



## HSV-2 (1.B.46): sc-71284

### 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. Periodically, the virus reactivates and can cause recurrent cold sores, encephalitis and eye and genital infections. 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. HSV-2 specifically infects the genitals, and the virus can be shed from the skin in the absence of symptoms. In fact, an estimated 50% and 80% of new HSV-2 cases are from asymptomatic viral shedding. All herpes viruses are morphologically identical: they have a large double stranded DNA genome. The virion consists of an icosahedral nucleocapsid which is surrounded by a lipid bilayer envelope. Between the capsid and the envelope is an amorphous layer of proteins, termed the tegument. 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-2 (1.B.46) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against purified HSV strain BH.

### PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG<sub>1</sub> in 1.0 ml PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

### APPLICATIONS

HSV-2 (1.B.46) is recommended for detection of HSV type 2 of Herpes simplex virus origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000).

### 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](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.