



HSV-1 gE Envelope Protein (9H3): sc-56983

BACKGROUND

Two serotypes of the herpes simplex virus, HSV-1 (also known as type 1 or oral) and HSV-2 (type 2 or genital), can establish lifelong latent infections within sensory ganglia. HSV-1 usually establishes latency in the trigeminal ganglion, a collection of nerve cells near the ear. From there, it tends to recur on the lower lip or face. HSV-2 usually resides in the sacral ganglion at the base of the spine. From there, it reiterates in the genital area. When no symptoms are present, HSV lies dormant in the bodies of the nerve cells. During an outbreak, it replicates within axons near the skin. Once the outbreak subsides, the virus then retreats along the nerve until it remains only in the nerve body. The envelope of HSV consists of glycoproteins derived from the viral genome. The envelope is derived from portions of host cell membranes. Envelope proteins are embedded into the membranous viral envelope to allow host cell recognition through the identification and binding of host cell receptor sites. Glycoprotein E (HSV-2 gE Envelope Protein) may contribute to viral entry.

REFERENCES

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SOURCE

HSV-1 gE Envelope Protein (9H3) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against herpes virus.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG_{2a} in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

HSV-1 gE Envelope Protein (9H3) is recommended for detection of HSV-1 gE Envelope Protein of origin by immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.