



HSV-1 (202): sc-57864

BACKGROUND

The herpes simplex virus (HSV) (also known as cold sore, night fever or fever blister) is a virus that causes a contagious disease. The HSV-1 strain generally appears in the orofacial organs. All herpes viruses are morphologically identical: they have a large double-stranded DNA genome and the virion consists of an icosahedral nucleocapsid which is surrounded by a lipid bilayer envelope. Following primary infection, the virus establishes a latent infection in the host and may reactivate at any stage. Reactivation is frequently, but not always, associated with further disease.

REFERENCES

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SOURCE

HSV-1 (202) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against HSV-1 and -2 infected cells.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µl ascites containing IgG_{2a} with < 0.1% sodium azide.

RESEARCH USE

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

APPLICATIONS

HSV-1 (202) is recommended for detection of herpes simplex virus 1 by immunofluorescence (starting dilution to be determined by researcher, dilution range 1:50-1:2500).

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-mouse IgG-FITC: sc-2010 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-mouse IgG-TR: sc-2781 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

STORAGE

For immediate and continuous use, store at 4° C for up to one month. For sporadic use, freeze in working aliquots in order to avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. If turbidity is evident upon prolonged storage, clarify solution by centrifugation.

PROTOCOLS

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