

Datasheet for ABIN1326837 EBV VCA IgG ELISA Kit

1 Publication



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Overview

Quantity:	96 tests
Target:	EBV VCA IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Method Type:	Competition ELISA
Application:	ELISA

Product Details

Purpose:	Diluted patient serum is added to wells coated with purified antigen. IgG specific antibody, if present, binds to the antigen. All unbound materials are washed away and the enzyme conjugate is added to bind to the antibody-antigen complex, if present. Excess enzyme conjugate is washed off and substrate is added. The plate is incubated to allow the hydrolysis of the substrate by the enzyme. The intensity of the color generated is proportional to the amount of IgG specific antibody in the sample
Sample Type:	Serum
Analytical Method:	Qualitative
Detection Method:	Colorimetric

Target Details

Target:	EBV VCA IgG
Alternative Name:	EBV-VCA IgG (EBV VCA IgG Products)
Target Type:	Antibody, Antibody

Target Details

Background: Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) is a herpes virus known to cause infectious mononucleosis (IM). EBV infection may demonstrate a wide spectrum of clinical symptoms. The majorities of primary EBV infections are transmitted via saliva, occur during childhood, and are sub-clinical. In the U.S., 50% of the population demonstrate EBV antibodies before the age of 5 years 80% by adulthood. Transfusion-associated EBV infections have also been reported. Epstein-Barr virus has also been associated in the pathogenesis of two human cancers, Burkitt's lymphoma and nasopharyngeal carcinoma. Burkitt's lymphoma is primarily observed in Sub-Sahara Africa, especially in African children, and in New Guinea. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma is observed in Asia, most notably in Southern China.

Application Details

Plate: Pre-coated

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Storage: 4 °C

Publications

Product cited in: Wang, Liu, Xu, Jackson, Roskin, Pham, Laserson, Marshall, Seo, Lee, Furman, Koller, Dekker, Davis, Fire, Boyd: "Effects of aging, cytomegalovirus infection, and EBV infection on human B cell repertoires." in: **Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. : 1950)**, Vol. 192, Issue 2, pp. 603-11, (2014) ([PubMed](#)).