 1862-1869.
5. Ruf, I.K., et al. 1999. Epstein-Barr virus regulates c-Myc, apoptosis, and tumorigenicity in Burkitt lymphoma. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 19: 1651-1660.
6. Kivimae, S., et al. 2001. Replication of a chimeric origin containing elements from Epstein-Barr virus ori P and bovine papillomavirus minimal origin. *Virus Res.* 75: 1-11.
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SOURCE

EBV EBNA-1 (vC-20) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the C-terminus of EBNA-1 of EBV 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-17498 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

RESEARCH USE

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

APPLICATIONS

EBV EBNA-1 (vC-20) is recommended for detection of EBNA-1 of EBV origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

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.

STORAGE

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

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.



Try **EBV EBNA-1 (1EB12): sc-81581**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternative to EBV EBNA-1 (vC-20). Also, for AC, HRP, FITC, PE, Alexa Fluor[®] 488 and Alexa Fluor[®] 647 conjugates, see **EBV EBNA-1 (1EB12): sc-81581**.