



# Recombinant EBV Glycoprotein H, Gp 4 (a.a. 31-223)(Ectodomain) [His] (DAG2019)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	C-terminal 6xHis tagged ectodomain of gH (EBV) protein (a.a. 1-679)
<b>Species</b>	EBV
<b>Purity</b>	≥ 95%
<b>Conjugate</b>	His
<b>Applications</b>	WB standard; antibody ELISA; immunogen
<b>Format</b>	Each vial contains 100 µg of purified protein in PBS.
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Size</b>	100 µg, 1 mg
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	2-8°C short term, -20°C long term

## BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	The Epstein–Barr virus (EBV), also called human herpesvirus 4 (HHV-4), is a virus of the herpes family and is one of the most common viruses in humans. It is best known as the cause of infectious mononucleosis (glandular fever). It is also associated with particular forms of cancer, such as Hodgkin's lymphoma, Burkitt's lymphoma, nasopharyngeal carcinoma, and central nervous system lymphomas associated with HIV. There is evidence that infection with the virus is associated with a higher risk of certain autoimmune diseases, especially dermatomyositis, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and multiple sclerosis.
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Infection with EBV occurs by the oral transfer of saliva

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**Keywords**

Epstein–Barr virus; Herpesviridae; Gammaherpesvirinae; Lymphocryptovirus; Human herpesvirus 4; HHV-4; EBV; gH/gp42 Complex; gHgp42 Complex

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