

Recombinant Anti-HBV HBx Antibody (V3S-0522-YC4251)

Cat. No.: V3S-0522-YC4251

Summary

Description	This product is a monoclonal antibody derived from Mouse (<i>Mus musculus</i>), which can specifically recognize Hepatitis B Virus X antigen. The antibody is expressed with mammalian cell transient expression system, serum-free and purified by affinity chromatography. The purity and integrity are tested via SDS-PAGE and SEC-HPLC analysis. Given an antigen, additional QC measures are also desired such as affinity testing and binding validation. Specifically, the antibody is provided in multiple formats for in vivo and in vitro assays. The <i>In vivo</i> version features greater than 95% purity, ultra-low endotoxin levels (<1 EU/mg or 0.1 EU/mg), and is preservative, stabilizer, and carrier protein-free.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Host Species	Mouse
Target Species	Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)
Epitope	Located in the sequence: RMLPASLHL.
Isotype	IgG
Isotype Control	C35500
Secondary Antibody	C47504; C37557; C41360; C32672; C10001; C13172; C32251; C50005

Property

Expression Species	HEK293F or CHO
Conjugation	None
Purity	>95%, determined by SDS-PAGE and/or SEC-HPLC
Endotoxin	<1 EU/mg, determined by LAL method
Purification	Protein A affinity purified
Sterility	0.2 µM filtered
Formulation	PBS, pH 7.4
Preservation	No preservatives
Stabilizer	No stabilizers
Storage	Store at 4°C within a week. For longer storage, aliquot and store at -20°C.

For lab research use only, not for diagnostic, therapeutic or any *in vivo* human use.

Applications

Application ELISA

Application Notes The antibody is recommended for detection of HBV HBx by ELISA assay.

Target

Target HBV HBx

Alternative Name HBV HBx; Hepatitis B Virus X antigen; HBV; Hepatitis B Virus; X antigen; HBx

Introduction Hepatitis B virus, abbreviated HBV, is a partially double-stranded DNA virus, a species of the genus Orthohepadnavirus and a member of the Hepadnaviridae family of viruses. The virus is divided into four major serotypes (adr, adw, ayr, ayw) based on antigenic epitopes present on its envelope proteins. These serotypes are based on a common determinant (a) and two mutually exclusive determinant pairs (d/y and w/r). The viral strains have also been divided into ten genotypes (A-J) and forty subgenotypes according to overall nucleotide sequence variation of the genome. The genotypes have a distinct geographical distribution and are used in tracing the evolution and transmission of the virus. Differences between genotypes affect the disease severity, course and likelihood of complications, and response to treatment and possibly vaccination.

Research Area Microbiology; Infectious Disease

Related Disease Hepatitis B

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