**BACKGROUND:** EBNA, Epstein Barr Virus Nuclear Antigen, is viral encoded and present in all EBV-infected cells. The genomes of different EBV isolates are distinguished by characteristic deletions (1) and restriction polymorphisms (2). The function of this protein is still unknown. Some potential functions include a role in the replication of the episomal viral DNA (3), regulation of viral gene expression (4), and involvement in the growth transformation of B lymphocytes (5).

**ORIGIN:** EBNA (Ab-1) clone E8.26 (A. Levine, Princeton) was derived by immunizing Balb/c mice with EBNA protein and fusing spleen cells from hyperimmune mice with the myeloma P3X63Ag 8.653.

**APPLICATIONS:** Western blotting, immunoprecipitation, immunofluorescence.

**HOW SUPPLIED:** EBNA (Ab-1) is purified from mouse ascites fluid. Each vial contains 100 μg mouse IgG, in 1.0 ml of 0.05 M sodium phosphate buffer containing 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% gelatin. Following the protocols provided, this amount of IgG should be sufficient for either 100 immunoprecipitations or 10 western blotting lanes.

Store at 4°C, do not freeze. If stored under proper conditions, the product is stable for one year from the date of shipment. For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

**CHARACTERISTICS:** EBNA (Ab-1) reacts with the 88 Kd wild-type EBNA antigen from EBV transformed human cells as well as the 31.5 Kd mutant form of the antigen.
REFERENCES:


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