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 immune system of the host. Hep C infection results in chronic infections, liver cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma in most people. The transmembrane (TM) domains of Hep C envelope glycoproteins E1 and E2 play multiple functions during the biogenesis of the E1E2 heterodimer. E1 and E2 also play an important role in cell entry.

REFERENCES


SOURCE

Hep C E2 (BDI167) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against full length Hep C E2.

PRODUCT

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

APPLICATIONS

Hep C E2 (BDI167) is recommended for detection of E2 genotypes 1a and 1b of Hep C origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Molecular Weight of Hep C E2: 70 kDa.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS


RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.