

## Product datasheet

# Anti-Hepatitis C Virus Core Antigen antibody ab50288

### Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Anti-Hepatitis C Virus Core Antigen antibody
<b>Description</b>	Goat polyclonal to Hepatitis C Virus Core Antigen
<b>Host species</b>	Goat
<b>Specificity</b>	Ab50288 is specific for the core regions of Hepatitis C virus.
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> WB, ELISA
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Reacts with:</b> Hepatitis C virus
<b>Immunogen</b>	Hepatitis C virus (HCV) recombinant full length core (genotype 1a).

### Properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	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.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	pH: 7.20 Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituent: 0.0268% PBS
<b>Purification notes</b>	Ab50288 is a purified IgG fraction.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG

### Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab50288** 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		1/1000. Predicted molecular weight: 21 kDa.
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent dilution.

## Target

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### 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

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE"

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