



Recombinant HCV Nonstructural Protein 4A, B (a.a. 1658-1863) [Fluorescein] (DAG585)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Recombinant Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) NS-4a+b antigen (a.a 1658-1863) Fluorescein conjugated, 19 kDa and Beta-galactosidase (114 kDa) fused at the N-terminus, was expressed in E. coli, and purified in vitro using conventional chromatography techniques.
Species	HCV
Purity	> 95% pure by SDS-PAGE (Bradford et al)
Conjugate	Fluorescein
Applications	Suitable for use in ELISA, Western blot, Colloidal Gold and Latex Beads.
Molecular Weight	19 kDa (1658-1863aa)
Format	FITC, Liquid
Concentration	1 mg/ml (OD280nm)
Size	100 µg
Buffer	8M urea; 20mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0; 10mM Beta-mercaptoethanol
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.

Keywords

HCV; HCV NS4; Hepatitis C Virus nonstructural antigen 4; Non structural protein 4A; Non structural protein 4B; NS4A; NS4B; Flaviviridae; Hepacivirus; Hepatitis C virus; p27; p8; Hepatitis C Virus NS4
