BACKGROUND
Hep B (Hepatitis B) virus is a member of the Hepadnavirus family that causes an inflammation of the liver, vomiting, jaundice and, sometimes, death. Hep B is one of the small number of known non-retroviral viruses that replicate their genome using reverse transcription. The three major antigens that comprise the Hep B virus include: surface antigen (Hep B sAg, preS1/preS2), an envelope glycoprotein found as membranous aggregates in the sera of individuals infected with Hep B; e antigen (Hep B eAg), which is typically associated with much higher rates of viral replication; and core antigen (Hep B cAg), which encloses the viral genome and makes up the assembled and unassembled variants of the capsid protein. Hep B cAg and Hep B eAg are used primarily in Hep B diagnosis, whereas Hep B sAg is used for Hep B prevention in vaccines. Hep B viral antigens are primarily expressed in liver.

REFERENCES

SOURCE
Hep B preS2 (1898) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against Hep B.

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