**HBV-HBeGST**

**Hepatitis B Virus e Antigen, HBVeAg recombinant, E. coli**

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<tr>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td>PR-1125</td>
<td>100 µg</td>
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**For in vitro use only**

Quality guaranteed for 12 months

Store at -20°C

**Avoid freeze / thaw cycles**

**Form**

Liquid. Supplied in 25 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 1.5 M urea and 50% glycerol.

**Application**

Antigen in ELISA and Western blots, excellent antigen for detection of HBV with minimal specificity problems.

**Specificity**

Immunoreactive with sera of HBV-infected individuals.

**Molecular Weight**

43.9 kDa

**Purity**

>95% by SDS-PAGE

**Description**

The protein contains the the HBV HBe adw immunodominant region and is fused to a GST-tag.

**Background**

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) is a small enveloped virus that belongs to the hepadnavirus family.

The genome of the hepatitis B virus (HBV), a partially double-stranded circular DNA, has four known genes encoding the viral surface proteins (pre-S 1, pre-S2 and HBsAg), the precore (pre-C) and core (C) proteins (HBeAg and HBCAg), the DNA polymerase, the X protein. The synthesis and secretion of HBeAg are linked to the expression of the pre-C region, a small open reading frame (ORF) preceding the C region initiation codon in all HBV genomes so far sequenced. In the course of HBV infection, detection of HBeAg generally correlates with active viral replication and liver disease.

The presence of hepatitis B e antigen (HBeAg) in serum indicates active viral replication in hepatocytes. HBeAg is thus a surrogate marker for the presence of hepatitis B virus DNA.

**Selected References:**


