

## Product datasheet for **AM20356PU-N**

### Hepatitis B Surface Antigen / HBsAg Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: Hs41]

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	Hs41
Applications:	ELISA
Recommended Dilution:	Suitable for use in ELISA. <u>Recommended pair for Sandwich Immunoassay:</u> Capture: AM20355PU-N Detection: AM20356PU-N (Sensitivity 50pg/ml).
Reactivity:	Hepatitis B Virus
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Recombinant HBsAg of ayw subtype
Specificity:	This antibody recognizes Hepatitis B virus surface antigen. Reacts with the following HBsAg subtypes: ayw1, ayw2, ayw3, ayw4, ayr, adw2, adw4, adrq+, adrq- and ayw3 (Fer).
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.4 containing 0.09% Sodium Azide State: Purified State: Liquid purified IgG fraction (>= 95% pure by SDS-PAGE).
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein G Chromatography.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted 2-8°C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.



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**Background:**

Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) infection induces a disease state characterized by liver damage, inflammation and viral persistence. Infection also increases the risk of hepatocellular carcinoma. HBV belongs to the Hepadnaviridae family of viruses. Its genome consists of partially double stranded circular DNA. The DNA is enclosed in a nucleocapsid, or core antigen (HBcAg), which is surrounded by a spherical envelope (surface antigen or HBsAg). The core antigen shares its sequences with the e antigen (HBeAg) but no cross reactivity between the two proteins has been observed. The HBV genome also encodes a DNA polymerase that also acts as a reverse transcriptase. Hepatitis B infection is normally diagnosed from serological tests that detect HBsAg but as the disease progresses this antigen may no longer be present in the blood and tests for HBcAg are used. If HBsAg can be detected in the blood for longer than six months, chronic hepatitis B is diagnosed. The antigenic determinant of the protein moiety of the HBsAg determines specific characteristics of different serotypes and provides the basis of immunodetection. HBsAg has antigenic heterogeneity, specifically, two pairs of sub specific determinants, d/y and w/r allow the following combinations: adw, ayw, adr, ayr.

**Synonyms:**

HBV surface antigen, Hepatitis B Virus