BACKGROUND

The Hep C (hepatitis C) is a small, enveloped, single-stranded, positive sense RNA virus belonging to the family Flaviviridae. Transmission of the virus occurs when blood from an infected individual enters the body of an uninfected individual. Hep C primarily replicates within hepatocytes in the liver, and circulating Hep C particles bind to receptors on the surface and enter these cells. Hep C replicates quickly, producing approximately one trillion particles each day in infected individuals. Hep C RNA polymerase has no proofreading function, so the virus has an exceptionally high mutation rate which may help it elude the host's immune system. Hep C infection results in chronic infections, liver cirrhosis, and hepatocellular carcinoma in most people. Hep C NS5a (nonstructural protein 5A) is a phosphoprotein and the phosphorylation state of Hep C NS5a is important for the outcome of viral RNA replication.

REFERENCES


SOURCE

Hep C NS5a (7D4) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant Hep C NS5a.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG1 in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.