

Anti-Mov10 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABO15691**Specification****Anti-Mov10 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	Q9HCE1
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

Description

Anti-Mov10 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

Anti-Mov10 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 4343

Other Names

Helicase MOV-10, 3.6.4.13, Armitage homolog, Moloney leukemia virus 10 protein, MOV10 (http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=7200), KIAA1631

Calculated MW

114 kDa KDa

Application Details

WB 1:500-1:2000
IHC 1:50-1:200

Contents

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human Mov10

Purification

Affinity-chromatography

Storage

Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Anti-Mov10 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name MOV10 ([HGNC:7200](#))

Synonyms KIAA1631

Function

5' to 3' RNA helicase that is involved in a number of cellular roles ranging from mRNA metabolism and translation, modulation of viral infectivity, inhibition of retrotransposition, or regulation of synaptic transmission (PubMed:[23093941](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23093941)). Plays an important role in innate antiviral immunity by promoting type I interferon production (PubMed:[27016603](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27016603), PubMed:[27974568](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27974568), PubMed:[35157734](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35157734)). Mechanistically, specifically uses IKKepsilon/IKBKE as the mediator kinase for IRF3 activation (PubMed:[27016603](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27016603), PubMed:[35157734](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35157734)). Blocks HIV-1 virus replication at a post-entry step (PubMed:[20215113](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20215113)). Counteracts HIV-1 Vif-mediated degradation of APOBEC3G through its helicase activity by interfering with the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway (PubMed:[29258557](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29258557)). Also inhibits hepatitis B virus/HBV replication by interacting with HBV RNA and thereby inhibiting the early step of viral reverse transcription (PubMed:[31722967](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31722967)). Contributes to UPF1 mRNA target degradation by translocation along 3' UTRs (PubMed:[24726324](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24726324)). Required for microRNA (miRNA)-mediated gene silencing by the RNA-induced silencing complex (RISC). Required for both miRNA-mediated translational repression and miRNA-mediated cleavage of complementary mRNAs by RISC (PubMed:[16289642](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16289642), PubMed:[17507929](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17507929), PubMed:[22791714](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22791714)). In cooperation with FMR1, regulates miRNA-mediated translational repression by AGO2 (PubMed:[25464849](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25464849)). Restricts retrotransposition of long interspersed element-1 (LINE-1) in cooperation with TUT4 and TUT7 counteracting the RNA chaperone activity of L1RE1 (PubMed:[23093941](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23093941), PubMed:[30122351](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30122351)). Facilitates LINE-1 uridylation by TUT4 and TUT7 (PubMed:[30122351](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30122351)). Required for embryonic viability and for normal central nervous system development and function. Plays two critical roles in early brain development: suppresses retroelements in the nucleus by directly inhibiting cDNA synthesis, while regulates cytoskeletal mRNAs to influence neurite outgrowth in the cytosol (By similarity). May function as a messenger ribonucleoprotein (mRNP) clearance factor (PubMed:[24726324](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24726324)).

Cellular Location

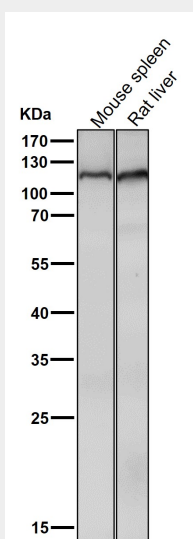
Cytoplasm, P-body. Cytoplasm, Cytoplasmic ribonucleoprotein granule. Cytoplasm, Stress granule. Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P23249} Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P23249}. Note=Co-enriched in cytoplasmic foci with TUT4 (PubMed:30122351). In developing neurons, localizes both in nucleus and cytoplasm, but in the adulthood it is only cytoplasmic (By similarity). After infection, relocates to the DENV replication complex in perinuclear regions (PubMed:27974568) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P23249, ECO:0000269|PubMed:27974568, ECO:0000269|PubMed:30122351}

Anti-Mov10 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

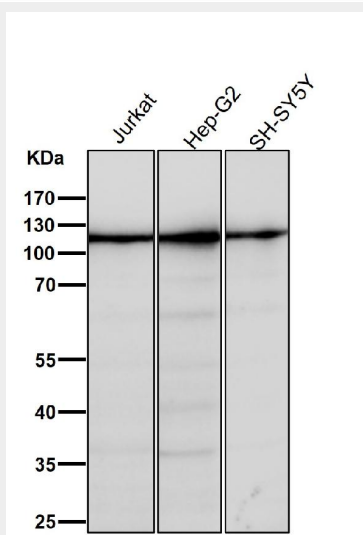
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

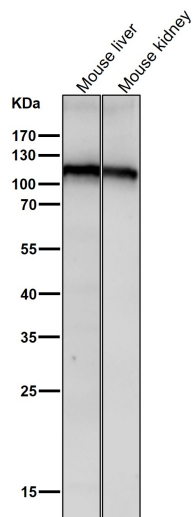
Anti-Mov10 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



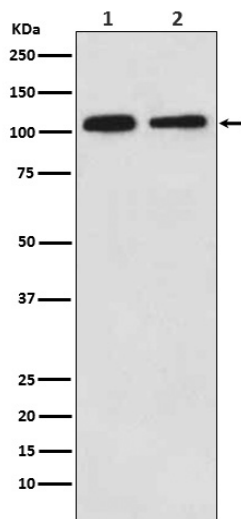
All lanes use the Antibody at 1:2K dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.



All lanes use the Antibody at 1:2K dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.



All lanes use the Antibody at 1:2K dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.



Western blot analysis of Mov10 expression in (1) 293 cell lysate; (2) NIH/3T3 cell lysate.