**BACKGROUND**

Infected-cell polypeptide 4 (ICP4) of herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) is one of five immediate early transcriptional regulatory proteins produced promptly upon infection. ICP4 is required for the adequate transcription of early and late viral genes. Necessary for viral growth, ICP4 Immediate Early Protein functions to amplify the rates of transcription of viral genes during viral infection by activating gene expression. ICP4 Immediate Early Protein also initiates transcription in reconstituted transcription reactions. By either increasing or decreasing the rate of formation of transcription initiation complexes mediated by RNA polymerase II, transcription is activated through a set of general transcription factors (GTFs). ICP4 Immediate Early Protein specifically promotes transcription PIC (preinitiation complexes) formation by increasing the binding of TFIID to the TATA box. Data suggests that upon infection, the ICP4 protein also retains a critical role in directing the endless looped conformation of the HSV-1 genome.

**REFERENCES**


**SOURCE**

HSV-1 ICP4 Immediate Early Protein (10F1) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against Herpes virus.

**PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG1 in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

**APPLICATIONS**

HSV-1 ICP4 Immediate Early Protein (10F1) is recommended for detection of ICP4 Immediate Early Protein of HSV-1 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).

**SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**


**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.