Product datasheet

Anti-Hepatitis B Virus Surface Antigen antibody [S14] ab8636

1 References

Overview

Product name: Anti-Hepatitis B Virus Surface Antigen antibody [S14]
Description: Mouse monoclonal [S14] to Hepatitis B Virus Surface Antigen
Host species: Mouse
Specificity: This antibody reacts with HBV Small Surface Antigen
Tested applications: Suitable for: ELISA, IHC-FoFr, IHC-Fr, IP, ICC/IF
Species reactivity: Reacts with: Hepatitis B virus
Immunogen: Purified serum HBV surface antigen
Epitope: unknown

Properties

Form: Liquid
Storage instructions: Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Purity: Tissue culture supernatant
Clonality: Monoclonal
Clone number: S14
Myeloma: Sp2/0
Isotype: IgG2b
Light chain type: kappa

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab8636 in the following tested applications.
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) infection induces a disease state which manifests itself in a variety of ways, characterized by the extent of liver damage, inflammation and viral persistence. HBV infection is also associated with a 100 fold increased risk of hepatocellular carcinoma and currently infects over 250 million people worldwide. HBV has a partially double stranded 3.2 kilobase DNA genome which contains four open reading frames. One of these encodes a 154 amino acid protein called the HBx protein. HBx has been shown to be a transcriptional transactivator of both viral and cellular promoters. Lacking a DNA binding domain and nuclear localization signal, HBx is believed to exert transcriptional activity through protein protein interaction.

**Application** | **Abreviews** | **Notes**
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ELISA | Use at an assay dependent concentration. |
IHC-FoFr | 1/100. |
IHC-Fr | 1/100. |
IP | Use at an assay dependent concentration. |
ICC/IF | 1/100. |

**Target**

**Relevance**
Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) infection induces a disease state which manifests itself in a variety of ways, characterized by the extent of liver damage, inflammation and viral persistence. HBV infection is also associated with a 100 fold increased risk of hepatocellular carcinoma and currently infects over 250 million people worldwide. HBV has a partially double stranded 3.2 kilobase DNA genome which contains four open reading frames. One of these encodes a 154 amino acid protein called the HBx protein. HBx has been shown to be a transcriptional transactivator of both viral and cellular promoters. Lacking a DNA binding domain and nuclear localization signal, HBx is believed to exert transcriptional activity through protein protein interaction.

**Cellular localization**
Virion membrane

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