



Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) Antigen (DAG-NS009)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Species	HCV
Conjugate	None
Applications	<p>LF (Det)</p> <p>We recommend the following antibodies for Lateral Flow (double antigen sandwich assays) (Capture - Detection):</p> <p>DAG-NS008-DAG-NS009</p> <p>Specificity: NS3, Core, NS4, NS5</p>
Format	Liquid
Buffer	20 mM Phosphate Buffer, pH 7.4
Preservative	None
Storage	Short Term (≤ 2 weeks): 2-8°C. Long Term: -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

BACKGROUND

Introduction

Hepatitis C is an infectious disease caused by the hepatitis C virus (HCV) that primarily affects the liver; it is a type of viral hepatitis. During the initial infection period, people often have mild or no symptoms. Early symptoms can include fever, dark urine, abdominal pain, and yellow tinged skin. The virus persists in the liver, becoming chronic, in about 70% of those initially infected. Early on, chronic infection typically has no symptoms. Over many years however, it often leads to liver disease and occasionally cirrhosis. In some cases, those with cirrhosis will develop serious complications such as liver failure, liver cancer, or dilated blood vessels in the esophagus and stomach.

HCV is spread primarily by blood-to-blood contact associated with injection drug use, poorly sterilized medical equipment, needlestick injuries in healthcare, and transfusions. In regions

where blood screening has been implemented, the risk of contracting HCV from a transfusion has dropped substantially to less than one per two million. HCV may also be spread from an infected mother to her baby during birth. It is not spread by superficial contact. It is one of five known hepatitis viruses: A, B, C, D, and E.

Keywords

HCV; Hepatitis C virus
