EBV-EBNA1 Mosaic (residues 1-90, 408-498)
Epstein-Barr Virus Nuclear Protein 1 recombinant, E. coli

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<tr>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td>PR-1223-1</td>
<td>1 mg</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 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 10 mM glutathione, 60 mM NaCl, 0.25% sarcosyl and 50% glycerol.

Application
Antigen in ELISA and Western blots, excellent antigen for detection of HHV-4 (EBV) with minimal specificity problems.

Specificity
Immunoreactive with all sera of EBV infected individuals.

Molecular Weight
46 kDa

Purity
>95% by SDS-PAGE

Description
This protein does contain a GST-tag. The mosaic protein contains fragments of HHV-4 EBNA1 nuclear protein, amino acids: 1-90 and 408-498. The protein is purified by proprietary chromatographic technique.

Background
The Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), a gamma herpesvirus, persists in B lymphocytes for the life of the host. EBNA1 (Epstein-Barr virus nuclear antigen 1) is expressed in every form of EBV-related malignancy, including posttransplant lymphomas. Tumors such as nasopharyngeal cell carcinoma, Hodgkin’s lymphoma, and Burkitt’s lymphoma (BL) that fail to express some or all of the dominant CD8+ T-cell latent antigens still express EBNA1. A significant proportion of memory CD4+ T-cells that recognize lymphoblastoid cell lines (LCLs) are directed against the EBNA1 protein. The EBNA1 protein contains a glycine-alanine repeat that prevents proper processing and presentation through the major histocompatibility complex class I (MHC I) pathway.

Selected References:
Jones et al. (2003) Epstein-Barr virus nuclear antigen 1 (EBNA1) induced cytotoxicity in epithelial cells is associated with EBNA1 degradation and processing. Virology. 313:663.