



Synonym

Hepatitis B surface antigen/HBsAg (HBV)

Source

Hepatitis B virus (adr) S-HBsAg Protein, His Tag(SHG-B51H3) is expressed from E. coli cells. It contains AA Met 1 - Ile 226 (Accession # [P30019](#)).

Predicted N-terminus: Met 1

Molecular Characterization

Hepatitis B surface antigen/HBsAg (HBV)(Met 1 - Ile 226)
P30019

Poly-his

This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

The protein has a calculated MW of 27.3 kDa. The protein migrates as 23-25 kDa and 42-43 kDa when calibrated against [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#) under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE).

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation

Supplied as 0.2 µm filtered solution in 50 mM HEPES, 150 mM NaCl, pH7.5 with glycerol as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Shipping

This product is supplied and shipped with dry ice, please inquire the shipping cost.

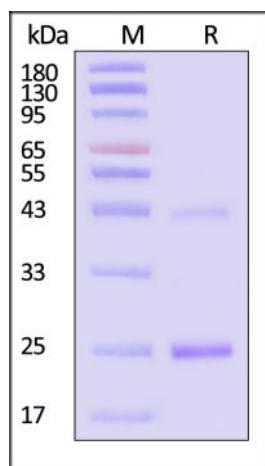
Storage

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- The product MUST be stored at -70°C or lower upon receipt;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions.

SDS-PAGE



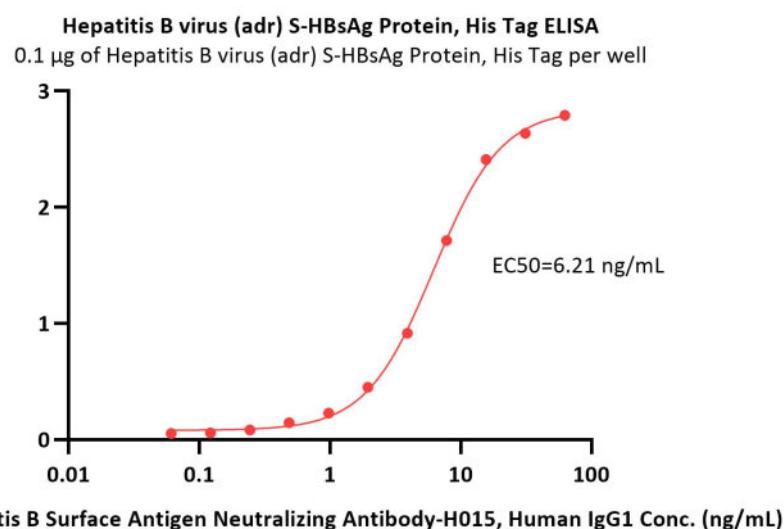
Hepatitis B virus (adr) S-HBsAg Protein, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90% (With [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#)).

Bioactivity-ELISA

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Immobilized Hepatitis B virus (adr) S-HBsAg Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. SHG-B51H3) at 1 μ g/mL (100 μ L/well) can bind Anti-Hepatitis B Surface Antigen Neutralizing Antibody-H015, Human IgG1 with a linear range of 0.06-16 ng/mL (QC tested).

Background

Hepatitis B is a potentially life-threatening liver infection caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV). The hepatitis B virus attacks the liver and can cause both acute and chronic disease that puts people at high risk of death from cirrhosis and liver cancer. The virus is most commonly transmitted from mother to child during birth and delivery, as well as through contact with blood or other body fluids.

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) is a member of the hepadnavirus family. The virus particle (virion) consists of an outer lipid envelope and an icosahedral nucleocapsid core composed of core protein. The nucleocapsid encloses the viral DNA and a DNA polymerase that has reverse transcriptase activity. The outer envelope contains embedded proteins that are involved in viral binding of, and entry into, susceptible cells. The surface antigens (HBsAg) decorating the lipid envelope of HBV is produced in excess during the life cycle of the virus, and its presence in blood indicates current hepatitis B infection.

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