



Human Anti-HBcAb Monoclonal Antibody, clone B22B21-H (CABT-NS1562)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	Binding to HBcAg
Target	HBcAb
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Human
Species Reactivity	HBV
Clone	B22B21-H
Purification	Protein A
Conjugate	unconjugated
Applications	ELISA, Control
Format	Liquid
Concentration	Lot specific
Size	1 mg
Buffer	PBS or Tris-Gly
Preservative	None
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. For long term storage, store at -20°C, avoiding freeze/thaw cycles.
Ship	Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction

Acute infection with hepatitis B virus is associated with acute viral hepatitis, an illness that begins with general ill-health, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, body aches, mild fever, and dark urine, and then progresses to development of jaundice. The illness lasts for a few weeks and then gradually improves in most affected people. A few people may have a more severe form of liver disease known as fulminant hepatic failure and may die as a result. The infection may be entirely asymptomatic and may go unrecognized.

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) is a member of the hepadnavirus family. The virus particle (virion) consists of an outer lipid envelope and an icosahedral nucleocapsid core composed of core protein. These virions are 30-42 nm in diameter. The nucleocapsid encloses the viral DNA and a DNA polymerase that has reverse transcriptase activity. The outer envelope contains embedded proteins that are involved in viral binding of, and entry into, susceptible cells. The virus is one of the smallest enveloped animal viruses. The 42 nm virions, which are capable of infecting liver cells known as hepatocytes, are referred to as "Dane particles". In addition to the Dane particles, filamentous and spherical bodies lacking a core can be found in the serum of infected individuals. These particles are not infectious and are composed of the lipid and protein that forms part of the surface of the virion, which is called the surface antigens (HBsAg), and is produced in excess during the life cycle of the virus.

Keywords

HBV Core Antigen; hepatitis B Core Antigen; HBcAg; HBV; Hepatitis B Virus
