

Hepatitis A Virus, pHM175 Infectious Disease

Hepatitis A Virus, pHM175 (HAV)

CATALOG # AAA14849	HOST FRhK-4 cells	APPLICATIONS ELISA, Western Blot
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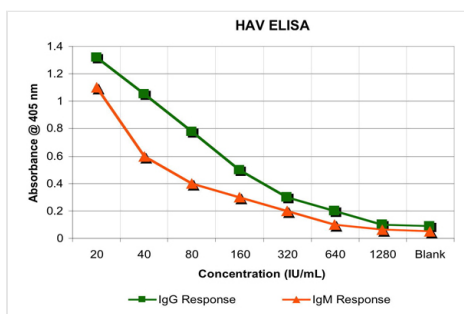
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Hepatitis A Virus; pHM175; pHM175 (HAV); pHM175 infectious disease

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	FRhK-4 cells
Purity/Purification	Purified
Form/Format	Liquid; NTE Buffer: 0.01M Tris, 0.15M Sodium Chloride , 1.0mM EDTA, pH 8.0-8.4
Concentration	0.004 mg/mL (varies by lot)
Applicable Applications for Hepatitis A Virus, pHM175 infectious disease	ELISA, WB (Western Blot)
Application Notes	ELISA: Capture Western Blot: Detects a band at ~33kD and a band in the 24-27kD region. Optimal dilutions to be determined by the researcher.
Source	Hepatitis A virus propagated in FRhK-4 cells infected with the HAV virus strain pHM175. Infected cells are harvested and the virus is partially purified prior to the inactivation.
Inactivation	Formalin inactivated
Dry Ice Note	The product may be shipped with dry ice, and an additional fee may be added to your shipping cost.
Preparation and Storage	Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing and freeze at -70°C. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial after thawing and prior to removing the cap.

IMAGES



Application Data

The HAV Antigen can be used in a direct ELISA for the detection of either IgG or IgM antibodies. The HAV antigen has demonstrated reactivity with antibodies of individuals vaccinated with the HAVRIX vaccine.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for Hepatitis A Virus, pHM175 infectious disease	Hepatitis A Virus (HAV) is the cause of infectious hepatitis transmitted via the fecal-oral route. The clinical course of HAV infection can range from a mild anicteric illness, to severe prolonged icteric hepatitis. Hepatitis A Virus (HAV) is classified with the enterovirus group of RNA virus causing Type A viral hepatitis. Hepatitis A is usually a mild illness characterized by sudden on-set fever, malaise, nausea, anorexia, and abdominal discomfort followed in several days by jaundice. The Centers for Disease Control estimates that 143,000 cases of acute HAV infection occur each year in the U.S.A. and worldwide estimates of HAV infection exceeds 1.4 million cases. The identification of acute or past infections with Hepatitis A virus can be provided by the evaluation of the patients IgM and total immunoglobulin antibody to HAV. Anti-HAV IgM is almost always present in the patient serum at the appearance of symptoms and may be present for several months after acute illness. The total immunoglobulin antibody level to HAV is positive in acute Hepatitis A infection and remains positive indefinitely.
Product Categories/Family for Hepatitis A Virus, pHM175 infectious disease	Molecular Biology; MB-Infectious Disease

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/frhk-4-cells-infectious-disease/hepatitis-a-virus-phm175/14849>