

Anti-Hepatitis B Virus Surface Antigen (Ad/Ay) antibody [HB24] ab54247

1 References

概述

产品名称	抗乙型肝炎病毒Surface Antigen (Ad/Ay)抗体[HB24]
描述	小鼠单克隆抗体[HB24] to乙型肝炎病毒Surface Antigen (Ad/Ay)
宿主	Mouse
特异性	ab54247 recognises a common epitope of the plasma HBsAg of ad and ay subtypes.
经测试应用	适用于: ELISA
种属反应性	与反应: Hepatitis B virus
免疫原	Full length native protein (purified) corresponding to Hepatitis B virus Hepatitis B Virus Surface Antigen (Ad/Ay).
常规说明	<p>Affinity 1.4 x 10⁻⁹ M (ad) 2.0 x 10⁻⁹ M (ay)</p> <p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As</p>

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
存储溶液	<p>pH: 7.40</p> <p>Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide</p> <p>Constituent: PBS</p>
纯度	Protein A purified
克隆	单克隆
克隆编号	HB24
同种型	IgG1

应用

The Abpromise guarantee **Abpromise™** 承诺保证使用ab54247于以下的经测试应用

“应用说明”部分 下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度;实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

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

靶标

相关性 Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) infection induces a disease state characterised by liver damage, inflammation and viral persistence. Infection also increases the risk of hepatocellular carcinoma. HBV belongs to the Hepadnaviridae family of viruses. Its genome consists of partially double stranded circular DNA. The DNA is enclosed in a nucleocapsid, or core antigen (HBcAg), which is surrounded by a spherical envelope (surface antigen or HBsAg). The core antigen shares its sequences with the e antigen (HBeAg) but no cross reactivity between the two proteins has been observed. The HBV genome also encodes a DNA polymerase that also acts as a reverse transcriptase. Hepatitis B infection is normally diagnosed from serological tests that detect HBsAg but as the disease progresses this antigen may no longer be present in the blood and tests for HBcAg are used. If HBsAg can be detected in the blood for longer than six months, chronic hepatitis B is diagnosed. The antigenic determinant of the protein moiety of the HBsAg determines specific characteristics of different serotypes and provides the basis of immunodetection. HBsAg has antigenic heterogeneity, specifically, two pairs of sub specific determinants, d/y and w/r allow the following combinations: adw, ayw, adr, ayr.

细胞定位 Virion membrane

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