

Product datasheet

Anti-Hepatitis C Virus Core Antigen antibody [1F6] (Rhodamine) ab2589

概述

产品名称	抗丙型肝炎病毒Core Antigen抗体[1F6] (Rhodamine)
描述	小鼠单克隆抗体[1F6] to丙型肝炎病毒Core Antigen (Rhodamine)
宿主	Mouse
偶联物	Rhodamine. Ex: 550nm, Em: 570nm
特异性	This antibody is specific for Hepatitis C Core Antigen.
经测试应用	适用于: IP, ELISA
免疫原	Recombinant fragment, corresponding to amino acids 80-120 of Hepatitis C Core Antigen.
表位	This antibody recognises amino acid residues 80-120 of Hepatitis C Core Antigen.

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C. Do Not Freeze.
存储溶液	PBS pH 7.2, 0.01% sodium azide
克隆	单克隆
克隆编号	1F6
骨髓瘤	unknown
同种型	IgG2a
轻链类型	unknown

应用

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab2589** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

应用	Ab评论	说明
IP		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

应用	Ab评论	说明
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

靶标

相关性

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. 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.

细胞定位 Endoplasmic reticulum

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