Recombinant Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (Adw) protein ab91276

Overview

Product name: Recombinant Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (Adw) protein
Protein length: Full length protein

Description

Nature: Recombinant
Source: Pichia pastoris

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab91276 in the following tested applications.
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications

- Western blot
- ELISA
- SDS-PAGE

Purity

> 95% SDS-PAGE. ab91276 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques. Purity is >95% by SDS-PAGE and RP-HPLC.

Form

Liquid

Additional notes

ab91276 contains the Hepatitis B Virus Surface Antigen immunodominant region.

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage

Shipped at 4°C. Store at 4°C (stable for up to 12 months). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at 4°C or -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

pH: 9.30
Constituents: 0.58% Sodium chloride, 15% Glycerol, 0.09% EDTA, 0.21% Sodium carbonate

This product is an active protein and may elicit a biological response in vivo, handle with caution.
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

Membrane Virion