



HBV Surface Antigen (subtype adw2, mutation T126N) (DAG-T1042)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Recombinant Hepatitis B surface antigen with replacement of the threonine residue at position 126 by asparagine, expressed in Pichia Pastoris
Species	HBV
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Format	Liquid
Preservative	None
Storage	Store at -20°C to -80°C
Ship	Dry ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction	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 sequence 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.
Keywords	HBsAg; HBV major surface antigen; HBV surface antigen; Hepatitis B Virus major surface antigen; Major surface antigen; S; Hepatitis B Surface Antigen; Hepatitis B Virus Surface Antigen; Hepadnaviridae; Orthohepadnavirus; Hepatitis B virus; HBV