

# KSHV K8 $\alpha$ (8C12G10G1): sc-57889

## BACKGROUND

Human herpesvirus 8 (HHV8) Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus (KSHV) ORF 72 (v-cyclin, cyclin D homolog) is a viral homolog to mammalian cyclin D. ORF-72 has the potential to affect the activity of the retinoblastoma protein (Rb) by eliciting p16INK4a resistant Cdk activity. Viral cell homologs are expressed at particular times during the lytic process. Expression of several viral cellular gene homologs, including ORF-72, is unaffected by the presence of cidofovir (CDV), a nucleotide-analogue KSHV DNA polymerase inhibitor. KSHV is associated with the endothelial tumor Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) and lymphoproliferative disorders in immunocompromised individuals. KSHV may stimulate and maintain abnormal plasma cell proliferation in myeloma and related disorders. The KSHV K8 $\alpha$  gene encodes a K-bZIP protein that interacts with p53 and represses its transcriptional activity, thereby blocking p53-mediated host cell death.

## SOURCE

KSHV K8 $\alpha$  (8C12G10G1) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant KSHV K8 $\alpha$ .

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu$ g IgG<sub>2b</sub> kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

KSHV K8 $\alpha$  (8C12G10G1) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-57889 AC), 500  $\mu$ g/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-57889 HRP), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-57889 PE), fluorescein (sc-57889 FITC), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 488 (sc-57889 AF488), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 546 (sc-57889 AF546), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 594 (sc-57889 AF594) or Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 647 (sc-57889 AF647), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 680 (sc-57889 AF680) or Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 790 (sc-57889 AF790), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> is a trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc., Oregon, USA

## APPLICATIONS

KSHV K8 $\alpha$  (8C12G10G1) is recommended for detection of Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpes virus (KSHV) K8 $\alpha$  by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) and immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

## RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker<sup>™</sup> Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

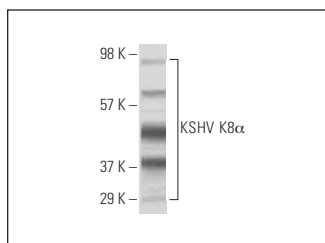
## STORAGE

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

## RESEARCH USE

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

## DATA



KSHV K8 $\alpha$  (8C12G10G1): sc-57889. Western blot analysis of KSHV K8 $\alpha$  expression in TPA-induced BCBL-1 whole cell lysate.

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Wang, S.S., et al. 2010. Transcriptional regulation of the ORF61 and ORF60 genes of Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus. *Virology* 397: 311-321.
2. Chang, P.J., et al. 2011. Role of the cellular transcription factor YY1 in the latent-lytic switch of Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus. *Virology* 413: 194-204.
3. Chang, P.J., et al. 2013. ORF50-dependent and ORF50-independent activation of the ORF45 gene of Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus. *Virology* 442: 38-50.
4. Chang, P.J., et al. 2014. Identification and characterization of two novel spliced genes located in the ORF47-ORF46-ORF45 gene locus of Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus. *J. Virol.* 88: 10092-10109.
5. Chang, T.H., et al. 2016. Regulation of the abundance of Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus ORF50 protein by oncoprotein MDM2. *PLoS Pathog.* 12: e1005918.
6. Chang, P.J., et al. 2017. Diabetes and risk of Kaposi's sarcoma: effects of high glucose on reactivation and infection of Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus. *Oncotarget* 8: 80595-80611.
7. Hopcraft, S.E., et al. 2018. Chromatin remodeling controls Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus reactivation from latency. *PLoS Pathog.* 14: e1007267.
8. Golas, G., et al. 2019. Characterization of *de novo* lytic infection of dermal lymphatic microvascular endothelial cells by Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus. *Virology* 536: 27-31.
9. Zhang, H., et al. 2020. ADAR1 facilitates KSHV lytic reactivation by modulating the RLR-dependent signaling pathway. *Cell Rep.* 31: 107564.
10. Ni, G., et al. 2020. PPP6C negatively regulates STING-dependent innate immune responses. *mBio* 11: e01728-20.

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.