

RIP/Rab (m): 293T Lysate: sc-123208

BACKGROUND

HIV-1 Rev is the prototype of a class of retroviral regulatory proteins that control the sequence-specific nuclear export and translation of a class of incompletely spliced HIV-1 mRNAs that encode viral structural proteins. In the absence of Rev, these late viral RNAs remain sequestered in the nucleus until they are either spliced or degraded (5). The protein designated Rev interacting protein (RIP) or Rev/Rex activation domain-binding protein (Rab) contains 562 amino acids. RIP/Rab has been identified as a cellular cofactor that binds not only to the HIV-1 Rev activation domain, but also to equivalent domains of other Rev and Rex proteins. On the basis of these findings, it has been speculated that RIP/Rab is required for the Rev response and thus for HIV-1 replication.

REFERENCES

1. Ragheb, J.A., et al. 1995. Analysis of *trans*-dominant mutants of the HIV type 1 Rev protein for their ability to inhibit Rev function, HIV type 1 replication, and their use as anti-HIV gene therapeutics. *AIDS Res. Hum. Retroviruses* 11: 1343-1353.
2. Fischer, U., et al. 1995. The HIV-1 Rev activation domain is a nuclear export signal that accesses an export pathway used by specific cellular RNAs. *Cell* 82: 475-483.
3. Wu, B.Y., et al. 1995. Regulation of human retroviral latency by the NFκB/ IκB family: inhibition of human immunodeficiency virus replication by IκB through a Rev-dependent mechanism. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92: 1480-1484.
4. Bogerd, H.P., et al. 1995. Identification of a novel cellular cofactor for the Rev/Rex class of retroviral regulatory proteins. *Cell* 82: 485-494.
5. Fritz, C.C., et al. 1995. A human nucleoporin-like protein that specifically interacts with HIV Rev. *Nature* 376: 530-533.
6. Bevec, D., et al. 1996. Inhibition of HIV-1 replication in lymphocytes by mutants of the Rev cofactor eIF-5A. *Science* 271: 1858-1860.
7. Kubota, S., et al. 1996. Nuclear preservation and cytoplasmic degradation of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 Rev protein. *J. Virol.* 70: 1282-1287.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Hrb (mouse) mapping to 1 C5.

PRODUCT

RIP/Rab (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse RIP/Rab transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

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

APPLICATIONS

RIP/Rab (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive RIP/Rab antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

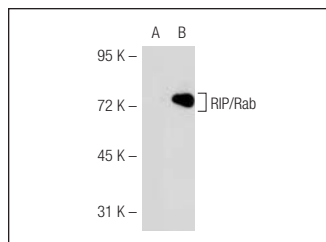
Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

RIP/Rab (C-19): sc-1424 is recommended as a positive control antibody for Western Blot analysis of enhanced mouse RIP/Rab expression in RIP/Rab transfected 293T cells (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1,000).

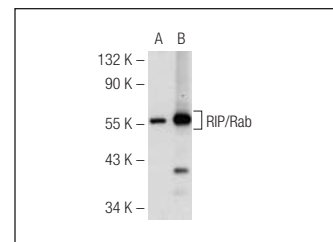
RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

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.

DATA



RIP/Rab (C-19): sc-1424. Western blot analysis of RIP/Rab expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and mouse RIP/Rab transfected: sc-123208 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.



RIP/Rab (H-2): sc-166651. Western blot analysis of RIP/Rab expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and mouse RIP/Rab transfected: sc-123208 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.

RESEARCH USE

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