Anti-Hepatitis C Virus Core Antigen antibody ab50288

Overview

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

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.
Storage buffer: pH: 7.20
Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide
Constituent: 0.0268% PBS
Purification notes: Ab50288 is a purified IgG fraction.
Clonality: Polyclonal
Isotype: 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.

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<th>Application</th>
<th>Abreviews</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>1/1000. Predicted molecular weight: 21 kDa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ELISA</td>
<td>Use at an assay dependent dilution.</td>
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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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