



Recombinant HCV type 5 Core Antigen (a.a. 2-120) [GST] (DAG504)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Recombinant the HCV core immunodominant region. Contains GST fusion partner, was expressed in E. coli. Immunoreactive with HCV positive sera.
Species	HCV
Purity	> 95% pure (10% PAGE Coomassie staining). GS-4B Sepharose Affinity Purification
Conjugate	GST
Applications	Suitable for use in ELISA and Western blots. Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.
Format	Purified, Liquid
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Size	1 mg
Buffer	25mM Tris-HCl, 1mM EDTA, 1.5M urea containing 50% glycerol
Preservative	None
Storage	2-8°C short term, -20°C long term

BACKGROUND

Introduction	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
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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.

Keywords	Core protein p19; HCCaAg; HCV core antigen; HCV core protein; Hepatitis C Virus core protein;
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