Recombinant Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) Core Antigen (a.a. 2-192)

Cat.No:DAG571

Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFOMATION

Storage	Short-term (up to 2 months) store at 2–8oC. Long term, aliquot and store at -80oC. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.
Antigen Description	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 reticulum. 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.
Source	E. coli.
Buffer	8M urea, 20mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 10mM beta-mercaptoethanol
Concentration	1mg/ml (OD280nm)
Applications	Suitable in ELISA, Western blot, Colloidal Gold and Latex Beads. Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.
Molecular weight	22kDa
Form	Purified, Liquid
Preservative	None
Purity	>95% pure (SDS-PAGE)
Key words	HCV; HCV core; Core protein p19; HCV core antigen; HCV core protein; Hepatitis C Virus core protein; Flaviviridae; Hepacivirus

Background

Introduction	HCV 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.

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