## Recombinant Hepatitis C Virus Core Antigen protein
### ab49015

#### Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>Recombinant Hepatitis C Virus Core Antigen protein</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>&gt; 95% SDS-PAGE. Purified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expression system</td>
<td>Escherichia coli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protein length</td>
<td>Protein fragment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal free</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature</td>
<td>Recombinant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amino acids</td>
<td>2 to 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tags</td>
<td>GST tag N-Terminus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of [ab49015](#) 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
- Flow Cytometry

#### Form

- Liquid

#### Preparation and Storage

- **Stability and Storage**: 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.
  - Constituents: 9% Urea, 0.395% Tris HCl, 50% Glycerol, 0.2% Tween

#### General Info

- **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
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. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES”

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