

EBV p23 (residues 1-162) Epstein-Barr Virus Capsid Antigen recombinant, *E. coli*

Cat. No.	Amount
PR-1226	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 glycine pH 9.6 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 and RP-HPLC

Description

Recombinant Epstein-Barr Virus protein contains the EBV (HHV-4) p23 fragment, amino acids 1-162.

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.

EBV p23 is a viral late complex associated with virion particles and consists of two gene products, BFRF3 (p18) and BLRF2 (p23).

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:

- 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.