

ARG10126 anti-HBV Core antigen / HBcAg antibody [H3A4]

Package: 100 µg, 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [H3A4] recognizes HBV Core antigen
Tested Reactivity	HBV
Tested Application	ELISA, WB
Specificity	This antibody is specific for HBcAg.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	H3A4
Isotype	IgG2a
Target Name	HBV Core antigen / HBcAg
Species	HBV
Immunogen	recombinant HBcAg.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated

Application Instructions

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
------------------	--

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein G affinity purified
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4) and 0.1% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.1% Sodium azide
Concentration	1.0-2.0 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 944568 HBV
Gene Symbol	C

Gene Full Name	precore protein; external core antigen; HBeAg; p25
Function	<p>Self assembles to form an icosahedral capsid. Most capsid appear to be large particles with a icosahedral symmetry of T=4 and consist of 240 copies of capsid protein, though a fraction forms smaller T=3 particles consisting of 180 capsid proteins. Entering capsid are transported along microtubules to the nucleus. Phosphorylation of the capsid is thought to induce exposure of nuclear localization signal in the C-terminal portion of the capsid protein that allows binding to the nuclear pore complex via the importin (karyopherin-) alpha and beta. Capsids are imported in intact form through the nuclear pore into the nuclear basket, where it probably binds NUP153. Only capsids that contain the mature viral genome can release the viral DNA and capsid protein into the nucleoplasm. Immature capsids get stucked in the basket. Capsids encapsulate the pre-genomic RNA and the P protein. Pre-genomic RNA is reverse transcribed into DNA while the capsid is still in the cytoplasm. The capsid can then either be directed to the nucleus, providing more genome for transcription, or bud through the endoplasmic reticulum to provide new virions.</p> <p>Encapsidates hepatitis delta genome. [UniProt]</p>
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Microbiology and Infectious Disease antibody