HBV-Core 18 kDa (residues 1-183)
Hepatitis B Virus Core Protein
recombinant, E. coli
HBCAg (Core protein)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>PR-1123</td>
<td>100 µg</td>
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For in vitro use only!

Shipping: shipped on blue ice
Storage Conditions: store at -20 °C
Additional Storage Conditions: avoid freeze/thaw cycles
Shelf Life: 12 months
Purity: > 95 % (SDS-PAGE, RP-HPLC)
Form: liquid (Supplied in 1x PBS and 20% glycerol)

Applications:
Immunochromatography (capture and conjugate)
Immunogen for monoclonal antibody production
ELISA

Description:
Hepatitis B Virus Core Antigen, molecular weight: 18 kDa, contains the fragments of the Core protein immunodominant regions, amino acids: 1-183.
HBV core proteins are purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Background:
Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) is a small enveloped virus that belongs to the hepadnavirus family. The human Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) has a compact genome encoding four major overlapping coding regions: the core, polymerase, surface and X. The core protein is a structural protein. It packages its own mRNA, which is also known as the pregenomic RNA, to form the core particle. The increase of the core RNA expression has been shown to increase the viral replication rate.

Specificity:
Immunoreactive with sera of HBV-infected individuals.

Selected References:
Shi et al. (2004) Therapeutic polypeptides based on HBcAg (18-27) CTL epitope can induce antigen-specific CD (8) (+) CTL-mediated cytotoxicity in HLA-A2 transgenic mice. World J. Gastroenterol. 10:1222.
Szkaradkiewicz et al. (2003) HBcAg-specific cytokine production by CD4 T lymphocytes of children with acute and chronic hepatitis B. Virus Res. 97:127.