



Anti-EBV Nuclear antigen Polyclonal antibody (DPBT-66837GE)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Goat Anti Epstein-Bar VirusNuclear AntigenGoat Anti Epstein-Bar VirusNuclear Antigen
Target	EBV Nuclear antigen
Immunogen	Purified recombinant EBNA-1
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Goat
Species Reactivity	EBV
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA, IF, WB
Format	Purified IgG - liquid
Concentration	IgG concentration 4 mg/ml
Size	1 ml
Buffer	Phosphate buffered saline
Preservative	0.09% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at +4 oC or at -20 oC if preferred.Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended.This product should be stored undiluted. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.

BACKGROUND

Introduction

In 1961 an infectious disease was identified in Uganda, which was correlated with the appearance of a defined type of tumor with children. The illness, which is found predominantly in Africa and Papua-New Guinea, was named Burkitt lymphoma from its discoverer. In 1964, Epstein, Barr and Achong characterized by electron microscopy as the causing agent a hitherto unknown virus, which belongs to the family of herpes viruses. The Epstein Barr virus is made responsible for a variety of diseases like infectious mononucleosis, Burkitt lymphoma, as well as nasopharyngeal carcinoma. In addition, a role of the virus is discussed in connection with Hodgkin's disease. Especially with teenagers there appears a glandular fever syndrome, which is called "kissing disease". Diseases which are caused by the Epstein Barr virus are found mainly in persons with reduced immunity. For example, the virus is associated with a lymphoproliferative disease which occurs after transplantation. The immune system of such patients is usually impaired by drug therapy. Also in immune-deficient AIDS patients, there appears frequently a state where cells at the rim of the tongue are infected (oral hairy leukoplakia). Infected persons keep the Epstein-Barr virus forever in their body, they are however mostly not ill. In the developing countries practically all the people are infected, in the western world the incidence is between 80% and 90%. The transmittance occurs already during childhood, perhaps by transfer from the mother, mainly via the saliva. During the active phase of the viral cycle, the Epstein-Barr virus produces about 100 different antigens, in the inactive phase around 10. The latter comprises among others the EBV nuclear antigen EBNA-1, which is closely correlated with a past infection and an immunity. The early antigen (EA) as well as the virus capsid antigen (VCA) from the active phase are also used as diagnostic markers.

Keywords

EBNA1; EBV nuclear antigen 1; Epstein Barr nuclear antigen 1; Epstein Barr virus; HHV4; Herpesvirus 4; EBV; EBV EBNA-1
