

## Product datasheet

# Anti-Hepatitis B Virus Surface Antigen (Ad/Ay) antibody (Biotin) ab68518

### Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Anti-Hepatitis B Virus Surface Antigen (Ad/Ay) antibody (Biotin)
<b>Description</b>	Goat polyclonal to Hepatitis B Virus Surface Antigen (Ad/Ay) (Biotin)
<b>Host species</b>	Goat
<b>Conjugation</b>	Biotin
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> WB, ELISA, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Reacts with:</b> Hepatitis B virus
<b>Immunogen</b>	Hepatitis B Virus Surface Antigen (Ad/Ay)

### Properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituent: 0.0268% PBS
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG

### Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab68518** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		
ELISA		
ICC/IF		

Application	Abreviews	Notes
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IHC-Fr

### Application notes

ELISA: Use at an assay dependent dilution.  
 ICC/IF: Use at an assay dependent dilution.  
 IHC-Fr: Use at an assay dependent dilution.  
 WB: Use at an assay dependent dilution.

Not yet tested in other applications.  
 Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

### Target

#### Relevance

Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) infection induces a disease state characterised by liver damage, inflammation and viral persistence. Infection also increases the risk of hepatocellular carcinoma. HBV belongs to the Hepadnaviridae family of viruses. Its genome consists of partially double stranded circular DNA. The DNA is enclosed in a nucleocapsid, or core antigen (HBcAg), which is surrounded by a spherical envelope (surface antigen or HBsAg). The core antigen shares its sequences with the e antigen (HBeAg) but no cross reactivity between the two proteins has been observed. The HBV genome also encodes a DNA polymerase that also acts as a reverse transcriptase. Hepatitis B infection is normally diagnosed from serological tests that detect HBsAg but as the disease progresses this antigen may no longer be present in the blood and tests for HBcAg are used. If HBsAg can be detected in the blood for longer than six months, chronic hepatitis B is diagnosed. The antigenic determinant of the protein moiety of the HBsAg determines specific characteristics of different serotypes and provides the basis of immunodetection. HBsAg has antigenic heterogeneity, specifically, two pairs of sub specific determinants, d/y and w/r allow the following combinations: adw, ayw, adr, ayr.

#### Cellular localization

Virion membrane

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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