

Recombinant HCV Core Genotype-4

DAG3322 HCV

Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product overview Recombinant HCV Core Genotype-4

Antigen Description Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) is a small 50 nm, enveloped, single-stranded, positive sense RNA virus in the

family Flaviviridae. HCV has a high rate of replication with approximately one trillion particles produced

each day in an infected individual. Due to lac

Description HCV Core Genotype-4 Recombinant

Source E. coli Species HCV

SpecificityThe E.coli derived recombinant protein contains the HCV core nucleocapsid immunodominant regions,

amino acids 2-119. HCV Core Genotype-4 protein was purified by proprietary chromatographic

technique. The protein is >95% pure as determined by 10% PAGE coo

Form 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH-8, 60 mM NaCl, 10 mM glutathione, 0.25% sarkosil & 50% glycerol

Applications ELISA and western blots

Usage detection of HCV with minimal specificity problems.

Quality Control Test 100 micrograms, 500 micrograms, 1 milligram

PACKAGING

Storage Protein may be shipped at ambient temperature. Upon arrival, store at -20°C. It is stable for up to five

years frozen, one month in solution at room temperature.

BACKGROUND

Introduction Hepatitis C virus (HCV or sometimes HVC) is a small (55–65 nm in size), enveloped, positive-sense

single-stranded RNA virus of the family Fláviviridae. Hepatitis C virus is the cause of hepatitis C in humans. The hepatitis C virus belongs to the genus Hepacivirus a member of the family Flaviviridae. Until recently it was considered to be the only member of this genus. However a member of this genus has been discovered in dogs - canine hepacivirus. There is also at least one virus in this genus that

infects horses.

Keywords Hepatitis C Virus Core antigen Genotype-4; HCV Core antigen Genotype-4

REFERENCES

1. Op De Beeck A, Dubuisson J (2003). "Topology of hepatitis C virus envelope glycoproteins". Rev. Med. Virol. 13 (4): 233–41. 2. Kato N (2000). "Genome of human hepatitis C virus (HCV): gene organization, sequence diversity, and variation". Microb. Comp. Genomics 5 (3): 129–51.