



## Recombinant HAV VP1-P2A (a.a. 722-830) (DAG1444)

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

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	The E.Coli derived 51.2 kDa recombinant protein contains the VP1-P2A immunodominant regions, amino acids 722-830.
<b>Species</b>	HAV
<b>Purity</b>	> 90% pure as determined by 10% PAGE (coomassie staining).
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	HAV VP1-P2A antigen is suitable for ELISA and Western blots, excellent antigen for detection of HAV with minimal specificity problems.
<b>Size</b>	100 µg, 500 µg, 1 mg
<b>Buffer</b>	10mM CBB, pH9.6, 0.1% SDS and 50% glycerol.
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	2-8°C short term, -20°C long term

### BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	Hepatitis A virus (HAV) is the sole member of the Hepatovirus genus within the family Picornaviridae. The capsid of HAV encloses a single-stranded RNA genome of about 7.5 kb which is translated into a single polyprotein. The virion proteins VP1 to VP4 and the nonstructural proteins are generated from the polyprotein by a cascade of proteolytic cleavages. Only one protease, viral protease 3C, has been implicated in the nine protein scissions. Processing of the capsid protein precursor region generates a unique intermediate, PX (VP1-2A), which accumulates in infected cells and is assumed to serve as precursor to VP1
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found in virions, although the details of this reaction have not been determined. Capsid proteins VP1, VP2, and VP3 form a closed capsid enclosing the viral positive strand RNA genome. VP1 is a major viral antigen.

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**Keywords** HAV P2C-P3A; Hepatitis A VP1-P2A

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