Anti-Hepatitis C Virus Core Antigen antibody [1F6] (Biotin) ab2587

1 References

Overview

Product name: Anti-Hepatitis C Virus Core Antigen antibody [1F6] (Biotin)
Description: Mouse monoclonal [1F6] to Hepatitis C Virus Core Antigen (Biotin)
Host species: Mouse
Conjugation: Biotin
Specificity: This antibody is specific for Hepatitis C Core Antigen.
Tested applications: Suitable for: IP, ELISA
Species reactivity: Reacts with: Hepatitis C virus
Immunogen: Synthetic peptide, corresponding to amino acids 80-120 of Hepatitis C Core Antigen.
Epitope: This antibody recognises amino acid residues 80-120 of Hepatitis C Core Antigen.

Properties

Form: Liquid
Storage instructions: Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer: PBS pH 7.2, 0.01% sodium azide
Clonality: Monoclonal
Clone number: 1F6
Myeloma: unknown
Isotype: IgG2a
Light chain type: unknown

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab2587 in the following tested applications.
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
The hepatitis C virus (HCV) core protein represents the first 191 amino acids of the viral precursor polyprotein and is cotranslationally inserted into the membrane of the endoplasmic reticulum. Hepatitis C virus (HCV) core is a viral structural protein; it also participates in some cellular processes, including transcriptional regulation. However the mechanisms of core-mediated transcriptional regulation remain poorly understood. Hepatitis C virus (HCV) core protein is thought to contribute to HCV pathogenesis through its interaction with various signal transduction pathways. In addition, HCV core antigen is a recently developed marker of hepatitis C infection. The HCV core protein has been previously shown to circulate in the bloodstream of HCV-infected patients and inhibit host immunity through an interaction with gC1qR. Hepatitis C Virus is a positive, single stranded RNA virus in the Flaviviridae family. The genome is approximately 10,000 nucleotides and encodes a single polyprotein of about 3,000 amino acids. The polyprotein is processed by host cell and viral proteases into three major structural proteins and several non structural proteins necessary for viral replication. Hepatitis C virus (HCV) causes most cases of non-A, non-B hepatitis and results in most HCV infected people developing chronic infections, liver cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. T cell responses, including interferon-gamma production are severely suppressed in chronic HCV patients.

**Relevance**
The hepatitis C virus (HCV) core protein represents the first 191 amino acids of the viral precursor polyprotein and is cotranslationally inserted into the membrane of the endoplasmic reticulum. Hepatitis C virus (HCV) core is a viral structural protein; it also participates in some cellular processes, including transcriptional regulation. However the mechanisms of core-mediated transcriptional regulation remain poorly understood. Hepatitis C virus (HCV) core protein is thought to contribute to HCV pathogenesis through its interaction with various signal transduction pathways. In addition, HCV core antigen is a recently developed marker of hepatitis C infection. The HCV core protein has been previously shown to circulate in the bloodstream of HCV-infected patients and inhibit host immunity through an interaction with gC1qR. Hepatitis C Virus is a positive, single stranded RNA virus in the Flaviviridae family. The genome is approximately 10,000 nucleotides and encodes a single polyprotein of about 3,000 amino acids. The polyprotein is processed by host cell and viral proteases into three major structural proteins and several non structural proteins necessary for viral replication. Hepatitis C virus (HCV) causes most cases of non-A, non-B hepatitis and results in most HCV infected people developing chronic infections, liver cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. T cell responses, including interferon-gamma production are severely suppressed in chronic HCV patients.

**Cellular localization**
Endoplasmic reticulum

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**Target**

**Application** | **Abreviews** | **Notes**
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IP | Use at an assay dependent concentration. |  
ELISA | Use at an assay dependent concentration. |  

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