



HSV-1 gE (H600): sc-69803

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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7. Haddow, L.J., et al. 2007. Herpes simplex virus type 2 (HSV-2) infection in women attending an antenatal clinic in the South Pacific island nation of Vanuatu. *Sex. Transm. Dis.* 34: 258-261.
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STORAGE

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

SOURCE

HSV-1 gE (H600) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against HSV-1.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG_{2a} in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

HSV-1 gE (H600) is recommended for detection of gE, also designated glycoprotein E, of HSV-1 by immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

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.