# HSV-1/2 (0119): sc-57847



The Power to Question

# **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-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, though, 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. Dormancy of the virus within the nerve bodies contributes to its difficulty of treatment. There is currently no known cure or vaccine for HSV. All herpes viruses are morphologically identical: they have a large double stranded DNA genome and a virion consisting of an icosahedral nucleocapsid which is surrounded by a lipid bilayer envelope.

# **REFERENCES**

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# **SOURCE**

HSV-1/2 (0119) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against HSV-1/2 infected cells.

#### **PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 200  $\mu g$  lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with <0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

# **APPLICATIONS**

HSV-1/2 (0119) is recommended for detection of specific nuclear (regulatory) protein of HSV-1 and -2 origin by immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

# **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 for detailed protocols and support products.

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