

## EBV-EA (residues 306-390) Epstein-Barr Virus Early Antigen recombinant, *E. coli*

Cat. No.	Amount
PR-1224	100 µg

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 and 0.5% sarcosyl.

### 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

35.5 kDa

### Purity

>95% by SDS-PAGE

### Description

The protein contains the EBV early antigen protein fragment, amino acids: 306-390.

The protein is purified by proprietary chromatographic technique.

### Background

Epstein-Barr virus, frequently referred to as EBV, is a member of the gamma herpesvirus family and one of the most common human viruses. The virus occurs worldwide, and most people become infected with EBV sometime during their lives. It persists in B lymphocytes for the life of the host.

IgG to the early antigen appears in the acute phase and generally falls to undetectable levels after 3 to 6 months. In many people, detection of antibody to the early antigen is a sign of active infection, but 20% of healthy people may have this antibody for years.

### Selected References:

- Avolio-Hunter *et al.* (2003) EBNA1 efficiently assembles on chromatin containing the Epstein-Barr virus latent origin of replication. *Virology*. **315**:398.
- Nikiforow *et al.* (2003) Cytolytic CD4(+)-T-cell clones reactive to EBNA1 inhibit Epstein-Barr virus-induced B-cell proliferation. *J. Virol.* **77**:12088.
- Yin *et al.* (2003) Self-inhibition of synthesis and antigen presentation by Epstein-Barr virus-encoded EBNA1. *Science*. **301**:1371.
- 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.
- Kapoor *et al.* (2003) EBNA1 partitions Epstein-Barr virus plasmids in yeast cells by attaching to human EBNA1-binding protein 2 on mitotic chromosomes. *J. Virol.* **77**:6946.
- Deshpande *et al.* (2002) Lack of expression of the Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV) gene products, EBERs, EBNA1, LMP1, and LMP2A, in breast cancer cells. *Lab. Invest.* **82**:1193.