

Product datasheet for **AR31191PU-N**

Hepatitis A Virus / HAV (Strain pHM175) Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Hepatitis A Virus / HAV (Strain pHM175) protein, 1 ml
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	Sucrose gradient centrifugation
Buffer:	Presentation State: Partially Purified State: Liquid partially purified protein Buffer System: NTE Buffer: 0.01M Tris, 0.15M NaCl, 1.0 mM EDTA, pH 8.0-8.4, Formalin <1/2000 by volume Preservative: 0.085% Sodium Azide
Preparation:	Liquid partially purified protein
Applications:	ELISA and Western blot . Using an antigen Capture ELISA, each lot is tested against a reference material for both IGM and IgG activity.
Protein Description:	Hepatitis A Virus (HAV) Antigen, Concentrate, >60% Viral Protein. Viral Strain: pHM175. Formalin Inactivated. Prepared from an extraction of virus propagated in FRhK-4 cells infected with the HAV virus strain pHM175. Infected cells are harvested and the virus is partially purified prior to the inactivation with formalin. The final antigen product is prepared in Tris buffer, pH 8.0-8.5.
Note:	Caution: All materials should be handled as if potentially infectious. Generally accepted laboratory practices appropriate for infectious materials should be employed when handling this product.
Storage:	Upon receipt, store (in aliquots) at -20°C to -80°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.



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Summary:

Hepatitis A Virus (HAV) is the cause of infectious hepatitis transmitted via the fecal-oral route. The clinical course of HAV infection can range from a mild anicteric illness, to severe prolonged icteric hepatitis. Hepatitis A Virus (HAV) is classified with the enterovirus group of RNA virus causing Type A viral hepatitis. Hepatitis A is usually a mild illness characterized by sudden on-set fever, malaise, nausea, anorexia, and abdominal discomfort followed in several days by jaundice. The Centers for Disease Control estimates that 143,000 cases of acute HAV infection occur each year in the U.S.A. and worldwide estimates of HAV infection exceeds 1.4 million cases.

The diagnosis of acute or past infections with Hepatitis A virus can be provided by the evaluation of the patients IgM and total immunoglobulin antibody to HAV. Anti-HAV IgM is almost always present in the patient serum at the appearance of symptoms and may be present for several months after acute illness. The total immunoglobulin antibody level to HAV is positive in acute Hepatitis A infection and remains positive indefinitely.

Product images: