

HSV-1/2 gD (H170): sc-69802

BACKGROUND

Membrane fusion is crucial for the entry, spread and formation of enveloped viruses, such as herpes simplex virus, and is mediated by envelope glycoproteins. Two serotypes of the herpes simplex virus, HSV-1 (also known as type 1 or oral) and HSV-2 (type 2 or genital), have been shown to encode at least ten glycoproteins, four of which are necessary and sufficient to facilitate fusion. These four glycoproteins include glycoprotein B (gB), glycoprotein D (gD), glycoprotein H(gH) and glycoprotein L (gL). The fusion event is dependent upon the expression of a gD receptor on target cell membranes and does not require the presence of cell-surface glycosaminoglycans. HSV-1/2 gD (glycoprotein D) specifically allows a stable connection to cellular receptors. Late adsorption to host cell membranes is correlated to a conformation change of gD occurring after receptor binding, followed by interaction of gD with the gH/gL heterodimer.

REFERENCES

1. Cai, W.H., et al. 1988. Role of glycoprotein B of herpes simplex virus type 1 in viral entry and cell fusion. *J. Virol.* 62: 2596-2604.
2. Bystricka, M. et al. 1991. Type-common and type-specific monoclonal antibodies to herpes simplex virus types 1 and 2. *Acta Virol.* 35: 152-164.
3. Slomka, M.J. 1996. Seroepidemiology and control of genital herpes: the value of type-specific antibodies to herpes simplex virus. *Commun. Dis. Rep. CDR Rev.* 6: R41-R45.
4. Bystricka, M. et al. 1997. Monoclonal antibodies to the distinct antigenic sites on glycoproteins C and B and their protective abilities in herpes simplex virus infection. *Acta Virol.* 41: 5-12.
5. Turner, A., et al. 1998. Glycoproteins gB, gD, and gHgL of herpes simplex virus type 1 are necessary and sufficient to mediate membrane fusion in a COS cell transfection system. *J. Virol.* 72: 873-875.

SOURCE

HSV-1/2 gD (H170) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against gD of HSV-2 strain G.

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-1/2 gD (H170) is recommended for detection of gD, also designated glycoprotein D, of HSV-1 and HSV-2 origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) and immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

Molecular Weight of HSV-1/2 gD: 59 kDa.

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.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Shah, A.C., et al. 2009. Spontaneous and engineered compensatory HSV mutants that counteract the host antiviral PKR response. *Viruses* 1: 510-522.
2. Qiu, M., et al. 2012. Poly (4-styrenesulfonic acid-co-maleic acid) is an entry inhibitor against both HIV-1 and HSV infections-potential as a dual functional microbicide. *Antiviral Res.* 96: 138-147.
3. Qiu, M., et al. 2013. Zinc ionophores pyrithione inhibits herpes simplex virus replication through interfering with proteasome function and NFκB activation. *Antiviral Res.* 100: 44-53.
4. Qiu, M., et al. 2013. Pyrrolidine dithiocarbamate inhibits herpes simplex virus 1 and 2 replication, and its activity may be mediated through dysregulation of the ubiquitin-proteasome system. *J. Virol.* 87: 8675-8686.
5. Kharkwal, H., et al. 2016. Herpes simplex virus capsid localization to ESCRT-VPS4 complexes in the presence and absence of the large tegument protein UL36p. *J. Virol.* 90: 7257-7267.
6. Zhang, M., et al. 2018. Herpes simplex virus type 2 infection-induced expression of CXCR3 ligands promotes CD4⁺ T cell migration and is regulated by the viral immediate-early protein ICP4. *Front. Immunol.* 9: 2932.
7. Bhutta, M.S., et al. 2021. Ginkgolic acid inhibits herpes simplex virus type 1 skin infection and prevents zosteriform spread in mice. *Viruses* 13: 86.
8. Brun, P., et al. 2021. Persistent herpes simplex virus type 1 infection of enteric neurons triggers CD8⁺ T cell response and gastrointestinal neuromuscular dysfunction. *Front. Cell. Infect. Microbiol.* 11: 615350.
9. Zhang, F., et al. 2021. NSC23766 and Ehop016 suppress herpes simplex virus-1 replication by inhibiting Rac1 activity. *Biol. Pharm. Bull.* 44: 1263-1271.
10. Liu, Y., et al. 2021. Harringtonine inhibits herpes simplex virus type 1 infection by reducing herpes virus entry mediator expression. *Front. Microbiol.* 12: 722748.
11. Chen, D., et al. 2021. 6-thioguanine inhibits herpes simplex virus 1 infection of eyes. *Microbiol. Spectr.* 9: e0064621.
12. McCann, H.M., et al. 2022. Covalent immune proximity-induction strategy using SuFEx-engineered bifunctional viral peptides. *ACS Chem. Biol.* 17: 1269-1281.



See **HSV-1 gD (DL6): sc-21719** for HSV-1 gD antibody conjugates, including AC, HRP, FITC, PE, and Alexa Fluor® 488, 546, 594, 647, 680 and 790.