

EBV EBNA1 Mosaic

Recombinant Epstein-Barr Virus (HHV-4) EBNA1 Mosaic

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Overview

Introduction

The Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), also called Human herpes virus 4 (HHV-4), is a virus of the herpes family (which includes Herpes simplex virus and Cytomegalo virus). On infecting the B-lymphocyte, the linear virus genome circularizes and the virus subsequently persists within the cell as an episome. The virus can execute several distinct programs of gene expression which can be broadly categorized as being lytic cycle or latent cycle. The lytic cycle or productive infection results in staged expression of a host of viral proteins with the ultimate objective of producing infectious virions. Formally, this phase of infection does not inevitably lead to lysis of the host cell as EBV virions are produced by budding from the infected cell. The latent cycle (lysogenic) programs are those that do not result in production of virions. A very limited, distinct set of viral proteins are produced during latent cycle infection. These include Epstein-Barr nuclear antigen (EBNA)-1, EBNA-2, EBNA-3A, EBNA-3B, EBNA-3C, EBNA-leader protein (EBNA-LP) and latent membrane proteins (LMP)-1, LMP-2A and LMP-2B and the Epstein-Barr encoded RNAs (EBERs).

Description

The E. Coli derived recombinant mosaic protein contains the HHV-4 EBNA regions, 1-90, 408-498 amino acids and fused to a 6 aa His Tag at C-terminus and having a molecular weight of 44.2kDa.

Properties

Formulation 10mM PBS pH 7.6 and 10mM NaCl.

Purification Method EBV EBNA1 Mosaic was purified by proprietary chromatographic technique.

Storage

Stability EBV EBNA1 Mosaic protein although stable at 4°C for 1 week, should be stored below -18°C. Please prevent freeze thaw cycles.