

Product datasheet for **BIN078X**

HCV Core (2-192) Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	HCV Core protein (2-192) recombinant protein, 1 mg
Expression Host:	E. coli
Concentration:	lot specific
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified fraction (>95% pure by SDS-PAGE). Buffer System: 8 M urea; 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, containing 10 mM beta-mercaptoethanol. No preservatives.
Preparation:	Liquid purified fraction (>95% pure by SDS-PAGE).
Applications:	Suitable in ELISA, Western blot, Colloidal Gold and Latex Beads.
Protein Description:	Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) Core Antigen amino acids 2-192 (recombinant) 22 kDa with Beta-galactosidase (114kDa) fused at the N-terminus. Reacts with human HCV positive serum.
Storage:	Store the antigen at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.
Stability:	Shelf life: six months from despatch.
Synonyms:	Hepatitis C Virus core protein



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Summary:

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.

Protein Families:

Suitable in ELISA, Western blot, Colloidal Gold and Latex Beads.