



VZV gH (6A6): sc-56996

BACKGROUND

Varicella-zoster virus, known as VZV, is associated with two distinct diseases: childhood chickenpox (Varicella) and shingles (Zoster). VZV becomes dormant in sensory ganglia and may reactivate decades later to produce Zoster (shingles) or herpes Zoster. VZV is enveloped in the *trans*-Golgi network (TGN). Glycoprotein I (gI) is required within the TGN for VZV envelopment, and for efficient membrane fusion during VZV replication. gE is a major component of the virion envelope and can be found complexed with glycoprotein I on the infected host cell surface. VZV glycoprotein B (gB) contains three consensus internalization motifs within its cytoplasmic domain. VZV glycoprotein H (gH) forms a complex with glycoprotein L (gL) in infected cells and, together, they may be involved in pathogenesis.

REFERENCES

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3. Mallory, S., Sommer, M. and Arvin, A.M. 1997. Mutational analysis of the role of glycoprotein I in Varicella Zoster Virus replication and its effects on glycoprotein E conformation and trafficking. *J. Virol.* 71: 8279-8288.
4. Rahaus, M. and Wolff, M.H. 2000. Transcription factor Sp1 is involved in the regulation of Varicella Zoster Virus glycoprotein E. *Virus Res.* 1: 69-81.
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SOURCE

VZV gH (6A6) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against VZV infected cell extract.

PRODUCT

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

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.

APPLICATIONS

VZV gH (6A6) is recommended for detection of VZV glycoprotein H by immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

PROTOCOLS

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