

EBV p18 (residues 1-119) Epstein-Barr Virus Capsid Antigen recombinant, *E. coli*

Cat. No.	Amount
PR-1225	100 µg

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 HHV-4 (EBV) with minimal specificity problems.

Specificity

Immunoreactive with all sera of EBV infected individuals.

Purity

>95% by SDS-PAGE

Description

Recombinant Epstein-Barr Virus protein contains the EBV (HHV-4) p18 fragment, amino acids 1-119. 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.

The small capsid protein p18 is highly immunogenic in humans, and the essential B-cell epitopes have been mapped to the carboxy region. It is described as a late antigen.

IgG to the viral capsid antigen appears in the acute phase, peaks at 2 to 4 weeks after onset, declines slightly, and then persists for life.

Selected References:

- Feng *et al.* (2005) Serological diagnosis of infectious mononucleosis by chemiluminescent immunoassay using capsid antigen p18 of Epstein-Barr virus. *Clin. Chim. Acta.* **354**:77.
Faerber *et al.* (2001) Serological diagnosis of Epstein-Barr virus infection by novel ELISAs based on recombinant capsid antigens p23 and p18. *J. Med. Virol.* **63**:271.
Hinderer *et al.* (1999) Serodiagnosis of Epstein-Barr virus infection by using recombinant viral capsid antigen fragments and autologous gene fusion. *J. Clin. Microbiol.* **37**:3239.
Van Grunsven *et al.* (1993) Gene mapping and expression of two immunodominant Epstein-Barr virus capsid proteins. *J. Virol.* **67**:3908.