RecombinantHepatitis B Surface Antigen (adw Mutant K-141-E)

DAG3934 HBV

Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product overview	RecombinantHepatitis B Surface Antigen (adw Mutant K-141-E)
Antigen Description	HBsAg is the surface antigen of the hepatitis B virus (HBV). It indicates current hepatitis B infection. The viral envelope of enveloped virus has different surface proteins from the rest of the virus which act as antigens. These antigens are recognized b
Description	Recombinant HBsAg adw antigen has a single mutation, lysine residue at position 141 replaced with glutamate.
Source	Pichia pastoris
Species	HBV
Form	Sterile-filtered solution containing 20 mM Na2HPO4, 0.03 M NaCl and 0.001% Thimerosal, pH 7.4.
Purity	Greater than 85% as determined by SDS-PAGE
Applications	immunogen

PACKAGING

Storage	Store at 4°C.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Hepatitis B is one of a few known non-retroviralviruses which employ reverse transcriptionas a part of its replication process. (HIV, a completely unrelated virus, also uses reverse transcription, but it is a retrovirus.) HBV invades the cell by binding to surface receptor and become internalized. The viral core particles then migrate to the hepatocyte nucleus and the partially double-stranded, relaxed circular genomes (RC-DNA) are repaired to form a covalently closed circular DNA (cccDNA), which is the template for viral genomic and sub-genomic RNAs by cellular RNA polymerase II. Of these, the pregenomic RNA(pgRNA is selectively packaged into progeny capsids and is then reverse-transcribed into new RC-DNA. The core can either bud into the endoplasmic reticulum to be enveloped or exported from the cell or recycled back into the genome for conversion to cccDNA.
Keywords	HBsAg protein; HBsAg protein; HBV major surface antigen protein; HBV surface antigen protein; S protein; S protein; HBsAg; HBsAg preS2

REFERENCES

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