## Recombinant Hepatitis B Virus E Antigen [GST] (DAG-P2938)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

| Product Overview | The E.Coli derived recombinant protein contains the HBV HBe adw immunodominant region is fused to a GST tag and the Mw is 43,897.6 Dalton. |
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| Specificity | Immunoreactive with sera HBV-infected individuals. |
| Nature | Recombinant |
| Expression System | E.coli |
| Species | HBV |
| Purity | >95\% pure as determined by 10\% PAGE (coomassie staining) |
| Conjugate | GST |
| Molecular Weight | 43.9 KDa |
| Procedure | None |
| Format | Liquid |
| Concentration | $1 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{ml}$ |
| Size | $100 \mu \mathrm{~g}$ |
| Buffer | 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.5, $5 \mathrm{mM} \mathrm{DTT}$,10 mM BMe and 8 M Urea. |
| Preservative | None |
| Storage | HBV HBe protein although stable at $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 1 week, should be stored below $-18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Please prevent freeze thaw cycles. |

## BACKGROUND

## Introduction

Hepatitis Be-antigen (HBeAg) is a viral protein associated with HBV infections. Unlike the surface antigen, the e-antigen is found in the blood only when there are viruses also present. When the virus goes into "hiding," the e-antigen will no longer be present in the blood. HBeAg is often used as a marker of ability to spread the virus to other people (infectivity). Measurement of e-antigen may also be used to monitor the effectiveness of HBV treatment; successful treatment will usually eliminate HBeAg from the blood and lead to development of antibodies against eantigen (anti-HBe). There are some types (strains) of HBV that do not make e-antigen; these are especially common in the Middle East and Asia. In areas where these strains of HBV are common, testing for HBeAg is not very useful.

## Keywords

Hepatitis B Virus E antigen; HBeAg; HBV; Hepatitis B Virus

