

## Product datasheet for **AM00880PU-N**

### HCV Core protein Genotype 1a+2 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: B056M]

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	B056M
Applications:	ELISA, IF
Recommended Dilution:	<b>Immunofluorescence.</b> <b>ELISA.</b>
Reactivity:	Hepatitis C Virus
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Recombinant HCV core antigen, genotype 1a
Specificity:	This antibody reacts to Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) Core Antigen. Reactive with genotypes 1a and 2.
Formulation:	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2 State: Purified State: Liquid purified IgG fraction from Ascites (> 90% pure) Stabilizer: None Preservative: 0.09% Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein A Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C. <b>DO NOT FREEZE!</b>
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.



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**Background:**

The hepatitis C virus (HCV) core protein represents the first 191 amino acids of the viral precursor polyprotein and is cotranslationally inserted into the membrane of the endoplasmic reticulum. Hepatitis C virus (HCV) core is a viral structural protein; it also participates in some cellular processes, including transcriptional regulation. However the mechanisms of core-mediated transcriptional regulation remain poorly understood. Hepatitis C virus (HCV) core protein is thought to contribute to HCV pathogenesis through its interaction with various signal transduction pathways. In addition, HCV core antigen is a recently developed marker of hepatitis C infection. The HCV core protein has been previously shown to circulate in the bloodstream of HCV-infected patients and inhibit host immunity through an interaction with gC1qR.

Hepatitis C Virus is a positive, single stranded RNA virus in the Flaviviridae family. The genome is approximately 10,000 nucleotides and encodes a single polyprotein of about 3,000 amino acids. The polyprotein is processed by host cell and viral proteases into three major structural proteins and several non structural proteins necessary for viral replication. Hepatitis C virus (HCV) causes most cases of non-A, non-B hepatitis and results in most HCV infected people developing chronic infections, liver cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. T cell responses, including interferon-gamma production are severely suppressed in chronic HCV patients.

**Synonyms:**

Hepatitis C Virus core protein