abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Hepatitis C Virus Core Antigen protein (Rhodamine) ab49019

描述

产品名称	重组丙型肝炎病毒Core Antigen蛋白(Rhodamine)
生物活性	Reacts strongly with human HCV positive serum.
纯度	> 95 % SDS-PAGE.
表达系统	Escherichia coli
蛋白长度	Full length protein
无动物成分	No
性质	Recombinant
氨基酸	2 to 192
偶联物	Rhodamine. Ex: 550nm, Em: 570nm

技术指标

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab49019** in the following tested applications.

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

应用	SDS-PAGE ELISA
形式	Liquid
补充说明	Reacts strongly with human HCV positive serum.

制备和贮存

稳定性和存储	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. pH: 7.2 Constituents: 7.21% Urea, 0.078% Beta mercaptoethanol, 0.316% Tris HCl

常规信息

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